SERIES E.—No. 10

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE
(June 15th, 1933—June 15th, 1934)

PUBLICATIONS OF THE PERMANENT COURT
OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

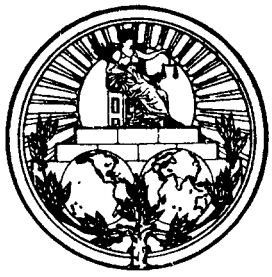
SERIES E.—No. 10.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

(JUNE 15th, 1933—JUNE 15th, 1934)



A. W. SIJTHOFF'S PUBLISHING COMPANY—LEYDEN
(A. W. SIJTHOFF'S UITGEVERSMAATSCHAPPIJ N.V. — LEIDEN)

INTRODUCTION.

The Court's Tenth Annual Report covers the period June 15th, 1933, to June 15th, 1934. Generally speaking, the plan adopted is the same as in preceding reports. The new arrangement of the subject-matter in Chapters IV and V, which was explained in the Introduction to the Ninth Annual Report, has been maintained in the present volume.

Chapter VI contains a digest of decisions (other than decisions in judgments, advisory opinions and orders) taken by the Court during the period under review, and involving the application of the Statute and the Rules; this Digest supplements those given in the sixth chapters of the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Annual Reports. At the same time it serves, in some sense, to bring up to date the summary of these digests, forming an essential part of the work entitled: *Statut et Règlement de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale—Éléments d'interprétation;* this work was published early in 1934 by the *Institut für ausländisches öffentliches Recht und Völkerrecht* and contains the information given in the annual reports of the Court, including the Ninth Annual Report, that have so far appeared.

As in the case of the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Annual Reports, the bibliographical list in Chapter IX supplements that given in the Second Annual Report; it is brought up to June 15th, 1934, and it completes some gaps which existed in the previous lists. Both the indexes of the bibliography relate to the whole of the nine lists.

Chapter X forms the third addendum to the fourth edition of the *Collection of Texts governing the jurisdiction of the Court,* dated January 31st, 1932[1]. As in the Ninth Annual Report, a list (in chronological order) of instruments governing the Court's jurisdiction is given at the end of the Chapter.

* * *

It is to be understood that the contents of the volumes of Series E. of the Court's Publications, which are prepared

[1] Publications of the Court, Series D., No. 6.

and published by the Registry, in no way engage the Court. It should, in particular, be noted that the summary of judgments and advisory opinions contained in Chapter V, which is intended simply to give a general view of the work of the Court, cannot be quoted against the actual text of such judgments and opinions and does not constitute an interpretation thereof.

The Hague, July 1934.

Å. HAMMARSKJÖLD,
Registrar.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

V.—PREMISES.

VI.—POSTAL COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

CHAPTER II.

THE STATUTE AND RULES OF COURT.

CHAPTER III.

THE COURT'S JURISDICTION.

I.—JURISDICTION IN CONTESTED CASES.

CHAPTER IV.

TABLE OF THE COURT'S DECISIONS AND GENERAL LIST.

CHAPTER V.

JUDGMENTS, ORDERS AND ADVISORY OPINIONS.

CHAPTER VI.

DIGEST OF DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE COURT

IN APPLICATION OF THE STATUTE AND RULES

(SEVENTH ADDENDUM—1933-1934).

CHAPTER VII.

THE COURT'S PUBLICATIONS.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE COURT'S FINANCES.

1.—RULES FOR FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

2.—ANNUAL ACCOUNTS.

CHAPTER IX.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL LIST OF PUBLICATIONS CONCERNING THE COURT.

CHAPTER X.

THIRD ADDENDUM TO THE FOURTH EDITION OF THE COLLECTION OF TEXTS GOVERNING THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURT.

Section I.

Section II.

CHAPTER I.

THE COURT AND REGISTRY.

I.—THE COURT.

(1) COMPOSITION OF THE COURT. (See E 7[1], pp. 17-18.)
There has been no change in the composition of the Court since June 15th, 1933.

(2) PRECEDENCE, THE PRESIDENCY AND VICE-PRESIDENCY.
On December 31st, 1933, the periods of office of M. Adatci, who was elected as President of the Court on January 16th, 1931, and of M. Guerrero, who was elected as Vice-President on the same date, came to an end. On December 2nd, 1933, Sir Cecil Hurst was elected as President and M. Guerrero as Vice-President: they entered upon their appointments on January 1st, 1934, and their periods of office will terminate on December 31st, 1936.

The list of judges in order of precedence is as follows: List of Judges.

Judges: Sir CECIL HURST, *President;* MM. GUERRERO, *Vice-President;* KELLOGG, Baron ROLIN-JAEQUEMYNS, Count ROSTWOROWSKI, MM. FROMAGEOT, DE BUSTAMANTE, ALTAMIRA, ANZILOTTI, URRUTIA, ADATCI, SCHÜCKING, NEGULESCO, Jhr. VAN EYSINGA, M. WANG.

Deputy-Judges[2]: MM. REDLICH, DA MATTA, NOVACOVITCH, ERICH.

(3) BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES CONCERNING THE JUDGES AND DEPUTY-JUDGES. (For biographical notes concerning the judges above mentioned, see E 7, pp. 21-41.)

(4) JUDGES "AD HOC". (See E 1, p. 27.)
The following persons have been nominated in accordance with Articles 4 and 5 of the Statute, either in 1921 (election of members of the Court) or in 1923 (replacement of

[1] The abbreviations E 1, E 2, etc., mean: First Annual Report, Second Annual Report, etc.
[2] Since January 1st, 1931, no deputy-judge has been called upon to sit.

M. Barbosa, deceased) or in 1928 (replacement of Mr. Moore, resigned) or in 1929 (replacement of M. André Weiss and Lord Finlay, deceased) or in 1930 (replacement of Mr. Charles Evans Hughes, resigned, and new election of the whole Court). The names printed in **fatfaced letters** are those of candidates elected to the Court; the names printed in **fatfaced letters** but in brackets are those of persons who have not been re-elected in 1930; names printed in *italics* are those of persons whose death has been reported to the Court.

Adatci, Minéitcirô	Japan
Ador, Gustave	Switzerland
AIYAR, Sir P. S. Sivaswami	India
ALFARO, F. A. Guzman	Venezuela
ALFARO, Ricardo J.	Panama
Altamira, Rafael	Spain
ALVAREZ, Alexandre	Chile
AMEER ALI, Saiyid	India
ANDRÉ, Paul	France
ANGLIN, Franck A.	Canada
Anzilotti, Dionisio	Italy
ARENDT, Ernest	Luxemburg
AYON, Alfonso	Nicaragua
BAKER, Newton D.	U.S. of America
BALAMEZOV, St. G.	Bulgaria
BALOGH, Eugène de	Hungary
Barbosa, Ruy	Brazil
BARRA, F. L. de la	Mexico
BARTHÉLÉMY, Joseph	France
BASDEVANT, Jules	France
BATLLE Y ORDOÑEZ, José	Uruguay
(**Beichmann,** Frederik Waldemar, N.)	Norway
BEVILAQUA, Clovis	Brazil
Bonamy, Auguste	Haiti
BORDEN, Sir Robert	Canada
BOREL, Eugène	Switzerland
BORNO, Louis	Haiti
BOSSA, Simon	Colombia
Bourgeois, Léon	France
Boyden, William Roland	U.S. of America
BRUM, Baltasar	Uruguay
BUCKMASTER, Lord	Great Britain
BUERO, Juan A.	Uruguay
Bustamante, Antonio S. de	Cuba
BUSTAMANTE, Daniel Sanchez	Bolivia
BUSTILLOS, Juan Francisco	Venezuela
CHAMBERLAIN, Joseph E.	U.S. of America
CHINDAPIROM, Phya	Siam
CHYDENIUS, Jacob Wilhelm	Finland
Colin, Ambroise	France
CRUCHAGA TOCORNAL, Miguel	Chile

DANEFF, Stoyan	Bulgaria
DAS, S. R.	India
DEBVIDUR, Phya	Siam
Descamps (Le baron)	Belgium
DOHERTY, Charles	Canada
DREYFUS, Eugène	France
DUFF, Lyman Poore	Canada
DUPUIS, Charles	France
Erich, Rafael	Finland
Eysinga, Jonkheer W. J. M. van	Netherlands
FADENHEHT, Joseph	Bulgaria
Fauchille, Paul	France
FERNANDEZ Y MEDINA, Benjamin	Uruguay
Finlay, Robert Bannatyne, Viscount	Great Britain
FRIIS, M. P.	Denmark
Fromageot, Henri	France
GODDYN, Arthur	Belgium
Gonzalez, Joaquin V.	Argentine
GOYENA, J. Y.	Uruguay
Gram, G.	Norway
GRISANTI, Carlos F.	Venezuela
GUANI, Alberto	Uruguay
Guerrero, J. Gustavo	Salvador
HAILSHAM, Lord	Great Britain
Halban, Alfred	Poland
HAMMARSKJÖLD, Hj. L.	Sweden
HAMMARSKJÖLD, Åke	Sweden
HANOTAUX, Gabriel	France
HANSSON, Michael	Norway
HANWORTH, Lord	Great Britain
HASSAN KHAN MOCHIROD DOVLEH (H.H.)	Persia
HERMANN-OTAVSKÝ, Charles	Czechoslovakia
HIGGINS, A. Pearce	Great Britain
HONTORIA, Manuel Gonzales	Spain
HOZ, Julian de la	Uruguay
(**Huber,** Max)	Switzerland
(**Hughes,** Charles Evans)	U.S. of America
Hurst, Sir Cecil	Great Britain
HYDE, Charles Cheney	U.S. of America
HYMANS, Paul	Belgium
IMAM, Sir Saiyid Ali	India
JESSUP, Philip	U.S. of America
KADLETZ, Karel	Czechoslovakia
KARAGUIOZOV, Anguel	Bulgaria
Kellogg, Frank B.	U.S. of America
KLAESTAD, Helge	Norway
Klein, Franz	Austria
KOSTERS, J.	Netherlands
KRAMARZ, Charles	Czechoslovakia
KRIEGE, Johannes	Germany
KRITIKANUKORNKITCH, Chowphya Bijaiyati	Siam
LAFLEUR, Eugène	Canada

LANGE, Christian	Norway
LAPRADELLE, Albert de	France
LARNAUDE	France
LEE, Frank William Chinglun	China
LE FUR, Louis	France
LEMONON, Ernest	France
LESPINASSE, Edmond de	Haiti
LIANG, Chi-Chao	China
LIMBURG, J.	Netherlands
(**Loder,** B. C. J.)	Netherlands
Magyary, Géza de	Hungary
Manolesco Ramniceano	Roumania
MARKS DE WURTEMBERG, Baron Erik Teodor	Sweden
MASTNY, Vojtěch	Czechoslovakia
Matta, J. L. da	Portugal
MOHAMMED ALI KHAN ZOKAOL MOLK	Persia
(**Moore,** John Bassett)	U.S. of America
MORALES, Eusebio	Panama
MORENA, Alfredo Baquerizo	Ecuador
Negulesco, Demètre	Roumania
Novacovitch, Miléta	Yugoslavia
Nyholm, Dïdrik Galtrup Gjedde	Denmark
OCA, Manuel Montès de	Argentine
OCTAVIO DE LANGAARD MENEZES, Rodrigo	Brazil
(**Oda,** Yorozu)	Japan
PAPAZOFF, Theohar	Bulgaria
PAREJO, F. A.	Venezuela
(**Pessôa,** Epitacio da Silva)	Brazil
Phillimore, Lord Walter George Frank	Great Britain
PIOLA-CASELLI, Edoardo	Italy
POINCARÉ, Raymond	France
POLITIS, Nicolas	Greece
POLLOCK, Sir Frederick	Great Britain
POUND, Roscoe	U.S. of America
RAHIM, Sir Abdur	India
READING, Marquess of	Great Britain
Redlich, Joseph	Austria
REYES, Pedro Miguel	Venezuela
RIBEIRO, Arthur Rodrigues de Almeida	Portugal
Richards, Sir Henry Erle	Great Britain
Rolin-Jaequemyns (Le baron)	Belgium
ROOT, Elihu	U.S. of America
Rostworowski, Michel (Count)	Poland
Rougier, Antoine	France
SALAZAR, Carlos	Guatemala
SANTOS, Abel	Venezuela
SCHEY, Joseph	Austria
SCHLYTER, Karl	Sweden
Schücking, Walther	Germany
SCHUMACHER, Franz	Austria
SCOTT, James Brown	U.S. of America

SCOTT, Sir Leslie	Great Britain
SÉFÉRIADÈS, Stélio	Greece
SETALVAD, Sir C. H.	India
SIMONS, Walther	Germany
SMUTS, General J. C.	Union of South Africa
SOARES, Auguste Luis Vieira	Portugal
STREIT, Georges	Greece
STRUPP, Karl	Germany
Struycken, A. A. H.	Netherlands
TCHIMITCH, Ernest	Yugoslavia
Tybjerg, Erland	Denmark
UNDÉN, Östen	Sweden
Urrutia, Francisco José	Colombia
VARELA, José Pedro	Uruguay
VELEZ, Fernando	Colombia
VERDROSS, Alfred	Austria
VILLAZON, Eliodoro	Bolivia
VILLIERS, Sir Etienne de	Union of South Africa
VISSCHER, Charles de	Belgium
WALKER, Gustave	Austria
WALLACH, William	India
Wang Chung-Hui	China
Weiss, André	France
Wessels, Sir Johannes Wilhelmus	Union of South Africa
WICKERSHAM, George Woodward	U.S. of America
WIGMORE, John H.	U.S. of America
WILSON, George Grafton	U.S. of America
WREDE, Baron R. A.	Finland
(**Yovanovitch,** Michel)	Yugoslavia
Zeballos, Estanislas	Argentine
ZEPEDA, Maximo	Nicaragua
Zolger, Ivan	Yugoslavia
ZORILLA DE SAN MARTIN, Juan	Uruguay

Judges *ad hoc*.

As indicated in previous Annual Reports, judges *ad hoc* have sat on the Court in the following contested cases:

"Wimbledon" (Gen. List No. 5) [1],

Mavrommatis (jurisdiction and merits) (Gen. List Nos. 10 and 12) [2],

German interests in Polish Upper Silesia (jurisdiction and merits) (Gen. List Nos. 18, 18 *bis* and 19) [3],

"Lotus" (Gen. List No. 24) [4],

Claim for indemnity in connection with the factory at Chorzów (jurisdiction and merits) (Gen. List Nos. 25 and 26) [5],

Readaptation of the Mavrommatis Jerusalem Concessions (Gen. List Nos. 27 and 28) [6],

Rights of Minorities in Polish Upper Silesia (*Minority schools*) (Gen. List No. 31) [7],

[1] See E 1, p. 163.
[2] ,, ,, ,, ,, 169.
[3] ,, E 2, ,, 99.
[4] ,, E 4, ,, 166.
[5] See E 4, p. 155, and E 5, p. 183.
[6] See E 4, ,, 176.
[7] ,, ,, ,, ,, 191.

Payment of various Serbian loans issued in France (Gen. List No. 34) [1],

Payment in gold of Brazilian Federal loans contracted in France (Gen. List No. 33) [2],

Free Zones of Upper Savoy and the District of Gex (first, second and third phases) (Gen. List No. 32) [3],

Territorial extent of the jurisdiction of the Oder Commission (Gen. List No. 36) [4],

Interpretation of the Statute of Memel (Gen. List Nos. 47 and 50) [5],

Eastern Greenland (Gen. List No. 43) [6],

South-Eastern Greenland (indication of interim measures of protection) (Gen. List No. 52) [7],

and in the following cases for advisory opinion (Art. 71, para. 2, of the Rules):

Jurisdiction of the Danzig Courts (Gen. List No. 29) [8],

Case of the Greco-Bulgarian Communities (Gen. List No. 37) [9],

Railway traffic between Lithuania and Poland (Gen. List No. 39) [10],

Access to and anchorage in the port of Danzig for Polish war vessels (Gen. List No. 44) [11],

Treatment of Polish nationals and other persons of Polish origin or speech in the territory of Danzig (Gen. List No. 42) [12],

Interpretation of the Greco-Bulgarian Agreement of December 9th, 1927 (Caphandaris-Molloff Agreement) (Gen. List No. 45) [13].

Since June 15th, 1933, the Court has had before it two contentious cases which necessitated the appointment of judges *ad hoc*. These were:

The *case concerning the appeal against a judgment delivered by the Hungaro-Czechoslovak Mixed Arbitral Tribunal on February 3rd*, 1933 (Gen. List No. 58; Judgment of December 15th, 1933) [14]. Biographical notes concerning M. G. Paul de Tomcsányi and M. Karel Hermann-Otavský, appointed to sit in this case by the Hungarian and Czechoslovak Governments respectively, will be found in the Ninth Annual Report (pp. 23 and 24).

The *Franco-Greek lighthouses case* (Gen. List No. 59; Judgment of March 17th, 1934) [15]. A biographical note concerning

---

[1] See E 5, p. 205.
[2] ,, ,, ,, ,, 216.
[3] ,, E 6, ,, 201, E 7, p. 233, and E 8, p. 191.
[4] See E 6, p. 213.
[5] ,, E 8, ,, 207, and E 9, p. 122.
[6] See E 9, p. 141.
[7] ,, ,, ,, ,, 119.
[8] See E 4, p. 213.
[9] ,, E 7, ,, 245.
[10] ,, E 8, ,, 221.
[11] ,, ,, ,, ,, 226.
[12] ,, ,, ,, ,, 232.
[13] ,, ,, ,, ,, 238.
[14] ,, p. 135.
[15] ,, ,, 143.

M. Séfériadès, appointed by the Greek Government as judge *ad hoc*, will be found in the Ninth Annual Report (pp. 24-25).

(5) SPECIAL CHAMBERS. (See E 1, p. 55.)

As a result of the elections which were carried out on December 2nd, 1933, the Special Chambers were constituted as follows, as from January 1st, 1934:

Composition of the Chamber for Labour cases.

Until December 31st, 1936:

Members: MM. Adatci, *President*, Altamira, Urrutia, Schücking, Wang.—*Substitute Members:* Count Rostworowski, M. Negulesco.

Composition of the Chamber for Communications and Transit cases.

Until December 31st, 1936:

Members: M. Guerrero, *President*, Baron Rolin-Jaequemyns, MM. Fromageot, Anzilotti, Jhr. van Eysinga.—*Substitute Members:* Count Rostworowski, M. Schücking.

Composition of the Chamber for Summary Procedure.

Until December 31st, 1934:

Members: Sir Cecil Hurst, *President*, MM. Guerrero, Adatci.—*Substitute Members:* Count Rostworowski, M. Anzilotti.

(6) ASSESSORS. (See E 1, p. 57.)

In the Eighth Annual Report, as in previous Reports, three lists of assessors were given: the "list of assessors for labour cases" (classification by countries), the "list of assessors for transit cases" (classification by countries), and the "general list of assessors" (E 8, pp. 31, 35 and 37). The present Report, like the Report for 1932-1933, contains only the "general list", which gives the names, as on June 15th, 1934, of assessors for labour cases (appointed by Members of the League of Nations and by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office) and of assessors for transit and communication cases (appointed by Members of the League of Nations).

The First Annual Report (pp. 58-78) sets out the qualifications of assessors included in the list published in June 1925. As regards the qualifications of assessors appointed from June 15th, 1925, to June 15th, 1933, see the lists given in E 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. For changes made since, see the notes to the following list.

GENERAL LIST OF ASSESSORS.

Name.	Country.	Labour [1] or Transit.	Date of nomination.
ADAMES, E.	Panama	Labour (W)	Nov. 11th, 1921
ADDOR, M.	Haiti	Transit	Nov. 26th, 1921
ADLER, Em.	Austria	Labour (G)	Nov. 11th, 1921
ALBAT, G.	Latvia	Transit	Dec. 23rd, 1921
ALVAREZ, A.	Chile	,,	Dec. 10th, 1921
ALVAREZ-LISTA, R.	Uruguay	Labour (E)	Nov. 11th, 1921
AMUNATEGUI, Fr.	Chile	Transit	Dec. 10th, 1921
ANDERSEN, N. J. U.	Denmark	,,	Jan. 6th, 1922
BACKER, M. C.	Norway	Labour (G)	Nov. 10th, 1921
BALELLA, G.	Italy	,, (E)	Nov. 11th, 1921
BARBEL, B.	Luxemburg	,, (W)	Oct. 17th, 1931
BARNES, G. S.	India	Transit	Oct. 12th, 1921
BERG, P.	Norway	Labour (G)	Nov. 10th, 1921
BERGMAN, P.	Sweden	,, (W)	Oct. 28th, 1932
BERGSŒ, J. Fr.	Denmark	,, (G)	Jan. 6th, 1922
BERNARDEZ, M.	Uruguay	,, (G)	Nov. 4th, 1921
BEZERRA, A.	Brazil	,, (W)	June 12th, 1923
BLANCO, J. C.	Uruguay	,, (G)	Nov. 4th, 1921
BOCHKOFF, L.	Bulgaria	Transit	Dec. 23rd, 1921
BONDAS, J.	Belgium	Labour (W)	Oct. 17th, 1931
BOUROFF, I. D.	Bulgaria	,, (E)	Nov. 11th, 1921
BRAUWEILER, R.	Germany	,, (E)	April 9th, 1932
BRIGGS, J. D. I.	Union of South Africa	,, (W)	Oct. 28th, 1932
BRUINS, G. W. J.	Netherlands	Transit	Feb. 27th, 1933
BUSCH, O.	Switzerland	Labour (E)	Oct. 17th, 1931
CABALLERO, F. L.	Spain	,, (W)	Nov. 11th, 1921
CAMUZZI, S.	Austria	,, (E)	Oct. 17th, 1931
CHAMBERLAIN, A. N.	Great Britain	,, (G)	Dec. 23rd, 1921
CHOIDAS	Greece	,, (G)	Feb. 17th, 1922
CHOUDHURI	India	,, (G)	Oct. 12th, 1921
CIAPPI, A.	Italy	Transit	Nov. 15th, 1921
COULTER, W. C.	Canada	Labour (E)	April 9th, 1932
CUCINI, B.	Italy	,, (W)	March 16th, 1929
DALLEMAGNE, G.	Belgium	,, (E)	Nov. 11th, 1921
DANOFF, Gr.	Bulgaria	,, (W)	Nov. 11th, 1921
DEBENE, A.	Uruguay	,, (W)	Nov. 11th, 1921
DENNIS, F.	Haiti	,, (G)	Nov. 26th, 1921

[1] Assessors for labour cases are chosen by the Court from a list consisting of the names of persons nominated in the following way: two by each Member of the League of Nations and an equal number by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, the latter appointing, as to one half, representatives of employers and, as to one half, representatives of the workers.

(G) : representatives of the governments of the Members of the L. N.
(E) : ,, ,, ,, employers nominated by the I. L. O.
(W) : ,, ,, ,, workers ,, ,, ,, ,, .

Name.	Country.	Labour or Transit.	Date of nomination.
DENT, Fr.	Great Britain	Transit	Dec. 23rd, 1921
DINTCHEFF, U.	Bulgaria	,,	Dec. 23rd, 1921
DUFFY, L. J.	Irish Free State	Labour (W)	Oct. 28th, 1932
DUNCAN, A. R.	Great Britain	,, (E)	Nov. 11th, 1921
DUTRA, I.	Brazil	,, (E)	June 12th, 1923
ELIAS, P.	Netherlands	Transit	Dec. 2nd, 1921
ERLANDSEN, Chr.	Norway	Labour (E)	April 9th, 1932
FERNANDEZ Y MEDINA, B.	Uruguay	Transit	Nov. 4th, 1921
FIALA, C.	Czechoslovakia	,,	Nov. 27th, 1925
FICSINESCU, T.	Roumania	Labour (E)	Oct. 17th, 1931
FONTANEILLES, E.	France	Transit	Nov. 7th, 1921
FRANCKE, E.	Czechoslovakia	Labour (G)	April 13th, 1922
FRYE, C. C.	Union of South Africa	,, (E)	Oct. 28th, 1932
GARCIA, E.	Bolivia	,, (E)	Nov. 11th, 1921
GHERMAN, E.	Roumania	,, (W)	Oct. 17th, 1931
GRANHOLM, A. M.	Sweden	Transit	Jan. 10th, 1930
GRASSMANN, P.	Germany	Labour (W)	Nov. 11th, 1921
GUANI, Al.	Uruguay	Transit	Nov. 4th, 1921
HAAB, R.	Switzerland	,,	Nov. 10th, 1932
HALLSTEN, G. O. I.	Finland	Labour (G)	March 27th, 1922
HALPIN, J. J.[1]	Irish Free State	,, (E)	Oct. 25th, 1933
HAMADA, K.	Japan	,, (W)	April 9th, 1932
HAMMARSKJÖLD, B. G. H.[2]	Sweden	,, (G)	Dec. 22nd, 1933
HANSEN, J. A.	Denmark	,, (G)	Jan. 6th, 1922
HAY, B.	Sweden	,, (E)	Nov. 11th, 1921
HEDEBOL	Denmark	,, (W)	Nov. 11th, 1921
HEINDL, H.	Austria	,, (W)	Jan. 16th, 1932
HOO CHI-TSAI	China	,, (G)	Dec. 23rd, 1921
HOROWSKY, Z.	Czechoslovakia	,, (G)	Nov. 15th, 1921
HO TING-TSENG	China	,, (E)	Feb. 3rd, 1933
HUTTUNEN, E.	Finland	,, (W)	Oct. 17th, 1931
IBANEZ, J.	Bolivia	,, (W)	Nov. 11th, 1921
IZAWA, M.	Japan	Transit	Nov. 4th, 1921
JANCOVICI, D.	Roumania	Labour (G)	Dec. 12th, 1921
JULIN, A.	Belgium	,, (G)	Oct. 21st, 1921
JUNOY RABAT, F.	Spain	,, (E)	Oct. 17th, 1931
KAWANISHI, J.	Japan	,, (G)	Nov. 4th, 1921
KAY, J. A.	India	,, (E)	Nov. 11th, 1921
KNOB, A.	Hungary	,, (E)	Jan. 16th, 1932

[1] Member of the Council of the Federation of Irish Industries.
[2] Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Social Affairs.

Name.	Country.	Labour or Transit.	Date of nomination.
KOOLEN, D. A. P. N.	Netherlands	Labour (G)	April 1st, 1932
KUMANIECKI, C. L.	Poland	,, (G)	Dec. 7th, 1921
LAMALLE, V. U.	Belgium	Transit	Nov. 12th, 1925
LAMBRINOPOULOS, T.	Greece	Labour (W)	Nov. 11th, 1921
LAVERGNE, A. de	France	,, (E)	April 9th, 1932
LILLELUND, C. F.	Denmark	Transit	Jan. 6th, 1922
LIN KAI	China	,,	Dec. 23rd, 1921
LONG, J.	,,	Labour (W)	Feb. 3rd, 1933
LOW, Ch, E.	India	,, (G)	Oct. 12th, 1921
LOW, Ch. E.	,,	Transit	Oct. 12th, 1921
LUTHER, M.	Esthonia	Labour (E)	Jan. 31st, 1931
MACASSEY, L. L.	Great Britain	,, (G)	Dec. 23rd, 1921
MACHIMBARRENA, V.	Spain	Transit	Nov. 21st, 1921
MADSEN, A.	Norway	Labour (W)	April 9th, 1932
MAHAIM, E.	Belgium	,, (G)	Oct. 21st, 1921
MALM, C. G. O.	Sweden	Transit	Jan. 10th, 1930
MANCE, H. O.	Great Britain	,,	Dec. 23rd, 1921
MANNIO, N. A.	Finland	Labour (G)	March 27th, 1922
MAURO, Fr.	Italy	Transit	Nov. 15th, 1921
MAYER-MALLENAU, F.	Austria	Labour (G)	Nov. 11th, 1921
MERZ, L.	Switzerland	,, (G)	Dec. 8th, 1921
MICELI, G.	Italy	,, (G)	Oct. 20th, 1928
MILAN, P.	France	,, (W)	Nov. 11th, 1921
MLYNARSKI, F.	Poland	,, (G)	Dec. 7th, 1921
MUELLER, B.	Czechoslovakia	Transit	Nov. 15th, 1921
MUNAWAR, S.	India	Labour (W)	Oct. 28th, 1932
MUTO, S.	Japan	,, (E)	Nov. 11th, 1921
NEGRIS, C.	Greece	,, (E)	April 9th, 1932
NEUMANN, Ch.	Hungary	Transit	May 4th, 1926
NICOLOFF, A.	Bulgaria	Labour (G)	Jan. 2nd, 1922
NICOLTCHOFF, V.	,,	,, (G)	Jan. 2nd, 1922
ORMAECHEA, R. G.	Spain	,, (G)	Nov. 21st, 1921
OYUELOS, R.	,,	,, (G)	Nov. 21st, 1921
PALMGREN, A.	Finland	,, (E)	Nov. 11th, 1921
PAULUKS, J.	Latvia	Transit	Sept. 28th, 1925
PELLES, G. S.	Brazil	Labour (G)	Dec. 24th, 1921
PERASSI, T.	Italy	,, (G)	Oct. 20th, 1928
PEREIRA, M. C. G.	Brazil	,, (G)	Dec. 24th, 1921
PERIETZEANU, A.	Roumania	Transit	Nov. 24th, 1921
PERRETI, M. J.	Brazil	,,	Dec. 24th, 1921
PEYER, Ch.	Hungary	Labour (W)	Jan. 16th, 1932
PHOCAS, D.	Greece	Transit	Dec. 23rd, 1921
PIERRARD, A.	Belgium	,,	Nov. 12th, 1925
POPESCU, G.	Roumania	,,	Nov. 24th, 1921
PUIG DE LA BELLACASA, N.	Spain	,,	Nov. 21st, 1921
RAULINAITIS, Fr.	Lithuania	Labour (G)	July 5th, 1921
RENAUD, Ed.	Switzerland	,, (G)	Dec. 8th, 1921
RESTREPO, A. J.	Colombia	,, (G)	—

Name.	Country.	Labour or Transit.		Date of nomination.
RIBBING, S.	Sweden	Labour	(G)	Nov. 25th, 1921
RIBEIRO, Ed.	Brazil	Transit		Dec. 24th, 1921
RINALDINI, Th.	Austria	,,		Nov. 14th, 1921
ROBERT, R.	Switzerland	Labour	(W)	April 9th, 1932
ROI, Aug.	Esthonia	,,	(W)	Jan. 31st, 1931
ROZE, Fr.	Latvia	,,	(G)	Aug. 12th, 1926
RUUD, N.	Norway	Transit		Nov. 10th, 1921
SCHEIKL, G.	Austria	,,		Nov. 14th, 1921
SCHRAFL	Switzerland	,,		Jan. 6th, 1922
SCHUMANS, V.	Latvia	Labour	(G)	Dec. 23rd, 1921
SERRARENS, P. J. S.	Netherlands	,,	(W)	Oct. 28th, 1932
SHU-CHE	China	Transit		Dec. 23rd, 1921
SIBILLE, M.	France	,,		Nov. 7th, 1921
SIDZIKAUSKAS, V.	Lithuania	,,		July 5th, 1922
SIMOLIUNAS, J.	,,	,,		July 5th, 1922
SIMPSON, J.	Canada	Labour	(W)	April 9th, 1932
SLIZYS, Fr.	Lithuania	,,	(G)	July 5th, 1922
SMITH, G.	Norway	Transit		Nov. 10th, 1921
SNELLMAN, K.	Finland	,,		Oct. 29th, 1921
TAKATORI, Y.	Japan	,,		Nov. 4th, 1921
TAYERLE, R.	Czechoslovakia	Labour	(W)	Nov. 11th, 1921
TCHOU YIN	China	,,	(G)	Dec. 23rd, 1921
THOMAS, J. H.	Great Britain	,,	(W)	Nov. 11th, 1921
TOLNAY, K. de	Hungary	Transit		June 15th, 1929
TOTOMIS, M. D.	Greece	Labour	(G)	Feb. 17th, 1922
TYSZYNSKI, M. C.	Poland	Transit		Dec. 7th, 1921
URATNIK, F.	Yugoslavia	Labour	(W)	April 9th, 1932
URRUTIA, Fr.	Colombia	,,	(G)	—
VERKADE, A. E.	Netherlands	,,	(E)	Nov. 11th, 1921
VESTESEN, H.	Denmark	,,	(E)	Nov. 11th, 1921
VICUÑA, M. R.	Chile	,,	(G)	Dec. 10th, 1921
VLANGHALI, Al.	Greece	Transit		Dec. 23rd, 1921
VOINESCU, B.	Roumania	Labour	(G)	Dec. 12th, 1921
VOOYS, J. P. de	Netherlands	,,	(G)	Nov. 23rd, 1921
WALDES, H.	Czechoslovakia	,,	(E)	Nov. 11th, 1921
WEBER, P.	Luxemburg	,,	(E)	Oct. 17th, 1931
WINIARSKI, B.	Poland	Transit		Dec. 7th, 1921
WREDE, G. O. A.	Finland	,,		Oct. 29th, 1921
YOSHIZAKA, Sh.	Japan	Labour	(G)	Nov. 4th, 1921
YOVANOVITCH, V.	Yugoslavia	,,	(E)	Nov. 11th, 1921
ZAGLENICZNY, J.	Poland	,,	(E)	Nov. 11th, 1921
ZUBIETA, J. A.	Panama	,,	(E)	Nov. 11th, 1921
ZULAWSKI, S.	Poland	,,	(W)	Nov. 11th, 1921

(7) EXPERTS.

Article 50 of the Statute provides that the Court may at any time entrust any individual, body, bureau, commission or other organization that it may select with the task of carrying out an enquiry or giving an expert opinion.

The Court has only availed itself of this right once, namely, in the case concerning the claim for indemnity in regard to the factory at Chorzów (merits) [1].

II.—THE REGISTRAR. (See E 1, p. 79.)

Present holder of the post: M. ÅKE HAMMARSKJÖLD, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of H.M. the King of Sweden, Associate of the Institute of International Law. He was appointed on February 3rd, 1922, and reelected on August 16th, 1929; his term of office expires on December 31st, 1936.

The Court has appointed as its Deputy-Registrar M. L. J. H. JORSTAD, head of division in the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who took up his duties on February 1st, 1931.

III.—THE REGISTRY. (See E 1, p. 79.)

The officials of the Registry (apart from auxiliary officials [2]) are as follows:

---

[1] See, in the Fifth Annual Report, the summary of Judgment No. 13 of September 13th, 1928 (p. 183), and of the Orders of September 13th, 1928 (p. 196), and May 25th, 1929 (p. 200).

[2] Auxiliary officials are those who are appointed for a period of less than six months.

Name.	Date of appointment.	Nationality.
Deputy-Registrar :		
M. L. J. H. Jorstad	February 1st, 1931	Norwegian
Principal Editing Secretaries:		
M. J. Garnier-Coignet, Secretary to the Presidency	March 1st, 1922	French
Mr. C. Hardy	June 1st, 1922	British
Editing Secretaries :		
Baron T. M. A. d'Honincthun	January 1st, 1925	French
Mr. H. Wade	January 1st, 1931	British
Private Secretaries :		
Miss M. Recaño	March 1st, 1922	British
Mme C. Beelaerts van Blokland	March 1st, 1922	Netherlands
Establishment :		
M. D. J. Bruinsma, Accountant-Establishment Officer, Head of Department	August 1st, 1922	Netherlands
Jhr. F. Beelaerts van Blokland	(temporary [1])	Netherlands
Printing Department :		
M. M. J. Tercier, Head of Department	May 19th, 1924	Swiss
M. R. Knaap	January 1st, 1932	Netherlands
Archives :		
Mlle L. Loeff, Head of Department	January 1st, 1925	Netherlands
Miss A. Welsby	January 1st, 1927	British
Miss C. Olden	January 1st, 1929	Irish Free State
Mlle Valk-Lucassen	(temporary [1])	Netherlands
Documents Department :		
M. J. Douma, Head of Department	January 1st, 1931	Netherlands
Shorthand, typewriting and roneographing Department :		
Mlle J. Lamberts, Head of Department	March 1st, 1922	Belgian
Mlle M. Estoup, Verbatim Reporter	January 1st, 1927	French
Miss A. M. Driscoll	January 1st, 1930	British
Miss E. M. Fisher	January 1st, 1930	,,
Mme F. Lurié	January 1st, 1931	Belgian
Messengers :		
M. G. A. van Moort, Chief Messenger	March 1st, 1922	Netherlands
M. Pronk	January 1st, 1929	,,
M. J. W. H. Janssen	January 1st, 1930	,,
M. van der Leeden	January 1st, 1929	,,

[1] Temporary officials are those who are appointed for a period greater than six months, but less than seven years.

Organization of the Registry. (See E 7: "Synopsis of the Organization of the Registry", pp. 64 *et sqq.*, and the Plan, p. 69.)

* * *

"Administrative Results." (See E 6, pp. 43-46; E 7, pp. 70-72; E 8, pp. 43-45; E 9, p. 33.)

* * *

Pensions for officials. (See E 6, pp. 46-49; E 7, pp. 74-75; E 8, pp. 45-46.)

* * *

Staff Regulations. (See E 7, pp. 75-81.)

* * *

Administrative Tribunal of the L. N. (See E 3, p. 32; E 4, p. 52; E 9, pp. 33-34.)

The Administrative Tribunal of the League of Nations is constituted as follows for the year 1934: *Judges:* M. Devèze (Belgian), *President*, M. Montagna (Italian), *Vice-President*, M. Undén (Swedish).—*Deputy-Judges:* M. de Tomcsányi (Hungarian), M. Eide (Danish), M. van Ryckevorsel (Dutch).

IV.—DIPLOMATIC PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF JUDGES AND OFFICIALS OF THE REGISTRY.

(See E 1, pp. 103-104; E 4, pp. 53-63; E 6, p. 49.)

On January 1st, 1934, a business-turnover tax (*omzetbelasting*) came into force in the Netherlands; the effect of this tax is to add a surcharge, payable by the purchaser, to the amount of the bill. In the case of printing, for instance, this surcharge amounts to 4 %. Before this law came into force, the Registrar drew the attention of the Netherlands Ministry for Foreign Affairs to the subject, in a note dated December 16th, 1933 [1]. In this note, the Registrar pointed out that the Court's printing expenses alone amounted to between 30,000 and 40,000 florins, so that the effects of the application of the law upon the Court's finances would be considerable. The Registrar's note added the following observations:

[1] See in E 4, page 59, note 1, the list of communications from the Netherlands Ministry for Foreign Affairs, informing the Registrar of the various exemptions granted to the Court, its services, and the persons belonging to it.

"Whatever solution is arrived at in regard to this question will no doubt govern the application of the fiscal law in question in regard to other articles supplied to the Court, as such; in this connection, the Registrar ventures to draw attention to the correspondence which took place, in 1922 and 1923, between the Ministry and the Registry of the Court in regard to exemptions from stamp duty for documents relating to the judicial activities of the Court, or purely to its interior economy.

As regards the application of the fiscal law in question to the personnel of the Court (judges and officials), the Registrar would be glad to know what is the attitude of the competent Netherlands authorities towards this question, having regard, on the one hand, to the arrangement concluded on May 22nd, 1928, between the President of the Court and the Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs [1], and, on the other hand, to the fact that exemptions from the application of the said law have either, it appears, been already granted, or in contemplation, to diplomatic officials of foreign countries in the Netherlands.

The Registrar would be greatly obliged if the Minister for Foreign Affairs would kindly reply to him on this point as early as possible, in order that, if an agreement is reached, he may be in a position to act upon it at the beginning of next year."

On January 5th, 1934, the Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs sent the following note to the Registrar:

"With reference to the letter No. II/8289 from the Registrar of the Permanent Court of International Justice, the Minister for Foreign Affairs has the honour to inform the Registrar as follows:

Article 22 of the Royal Decree of December 1st, 1933 (Legal Gazette, No. 649), lays down that, pursuant to the last paragraph of Article 18 of the law of October 25th, 1933 (Legal Gazette, No. 546), the following are exempted from the so-called *omzetbelasting* on articles purchased:

(*a*) ....

(*b*) Articles intended for the personal use of diplomatic and consular officials of foreign Powers, holding appointments in the Netherlands, as also of employees of Chanceries of Legations and Consulates in the Netherlands, provided always that, in both cases, such persons are foreigners, and are not engaged in any trade or profession in the Kingdom, and subject to reciprocity.

The term 'personal use' covers members of the families of the beneficiaries of this rule.

(*c*) Stationary for the offices of foreign Consulates in the Netherlands, subject to reciprocity.

(*d*) ...., etc.

The above provisions apply also to articles purchased for members of the Court, the Registrar, and the Registry staff, being foreigners, and also to office stationary purchased for the Registry."

---

[1] See E 4, pp. 57-63.

V.—PREMISES.

(See E 1, pp. 104-119; E 2, p. 42; E 4, pp. 63-70; E 5, pp. 78-80; E 6, pp. 50-53; E 7, pp. 82-83; E 8, pp. 47-51; E 9, pp. 34-51.)

Great Hall of Justice (acoustics).

An account was given in the Ninth Annual Report[1] of the steps taken to improve the unsatisfactory acoustics of the Great Hall of Justice in the Peace Palace. A credit was inserted in the Court's budgetary estimates with a view to contributing, together with the Carnegie Foundation, in equal shares, to the definitive installation of microphones, loud-speakers, curtains, etc. This credit having been approved by the Assembly of the League of Nations at the 14th Session (approval of the Court's budget, Oct. 11th, 1933), the work was put in hand, and the installations have been in use since the opening of the Court's ordinary session for 1934 (Feb., 1934).

* * *

Library.

(See E 6, pp. 51-53; E 7, pp. 83-87; E 8, pp. 52-53; E 9, p. 52.)

On February 1st, 1934, the Court appointed for the period 1934-1936 (Dec. 31st) the members of the Library Committee set up under a resolution of February 20th, 1931. These members are: M. Guerrero, Vice-President of the Court, M. Anzilotti and M. Schücking, assisted by the Registrar.

At its eighth meeting, held on March 20th, 1934 (the first meeting since the change in the composition of the Committee), the Committee found that, as regards about two-thirds of the countries, the first object aimed at by it had been achieved; that is to say, that data have been obtained which have enabled lists of purchases to be prepared in respect of the following countries: the Union of South Africa, Albania, the United States of America, Australia, Austria (and the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy), Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Danzig, Denmark, Egypt, Esthonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, India (British), Indies (the Dutch East), Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, New Zealand, Panama, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay.

The number of volumes acquired as a result of decisions taken by the Committee is 2276. In accordance with the Agree-

[1] See p. 51.

ment of 1931 [1], these works are placed in the Carnegie Library in the Peace Palace.

The Committee will continue its work with a view to keeping up to date the stock of works already acquired and to completing it in so far as concerns those countries in the case of which it has not yet been possible to prepare an approved list of purchases.

VI.—POSTAL COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Telephone cabins.

On various occasions, when the Court has been dealing with cases of special public interest, provisional arrangements have had to be made to give Press representatives increased facilities for corresponding with their papers. Thus, telephone cabins have been provisionally installed, and this has involved various expenses for the Court (construction, installation, wiring, etc.). The Registrar had several conversations on this question with the competent Netherlands authorities and with the competent representatives of the Carnegie Foundation, and, as a result, the following plan was arranged. The Netherlands Administration of Posts, Telegraph and Telephones was to lay a new line of cable, with an adequate number of telephone circuits, at its own expense, between the Peace Palace and the Telephone Exchange. At the same time, the Court was to have six telephone cabins made and installed at its expense, while the Carnegie Foundation was to bear the cost of any alterations in the premises thereby made necessary. Furthermore, the Netherlands Postal Administration was to instal in the Peace Palace a post-and-telegraph office, which would be open chiefly in the summer months, and in any case whenever the Court expressed a desire to that effect, without additional expense to the Court.

The Netherlands Administration declared that the amount payable, once and for all, on this account by the Court would not exceed Fl. 850. A credit covering that amount was accordingly inserted in the Court's budget, and was approved, with the rest of the budget, by the Assembly of the League of Nations on October 11th, 1933. Work was then commenced on the proposed installations, which were completed in November 1933.

The Administration of Posts, Telegraph and Telephones agreed that the Court, its services, and Press correspondents working at The Hague in connection with the Court's proceedings, would have an absolute right of priority in the use of the telephone cabins, even if the postal, telegraph and telephone office in the Peace Palace should be open to other

[1] See E 7, pp. 85-87.

persons as well; and that, should it become necessary, the Administration would instal additional temporary telephone cabins, at its own expense.

* * *

Special postage stamps.

The Registrar also entered into negotiations with the Netherlands Postal Administration for the issue of special postage stamps for stamping the official postal correspondence of the Permanent Court of International Justice. (It will be remembered that, as a result of an agreement with the competent Swiss authorities, concluded in 1922, the Secretariat of the League of Nations and the International Labour Office make use of special postage stamps for stamping their correspondence.)

As a result of these negotiations, the following agreement was signed on January 13th, 1934, by the Registrar of the Court and the Director-General of the Netherlands Administration of Posts, Telegraph and Telephones:

"REGULATIONS FOR THE USE OF POSTAGE STAMPS SURCHARGED 'COUR PERMANENTE DE JUSTICE INTERNATIONALE'.

The Dutch postage stamps surcharged 'Cour permanente de Justice internationale' are to be used exclusively for the stamping of official postal matter (official mail) of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Postal matter which may be stamped with the surcharged stamps will be marked beforehand by the Archives of the Registry of the Court 'C. P. J. I. Officiel.'

The stamps will be affixed by the officials of the Dutch Postal Administration at the General Post Office at The Hague or at the post office installed in the Peace Palace.

For the purposes of the expenses incurred by the Court as a result of the affixing of surcharged stamps, a current account will be opened at the General Post Office and another at the office in the Peace Palace; the method of settlement will be decided later. Postal matter to be stamped with surcharged stamps will be presented together with a list in duplicate which will be signed by the official of the Post Office who receives the postal matter.

Post office officials will be strictly forbidden to sell unused surcharged stamps. Nevertheless, stamps previously cancelled by a post-mark may be sold.

It is understood that the official mail of the Court may be stamped with ordinary postage stamps (unsurcharged), for instance when it is necessary to despatch it at hours during which the two post offices are not open."

The surcharged stamps were put in circulation on January 15th, 1934.

CHAPTER II.

THE STATUTE AND RULES OF COURT.

I.—THE STATUTE. (See E 1, pp. 117-121.)

Signatories of the Protocol.

On June 15th, 1934, fifty-five States or Members of the League of Nations had signed the Protocol of Signature of the Statute, dated Geneva, December 16th, 1920, drawn up in accordance with the Assembly decision of December 13th, 1920, and which remains open for signature by the States mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant [1]. The signatory States are: the Union of South Africa, Albania, the United States of America, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica [2], Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Esthonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, India, the Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Ratifications.

All the above States have ratified, except: the United States of America, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Liberia, Nicaragua.

---

[1] The States mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant of the League of Nations and which, on June 15th, 1934, had not signed the Protocol of Signature of the Statute, are: Ecuador, Sa'udi Arabia (Hedjaz; see p. 55, n. 6), Honduras and the Argentine.

[2] Costa Rica, on December 24th, 1924, notified the Secretary-General of her decision to withdraw from the League of Nations; this decision was to take effect as from January 1st, 1927; before that date Costa Rica had not ratified the Protocol of Signature of the Statute. Furthermore, Costa Rica is not mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant of the League of Nations. This would seem to lead to the conclusion that the engagement resulting for Costa Rica from her signature of the Protocol of December 16th, 1920, has lapsed.

* * *

Revision of Statute.

(See E 6, pp. 48-91; E 7, pp. 82-96; E 8, pp. 55-59; E 9, pp. 54-61.)

On June 15th, 1934, the Protocol of Revision of September 14th, 1929, had been signed by the following States: the Union of South Africa, Albania, the United States of America, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Esthonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, India, the Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

All these States have ratified, except: the United States of America [1], Bolivia, Brazil, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama and Peru.

Of these eight States, the ratifications of four, namely, Brazil, Ethiopia, Panama and Peru, are required for the entry into force of the Revision Protocol, since they ratified the Protocol of Signature of December 16th, 1920. One of them—Panama—announced, in a note dated July 5th, 1933, to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations that, as its National Assembly had not yet approved the amendments to the Court's Statute, it could not ratify the Revision Protocol, but that it saw no objection to the entry into force of that Protocol [2]. So far as the Registrar of the Court is aware, the other three States had not yet taken a decision on June 15th, 1934.

---

[1] The point of view of the Government of the United States as regards the putting into force of the amendments to the Statute of the Court was expressed by the Secretary of State in a letter of June 25th, 1930, to the Secretary-General of the League, to the following effect: "The Secretary of State .... perceives no reason to object to the coming into force, between such nations as may have become parties thereto, of the amendments to the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice as set out in the annex to the Protocol dated September 14th, 1929, which have not been ratified by the United States."

[2] According to the Resolution passed by the Assembly of the League of Nations on October 14th, 1932 (see E 9, p. 58), it is for the Secretary-General to inform the Members of the League of Nations immediately of any communication as to the causes which prevent a State from ratifying the Protocol and, on receipt of the last ratification which is necessary, to notify the entry into force of the Protocol to the governments of the interested States and to the Registrar of the Court.

II.—THE RULES OF COURT.

(1) *Preparation of the Rules.* (See E 1, pp. 126-127.)—The minutes with annexes of the meetings of the Preliminary Session of the Court devoted to the preparation of the Rules of Court (Jan. 30th—March 24th, 1922) have been published in Series D., No. 2, of the Court's Publications.

Revision of July 1926.

(2) *Revision of the Rules.* (See E 3, pp. 36-37; E 4, pp. 72-78; E 7, pp. 105-109; E 9, pp. 62-63.)—The Rules as revised in 1926 are reproduced in Series D., No. 1. The minutes of meetings relating to the revision of the Rules have been published in the form of a First Addendum to Volume No. 2 of Series D. (Preparation of the Rules); this addendum also contains notes, observations and suggestions submitted on the subject by members of the Court.

Further, Article 71 of the Revised Rules was amended in September 1927 (extension to advisory procedure of the provisions regarding the appointment of judges *ad hoc*). The Fourth Annual Report (pp. 72-78) reproduces the documents and extracts from minutes of meetings of the Court relating to this amendment.

Modifications in Jan.-Feb. 1931.

Finally, in deference to the desire expressed by the Assembly (Resolution of Sept. 25th, 1930) that the Court should give consideration to the possibility of regulating "the questions of the sessions of the Court and the attendance of judges", the Court modified the Rules at its Twentieth Session (Jan. 15th—Feb. 21st, 1931).

The text of the Rules of Court, amended during the session of January-February 1931, is reproduced in the second edition (1931) of Volume No. 1 of Series D. of the Court's Publications. The minutes of meetings devoted by the Court to the amendment of the Rules have been published in the form of a Second Addendum to Volume No. 2 of Series D.

* * *

A further study of Rules.

As mentioned in the Seventh Annual Report (pp. 105-109), the Court had decided to undertake a methodical study of the revision of the Rules, and in the Ninth Annual Report (pp. 62-63) an account was given of the formation by the Court of four commissions, which were to decide what subjects were to be studied and to propose amendments, and of a special commission, whose task would be to co-ordinate the work of the first four commissions.

After a first examination of the reports of the four commissions in March 1934, the Court invited the Co-ordination Commission to prepare, after considering these reports and suggestions made thereon by individual members of the Court, a text to be used as a basis for discussion. In May 1934, the Court examined a portion of the text submitted by the Co-ordination Commission.

CHAPTER III.

THE COURT'S JURISDICTION.

I.—JURISDICTION IN CONTESTED CASES.

(1) *Jurisdiction* ratione materiæ.

According to the first paragraph of Article 36 of the Statute, the jurisdiction of the Court comprises all cases which the Parties refer to it and all matters specially provided for in treaties and conventions in force.

As regards cases which the Parties submit to the Court by special agreement, the document instituting proceedings is that giving notice of the compromis setting out the terms of the agreement. In order that a case may be validly brought before the Court, notice of the special agreement must be given by all the Parties, unless it is expressly laid down in one of the clauses of the special agreement that the Court may take cognizance of the case upon notice being given by one Party only [1].

[1] It should be mentioned here that on several occasions the Court has recognized, in connection with cases brought before it by unilateral application, that it might derive jurisdiction from an agreement concluded between the Parties during the proceedings, since acceptance of the Court's jurisdiction was not, under the Statute, subordinated to the observance of certain forms, such as, for instance, the previous conclusion of a special agreement (Judgment No. 12). Again, in Judgment No. 4 (Interpretation of Judgment No. 3), the Court stated that it had jurisdiction as the result of the agreement of the Parties, so that there was no need to consider whether the requisite jurisdiction could be based exclusively on the unilateral request addressed to it. Similarly, in the case of the Mavrommatis Jerusalem Concessions (Judgment No. 5), the Court regarded itself as deriving jurisdiction to deal with certain questions, not from Article 26 of the Palestine Mandate, but from an agreement between the Parties resulting from the written proceedings. Finally, the same principle was applied by the Court in the case concerning rights of minorities in Polish Upper Silesia (Judgment No. 12) (where the Court stated that the consent of a State to the submission of a dispute to it might not only result from an express declaration, but might also be inferred from acts conclusively establishing it).

On the other hand, as regards a request made by the representatives of the interested governments, in connection with a case for advisory opinion, to the effect that the Court should express its opinion upon a particul r

The table hereafter gives the list of cases which have been submitted to the Court by special agreement [1]; the Parties to the case as well as the date of the special agreement are also indicated.

CASES SUBMITTED BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.

No. in Gen. List.	Name of the case.	Parties.	Date of special agreement.
11	Interpretation of paragraph 4 of the Annex following Article 179 of the Treaty of Neuilly	Bulgaria and Greece	18 III 24
24	Case of the S/S *Lotus*	France and Turkey	12 X 26
32	Free zones of Upper Savoy and the District of Gex	France and Switzerland	30 X 24
33	Brazilian Federal loans issued in France	Brazil and France	27 VIII 27
34	Serbian loans issued in France	France and Yugoslavia	19 IV 28
36	Territorial jurisdiction of the International Commission of the River Oder	Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Sweden, *and* Poland	30 X 28
46	Territorial waters between Castellorizo and Anatolia	Italy and Turkey	30 V 29
59	The Lighthouses' case between France and Greece	France and Greece	15 VII 31
61	The Oscar Chinn case	Belgium and Great Britain	13 IV 34

Jurisdiction under treaties and conventions.

As regards treaties and conventions in force, there is a special publication of the Court entitled *Collection of Texts governing the jurisdiction of the Court*, which enumerates them and, in the case of instruments for the pacific settlement of disputes, reproduces the complete text, and in the case of other instruments, extracts from the relevant portions. This

question not covered by the request for advisory opinion, the Court held that the object of this request was merely to extend the scope of the advisory proceedings and that, accordingly, there was no point in ascertaining whether an agreement reached in the course of the proceedings might constitute a sort of special agreement instituting contentious proceedings before the Court (Opinion of March 8th, 1932).

[1] For the list of cases brought by unilateral application, see p. 50 ; for the list of cases in which a preliminary objection has been lodged, see p. 54 ; and for the list of cases for advisory opinion, see pp. 61-64.

publication, of which the fourth edition, brought up to date and completed, appeared at the beginning of 1932 [1], is based entirely on official information of two different kinds: official publications issued either by the League of Nations or its organizations, or by the various governments; direct communications from the same sources.

In this connection it should be observed that on March 24th, 1927, the Registrar of the Court asked all governments entitled to appear before the Court regularly to transmit to the Registry the text of new agreements concluded by them and containing clauses relating to the Court's jurisdiction. On June 5th, 1928 [2], a reminder was sent to those governments which had not yet replied on that date. On June 15th, 1934, the following States had accepted the suggestion made: Spain, the Netherlands, Monaco, Austria, Germany, Russia, Norway, Italy, Turkey, Great Britain, Switzerland, Finland, Mexico, Esthonia, China, Belgium, Peru, the United States of America, Siam, Sweden, New Zealand, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Latvia, India, Denmark, Poland (for Poland and for the Free City of Danzig), Egypt, France, Panama, Chile, Ecuador, Brazil, Venezuela, Colombia, the Union of South Africa, Lithuania, Luxemburg.

The instruments which had come to the knowledge of the Registry on June 15th, 1934, may be divided into several categories [3]:

A.—*Peace Treaties.* (See E 3, p. 40.)

B.—*Clauses concerning the protection of Minorities.* (See E 3, pp. 40-42; E 9, p. 67.)

C.—*Mandates for various colonies and territories entrusted to certain Members of the League of Nations under Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations.* (See E 3, pp. 42-43.)

---

[1] The first edition of this publication appeared on May 15th, 1923 (Series D., No. 3). The second edition is dated June, 1924 (Series D., No. 4), and the third, December 15th, 1926 (Series D., No. 5). The fourth edition is dated January 31st, 1932 (Series D., No. 6); addenda to this edition constitute Chapters X of the Eighth and Ninth Annual Reports and of the present volume.

[2] On October 5th, 1931, the Registrar, having in view the preparation of the fourth edition of the *Collection*, sent a new special communication to all States entitled to appear before the Court (see E 8, p. 63).

[3] See pp. 337-368 of this volume for a list in chronological order of these instruments.

D.—*General International Agreements.* (See E 3, pp. 44-46; E 4, p. 81; E 5, pp. 98-99; E 6, p. 104; E 7, p. 114; E 8, pp. 64-65; E 9, p. 68.)

To the lists given in preceding Annual Reports, the following conventions are to be added:

Protocol of June 15th, 1929, concerning amendments to the Convention relating to the regulation of aerial navigation (Paris, October 13th, 1919).

International Convention concerning the suppression of traffic in women of full age.—Geneva, October 11th, 1933.

Convention for facilitating the international circulation of films of an educational character.—Geneva, October 11th, 1933.

Further, at its 17th Session, held at Geneva in June, 1933, the International Labour Conference adopted the following conventions [1]:

Convention concerning fee-charging employment agencies.

Convention concerning compulsory old-age insurance for persons employed in industrial or commercial undertakings, in the liberal professions, and for outworkers and domestic servants.

Convention concerning compulsory old-age insurance for persons employed in agricultural undertakings.

Convention concerning compulsory invalidity insurance for persons employed in industrial or commercial undertakings, in the liberal professions, and for outworkers and domestic servants.

Convention concerning compulsory invalidity insurance for persons employed in agricultural undertakings.

Convention concerning compulsory widows' and orphans' insurance for persons employed in industrial or commercial undertakings, in the liberal professions, and for outworkers and domestic servants.

Convention concerning compulsory widows' and orphans' insurance for persons employed in agricultural undertakings.

E.—*Political Treaties (of alliance, commerce, navigation) and others.*

The list of agreements of this nature which had come to the knowledge of the Registry on June 15th, 1933, is given

[1] Article 423 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding articles of the other peace treaties give the Court jurisdiction to deal, amongst other things, with any question or difficulty relating to the interpretation of conventions concluded, after coming into force of the treaties and in pursuance of the Part entitled "Labour", by the Members of the International Labour Organization. (See E 3, pp 45-46; E 4, p. 81; E 5, p. 99; E 6, p. 104; E 7, p. 114; E 8, p. 65, and E 9, p. 68, for the conventions adopted at the first sixteen Labour Conferences.)

in the Fourth Annual Report (pp. 81-85), the Fifth Annual Report (pp. 99-100), the Sixth Annual Report (pp. 105-106), the Seventh Annual Report (pp. 114-115), the Eighth Annual Report (pp. 65-67), and the Ninth Annual Report (pp. 68-69). As on June 15th, 1934, the following are to be added, which, together with those contained in the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Annual Reports, affect forty-five Powers :

Convention of commerce and navigation between Poland and Roumania.—Warsaw, June 23rd, 1930.

Veterinary Convention between Poland and Roumania, annexed to the Convention of commerce and navigation.—Warsaw, June 23rd, 1930.

Agreement relating to trade and commerce between Denmark and the United Kingdom.—London, April 24th, 1933.

Convention relating to trade and commerce between the Argentine and the United Kingdom.—London, May 1st, 1933.

Agreement relating to trade and commerce between the United Kingdom and Norway.—London, May 15th, 1933.

Agreement relating to trade and commerce between Sweden and the United Kingdom.—London, May 15th, 1933.

Agreement relating to trade and commerce between Iceland and the United Kingdom.—London, May 19th, 1933.

Agreement relating to trade and commerce between Finland and the United Kingdom.—Helsingfors, September 29th, 1933.

F.— *Various Instruments and Conventions concerning transit, navigable waterways and communications generally.*

A list of the various instruments and conventions concerning transit, navigable waterways and communications in general, which had come to the knowledge of the Registry on June 15th, 1933, is given in the Third Annual Report (pp. 49-50), the Fourth Annual Report (p. 85), the Fifth Annual Report (p. 100), the Sixth Annual Report (p. 106), the Seventh Annual Report (p. 115), the Eighth Annual Report (p. 67), and the Ninth Annual Report (p. 69).

To this list, the following instruments are to be appended as on June 15th, 1934 :

Convention concerning air navigation between the Netherlands and Spain.—Madrid, February 14th, 1930.

General air navigation Convention between Belgium and Spain.—Madrid, February 27th, 1932.

Agreement between Belgium and Spain regarding the establishment and operation of air lines passing over the respective territories of the two countries.—Madrid, February 27th, 1932.

Convention concerning air navigation between Spain and Sweden. —Madrid, April 8th, 1932.

Convention respecting air navigation between Austria and the United Kingdom.—Vienna, July 16th, 1932.

G.—*Treaties of arbitration and conciliation.*

In the Fourth Annual Report (pp. 85-89), the Fifth Annual Report (pp. 100-101), the Sixth Annual Report (pp. 106-107), the Seventh Annual Report (pp. 116-117), the Eighth Annual Report (pp. 68-70) and the Ninth Annual Report (p. 69), a complete list of instruments of this nature, which had come to the knowledge of the Registry on June 15th, 1933, is given.

As on June 15th, 1934, the following are to be added, which, together with those enumerated in the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Annual Reports, affect thirty-seven Powers :

Treaty of conciliation, arbitration and judicial settlement between Belgium and Bulgaria.—Sofia, June 23rd, 1931.

Treaty of conciliation, judicial settlement and arbitration between Denmark and Turkey.—Geneva, March 8th, 1932.

Treaty of judicial settlement, arbitration and conciliation between the Netherlands and Turkey.—Geneva, April 16th, 1932.

Convention of conciliation, judicial settlement and arbitration between Portugal and Sweden.—Lisbon, December 6th, 1932.

Treaty of arbitration, judicial settlement and conciliation between the Netherlands and Venezuela.—The Hague, April 5th, 1933.

Treaty of judicial settlement, arbitration and conciliation between Japan and the Netherlands.—The Hague, April 19th, 1933.

* * *

In addition to the cases submitted by the Parties and matters specially provided for in the treaties and conventions mentioned above, the Court's jurisdiction extends to other disputes, under the following instruments :

the Optional Clause annexed to the Statute of the Court;
the Resolution adopted by the Council on May 17th, 1922 ;
the General Act of conciliation, judicial settlement and arbitral settlement, adopted on September 26th, 1928, by the Assembly of the League of Nations at its Ninth Session.

These instruments are open for the adhesion of a considerable number of States. Each of them creates in respect of every State adhering to it relations between that State and

all the other States which have already adhered or may subsequently adhere to it [1].

The first of these instruments, namely the "Optional Clause", is dealt with in paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 36 of the Statute, which run as follows: Optional Clause.

> "The Members of the League of Nations and States mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant may, either when signing or ratifying the Protocol to which the present Statute is adjoined, or at a later moment, declare that they recognize as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other Member or State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the Court in all or any of the classes of legal disputes concerning:
>
> (*a*) the interpretation of a treaty;
>
> (*b*) any question of international law;
>
> (*c*) the existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;
>
> (*d*) the nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.
>
> The declaration referred to above may be made unconditionally or on condition of reciprocity on the part of several or certain Members or States, or for a certain time."

The special protocol, annexed to the "Protocol of Signature of the Statute" of December 16th, 1920, is known as the "Optional Clause". This protocol is as follows:

> "The undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, further declare, on behalf of their Government, that, from this date, they accept as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special convention, the jurisdiction of the Court in conformity with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court, under the following conditions:"

The declaration in which the governments enumerate the conditions under which they recognize the Court's jurisdiction as compulsory is usually affixed or reproduced below the "Optional Clause".

The table included in Chapter X of the Present Report (p. 270) indicates the names of the forty-nine States which have signed the Optional Clause (or have renewed their acceptance of the Court's compulsory jurisdiction), and indicates the conditions of their acceptance (or renewed adherence). The date on which declarations were affixed is entered on the table in those cases where it is known from documentary evidence.

---

[1] In the fourth edition of the *Collection of Texts governing the jurisdiction of the Court*, the Optional Clause annexed to the Court's Statute and the General Act of 1928 are grouped under the heading "Collective instruments for the pacific settlement of disputes". The Council Resolution of May 17th, 1922, is entered under the heading "Constitutional texts determining the jurisdiction of the Court".

The text of declarations made before January 31st, 1932, is reproduced in the *Collection of Texts governing the jurisdiction of the Court* (fourth ed.). The declaration made by Ethiopia, renewing her acceptance, is reproduced in the Eighth Annual Report (p. 440) [1]. The declaration made by Germany, renewing her acceptance, and Paraguay's declaration of acceptance, are reproduced on page 290 of the Ninth Annual Report. The declaration made by Hungary renewing her acceptance is reproduced on page 269 of this volume.

The position, resulting from the information afforded by the table above mentioned, is as follows:

I.

A. *States having signed the Optional Clause:* the Union of South Africa, Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica [2], Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Esthonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, India, the Irish Free State, Italy, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

II.

B. *Of these, the following have signed, subject to ratification, and have ratified:* the Union of South Africa, Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, India, the Irish Free State, Italy, Latvia, New Zealand, Persia, Peru, Roumania, Siam, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

C. *States having signed subject to ratification but not ratified:* Czechoslovakia, Guatemala, Liberia, Poland.

D. *States having signed without condition as to ratification* [3]*:* Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Costa Rica [2], Esthonia,

[1] Ethiopia had renewed her undertaking for a period of two years which expired on July 16th, 1933.

[2] Costa Rica, on December 24th, 1924, informed the Secretary-General of her decision to withdraw from the League of Nations, this decision taking effect as from January 1st, 1927. Before that date, Costa Rica had not ratified the Protocol of Signature of the Statute; moreover, Costa Rica is not mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant of the League of Nations. This would seem to lead to the conclusion that the engagement resulting for Costa Rica from her signature of the Protocol above mentioned and, consequently, also that resulting from her signature of the Optional Clause, have lapsed.

[3] Certain of these States have ratified their declarations, although this was not required according to the Optional Clause.

Ethiopia, Finland[1], Greece, Haiti, Lithuania, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway[1], Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay.

E. *States having signed without condition as to ratification but not ratified the Protocol of Signature of the Statute:* Costa Rica[2], Nicaragua.

F. *States in the case of which the period for which Clause accepted has expired:* China (date of expiration: May 13th, 1927); Ethiopia (date of expiration: July 16th, 1933).

III.

G. *States at present bound by the Clause:* the Union of South Africa, Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil[3], Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Esthonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, India, the Irish Free State, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

The foregoing data are summarized in the synoptic table on the following page.

[1] This State has signed the Optional Clause subject to ratification, but has renewed its acceptance without this reservation.

[2] See note 2 on previous page.

[3] Brazil's undertaking was given, subject, *inter alia*, to the acceptance of compulsory jurisdiction by two at least of the Powers permanently represented on the Council of the League of Nations. It is to be noted that Germany has been bound by it since February 29th, 1928, and Great Britain since February 5th, 1930.

SYNOPTIC TABLE.

STATES WHICH HAVE SIGNED THE OPTIONAL CLAUSE (49)				
without any condition as to ratification or other suspensive conditions			subject to ratification or other suspensive conditions	
but in the case of which the period of engagement has expired.	but which have not ratified the Protocol of Signature of the Court's Statute.	and which have ratified the Protocol of Signature of the Court's Statute.	and in the case of which the condition or conditions are fulfilled.	and in the case of which the condition or conditions were not fulfilled on June 15th, 1934.
China Ethiopia	Costa Rica Nicaragua	Bulgaria Colombia Esthonia Greece Haiti Lithuania Luxemburg Netherlands Panama Paraguay Portugal Salvador Spain Sweden Uruguay	Union of South Africa Albania Australia Austria Belgium Brazil Canada Denmark Dominican Republic Finland France Germany Great Britain Hungary India Irish Free State Italy Latvia New Zealand Norway Persia Peru Roumania Siam Switzerland Yugoslavia	Czechoslovakia Guatemala Liberia Poland
States not bound by the Clause.		**STATES BOUND BY THE CLAUSE (41).**		States not bound by the Clause.

* * *

Resolution of the Council of May 17th, 1922.

The second of the three instruments above mentioned is the Resolution adopted by the Council on May 17th, 1922. The text of this Resolution was reproduced in the First Annual Report, pages 142-143. (See also E 5, pp. 138-139; E 8, p. 116.)

There has been nothing new to record in this connection since June 15th, 1932.

* * *

General Act of 1928.

The third of these instruments is the General Act of conciliation, judicial settlement and arbitration adopted by the Assembly of the League of Nations on September 26th, 1928, at its Ninth Session. This Act provides for the pacific settlement of disputes which may arise between the States adhering thereto.

The fourth edition of the *Collection of Texts governing the jurisdiction of the Court* reproduces the text of this instrument under No. 11.

On June 15th, 1934, the States whose names are given below had adhered to the General Act [1] (the most recent adherence is that of Peru, which was given on Nov. 21st, 1931):

Australia	(A)	21 V 31	Irish Free State	(A)	26 IX 31
Belgium	(A)	18 V 29	Italy	(A)	7 IX 31
Canada	(A)	1 VII 31	Luxemburg	(A)	15 IX 30
Denmark	(A)	14 IV 30	Netherlands	(B)	8 VIII 30
Esthonia	(A)	3 IX 31	New Zealand	(A)	21 V 31
Finland	(A)	6 IX 30	Norway	(A)	11 VI 30 [2]
France	(A)	21 V 31	Peru	(A)	21 XI 31
Great Britain	(A)	21 V 31	Spain	(A)	16 IX 30
Greece	(A)	14 IX 31	Sweden	(B)	13 V 29
India	(A)	21 V 31			

[1] According to Article 38 of the Act, contracting Parties may adhere:

"A. Either to all the provisions of the Act (Chapters I, II, III and IV);

B. Or to those provisions only which relate to conciliation and judicial settlement (Chapters I and II), together with the general provisions dealing with these procedures (Chapter IV);

C. Or to those provisions only which relate to conciliation (Chapter I), together with the general provisions concerning that procedure (Chapter IV)."

[2] Norway had acceded to Chapters I, II and IV on June 11th, 1929; it has extended its accession to include Chapter III on June 11th, 1930.

* * *

Cases submitted by unilateral application.

The following table gives a list of the cases submitted to the Court by means of a unilateral application (or a unilateral request for an interpretation) [1]. The number in the General List, the Parties to the case and the date of the application instituting proceedings are also indicated.

No. in Gen. List.	Name of the case.	Parties to the case.	Date of application.
5	S/S *Wimbledon*	Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan/Germany	16 I 23
10	Mavrommatis Palestine Concessions	Greece/Great Britain	12 V 24
14	Interpretation of Judgment No. 3 (Treaty of Neuilly)	Greece/Bulgaria	27 XI 24
18	German interests in Polish Upper Silesia	Germany/Poland	15 V 25
18 *bis*	German interests in Polish Upper Silesia	Germany/Poland	25 VIII 25
22	Denunciation of the Sino-Belgian Treaty of Nov. 2nd, 1865	Belgium/China	25 XI 26
25	The Factory at Chorzów (claim for indemnity)	Germany/Poland	8 II 27
27	Readaptation of the Mavrommatis Jerusalem Concessions	Greece/Great Britain	28 V 27
30	Interpretation of Judgments Nos. 7 and 8 (Factory at Chorzów)	Germany/Poland	17 X 27
31	Rights of Minorities in Upper Silesia (Minority schools)	Germany/Poland	2 I 28
43	Eastern Greenland	Denmark/Norway	11 VII 31
47	Interpretation of the Statute of Memel	Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan/Lithuania	11 IV 32
49	Prince von Pless	Germany/Poland	18 V 32
51	Appeal against two judgments delivered on Dec. 21st, 1931, by the Hungaro-Czechoslovak M. A. T.	Czechoslovakia/Hungary	7 VII 32

[1] For a list of cases submitted by special agreement, see p. 40; for a list of cases in which a preliminary objection has been lodged, see p. 54; for a list of cases for advisory opinion, see pp. 61-64.

No. in Gen. List.	Name of the case.	Parties to the case.	Date of application.
52	South-Eastern territory of Greenland [1]	Norway/Denmark	18 VII 32
53	South-Eastern Greenland [1]	Denmark/Norway	18 VII 32
54	Appeal against a judgment delivered on April 13th, 1932, by the Hungaro-Czechoslovak M. A. T.	Czechoslovakia/ Hungary	20 VII 32
58	Appeal against a judgment delivered on Feb. 3rd, 1933, by the Hungaro-Czechoslovak M. A. T.	Czechoslovakia/ Hungary	3 V 33
60	The Polish agrarian reform and the German minority	Germany/Poland	1 VII 33

In the first of these cases, that of the S/S *Wimbledon*, the application was based on Article 386 of the Treaty of Versailles. In the cases concerning the Mavrommatis Concessions, proceedings were instituted under Article 26 of the Mandate for Palestine, and in those concerning German interests in Polish Upper Silesia and the Chorzów Factory, under Article 23 of the Geneva Convention concerning Upper Silesia. The application submitting the case concerning certain rights of minorities in Upper Silesia and that concerning the Prince von Pless Administration both rely on Article 72 of the last-mentioned Convention, while the application in the case concerning the Polish agrarian reform and the German minority relies on Article 12 of the Minorities Treaty concluded with Poland. The application in the case concerning the interpretation of the Statute of Memel is based on Article 17 of the Convention concerning Memel, signed at Paris on August 8th, 1924. Four applications have been filed under the terms of the optional clause of the Court's Statute [2]: that submitting to the Court the case concerning the denunciation by China of the Sino-Belgian Treaty; the application in the Eastern Greenland case; and the two applications concerning South-Eastern Greenland. The three applications concerning judgments rendered by the Hungaro-Czechoslovak Mixed Arbitral Tribunal rely on Article X of Agreement No. II of Paris, of April 28th, 1930, for the settlement of questions relating to the agrarian reforms and to the mixed arbitral tribunals. Lastly, in the case of the interpretation of Judgment No. 3 and in that of the interpretation of

[1] Cases Nos. 52 and 53 have been joined by an Order of the Court delivered on August 2nd, 1932.

[2] See E 9, p. 76, n. 2.

Judgments Nos. 7 and 8, a request for an interpretation was made based on Article 60 of the Court's Statute.

*

Jurisdiction as a Court of Appeal.

(See E 6, p. 147; E 7, p. 163; E 8, pp. 120-121.)

Mention was made in the Sixth Annual Report of the proposal made to the Assembly of the League of Nations by the Finnish Government for the submission to examination of the question as to the most appropriate procedure to be followed by States desiring to enable the Permanent Court of International Justice to assume in a general manner, as between them, the functions of a tribunal of appeal from international arbitral tribunals. The action taken on this proposal has been described in the Seventh and Eighth Annual Reports.

Since June 15th, 1933, nothing new has transpired in regard to the matter. Nevertheless, in this connection, a list is here given of the international instruments under which the Court is already called upon, under certain conditions, to examine afresh a decision or award made by another body:

Treaty of Peace signed at Versailles on June 28th, 1919 (Art. 386: Kiel Canal; Art. 415 and 418: International Labour Organization).

Convention concerning the Statute of the Danube.—Paris, July 23rd, 1921.

Treaty of commerce and navigation between Denmark and Latvia.—Riga, November 3rd, 1924.

Agreement (No. II) for the settlement of questions concerning agrarian reforms and mixed arbitral tribunals, between Hungary, Roumania, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.—Paris, April 28th, 1930.

Treaty of conciliation, arbitration and judicial settlement between Luxemburg and Norway.—Geneva, February 12th, 1932.

One case has been brought before the Court under one of the instruments above mentioned, namely, the Peter Pázmány University case, which was submitted by an Application dated May 3rd, 1933, by the Czechoslovak Government against the Hungarian Government. The Application invoked Article X of Agreement No. II for the settlement of questions relating to the agrarian reforms and mixed arbitral tribunals, signed at Paris on April 28th, 1930; under this Article, the Governments of Hungary, Roumania, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia agree to recognize "a right of appeal" to the Permanent Court of International Justice from all judgments on questions of jurisdiction or merits given subsequent to the date of the agreement by the above-mentioned tribunals in certain cases. The Court gave judgment in this

case on December 15th, 1933 [1]. The Parties before the Hungaro-Czechoslovak Mixed Arbitral Tribunal had been the Peter Pázmány University, Claimant, and the Czechoslovak Government, Defendent; before the Court, the Parties were the Czechoslovak Government, Applicant, and the Hungarian Government, Respondent.

* * *

Interim measures of protection.

(See E 5, p. 139; E 7, p. 163; E 9, p. 77.)

The following table contains a list of cases brought before the Court in which requests for the indication of interim measures of protection have been submitted:

No. in Gen. List.	Name of the case.	Parties to the case.	Date of application.
22	Denunciation of the Sino-Belgian Treaty of Nov. 2nd, 1865	Belgium/China	26 XI 26
25	Factory at Chorzów (claim for indemnity) (merits)	Germany/Poland	15 XI 27
49	Prince von Pless (merits)	Germany/Poland	3 V 33
52	South-Eastern territory of Greenland	Norway/Denmark	18 VII 32
60	The Polish agrarian reform and the German minority	Germany/Poland	3 VII 33

The Court delivered its decision on the last of the above requests by an Order made on July 29th, 1933 [2].

* * *

Power to determine its own jurisdiction.

(See E 5, p. 140; E 7, p. 164; E 8, pp. 121-122; E 9, pp. 77-78.)

The following table contains a list of the cases in which a preliminary objection to the Court's jurisdiction has been raised and which accordingly have given rise to special proceedings [3] under Article 38 of the Rules. The number in the General List, the Parties to the case and the date of the filing of the document raising the preliminary objection are also indicated.

[1] See p. 135 for a summary of this Judgment.
[2] ,, ,, 130 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Order.
[3] See p. 50 for a list of cases brought by unilateral application.

No. in Gen. List.	Name of the case.	Parties to the case.	Date of preliminary objection.
12	Mavrommatis Palestine Concessions	Greece/Great Britain	3 VI 24
19	German interests in Polish Upper Silesia	Germany/Poland	18 VI 25
26	Claim for indemnity in respect of the Factory at Chorzów	Germany/Poland	8 IV 27
28	Readaptation of the Mavrommatis Jerusalem Concessions	Greece/Great Britain	9 VIII 27
50	Interpretation of the Statute of Memel	France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan/ Lithuania	26 V 32
55	Prince von Pless	Germany/Poland	1 X 32
56	Appeal against two judgments delivered on Dec. 21st, 1931, by the Hungaro-Czechoslovak M. A. T.	Czechoslovakia/ Hungary	20 X 32
57	Appeal against a judgment delivered on April 13th, 1932, by the Hungaro-Czechoslovak M. A. T.	Czechoslovakia/ Hungary	20 X 32

In its Judgment of December 15th, 1933, in the Peter Pázmány University case[1], the Court in the first place ascertained and established that it had jurisdiction. It should also be mentioned that, in the Order made on July 29th, 1933, in regard to the Application for the indication of interim measures of protection in the case concerning the Polish agrarian reform and the German minority, the Court, in dismissing this Application, specified that its decision in no way prejudged the question of its jurisdiction to adjudicate upon the Application instituting the main proceedings[2].

* * *

Interpretation of judgments.

(See E 5, p. 140.)

[1] See p. 135 for a summary of this Judgment.

[2] ,, ,, 130 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Order. The main suit was however subsequently struck out of the list in consequence of the abandonment of proceedings by the German Government.

* * *

(2) *Jurisdiction* ratione personæ.

Only States or Members of the League of Nations can be Parties in cases before the Court [1]. The Statute makes a distinction between States, according to whether they are, on the one hand, Members of the League of Nations or mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant, or, on the other hand, outside the League of Nations [2].

Members of the L. N.

A.—The Members of the League of Nations are, on June 15th, 1934 [3]: the Union of South Africa, Albania, the Argentine Republic, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, the British Empire, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Esthonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany [4], Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Iraq, the Irish Free State, Italy, Japan [5], Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

States mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant.

B.—The States mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant which do not belong to the League of Nations are: Brazil, Ecuador, Sa'udi Arabia [6], the United States of America.

To the above-mentioned States, the Court is open as of right, and they have the right to sign the Protocol of December 16th, 1920, to which the Statute of the Court is attached.

*

United States of America.

(See E 2, pp. 84-87; E 3, pp. 92-97; E 4, pp. 124-127; E 5, pp. 142-150; E 6, pp. 149-170; E 7, pp. 165-179; E 8, pp. 123-142; E 9, pp. 79-80.)

[1] Article 34 of Statute.

[2] ,, 35 ,, ,, .

[3] Communication from the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

[4] By a letter dated Berlin, October 19th, 1933 (*Official Journal of the League of Nations*, Jan. 1934, p. 16), the German Government notified the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of its intention to withdraw from the League of Nations in conformity with Article 1, paragraph 3, of the Covenant. (This clause provides, *inter alia*, that two years' notice is required for the withdrawal of a Member.) The Secretary-General of the League of Nations acknowledged the German Government's letter on October 21st, 1933.

[5] By a telegram dated Tokio, March 27th, 1933 (*Official Journal of the League of Nations*, May 1933, p. 657), the Japanese Government notified the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of its intention to withdraw from the League of Nations in conformity with Article 1, paragraph 3, of the Covenant (see preceding note). The Secretary-General of the League of Nations acknowledged this communication the same day.

[6] According to a communication from the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, the name Hedjaz is henceforward to be replaced by "Sa'udi Arabia".

The question of the accession of the United States of America to the Court was not examined by the Senate during the period covered by the present Report. In the Message read at the opening of the 73rd Congress (Jan. 3rd, 1934), the President of the United States made no allusion to the subject (see E 9, p. 80). According to a document published in the *Congressional Record* (Vol. 78, No. 13, Jan. 19th, 1934, p. 916), Senator Robinson (Arkansas), leader of the Democratic Party in the Senate, stated that he was informed that the Administration did not propose to seek a decision on the matter during the 73rd Congress.

The Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate did, however, devote two sittings, in 1934, to the question of the accession of the United States to the Court. At the first of these meetings, which was held on March 23rd, 1934, the Committee heard arguments by persons, or on behalf of organizations, favourable to accession. At the second meeting, on May 16th, 1934, it heard arguments from the opponents of accession[1].

On May 30th, 1934, on the motion of Senator Robinson (Arkansas), the Committee on Foreign Relations decided to adjourn the examination of the accession of the United States to the Court's Statute until its next session, which will open in January 1935. It was further agreed that the question would be examined as early as possible during that session and that it would then be finally settled.

The Protocol of September 14th, 1929, concerning the adherence of the United States to the Court, had, on June 15th, 1934, received the signatures of the following States: the Union of South Africa, Albania, the United States of America, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Esthonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, India, the Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

All these States have ratified, except the following: the United States of America, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador.

---

[1] See *The World Court. Hearings before the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, Seventy-Third Congress, Second Session, relative to the Protocols concerning the adherence of the United States to the Permanent Court of International Justice, Friday, March 23, 1934. Wednesday, May 16, 1934. Washington, 1934. United States Government Printing Office.*

*

Other States to which the Court is open.

C.—As concerns States not Members of the League of Nations nor mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant, Article 35 of the Statute provides that the conditions under which the Court will be open to them are, subject to the special provisions of treaties in force [1], to be laid down by the Council; but in no case will such provisions place the Parties in a position of inequality before the Court.

In accordance with this Article, the Council, on May 17th, 1922, adopted a Resolution which regulates this matter. (See E 1, p. 142.)

The States neither Members of the League of Nations nor mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant, which have been notified by the Court of the Resolution of the Council [2] and which are therefore entitled to appear before it, are now as follows: Afghanistan, Costa Rica, the Free City of Danzig (through the intermediary of Poland), Egypt, Georgia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Russia, San Marino.

* * *

(See E 5, p. 150.)

Contributions towards the expenses of the Court.

* * *

(3) *Channels of communications with governments.* (See E 8, pp. 144-147; E 9, p. 81.)

As on June 15th, 1934, the channels to be used for direct communications emanating from the Court are as follows:

South Africa (Union of—)	The Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, Capetown.	
America (United States of—)	The Secretary of State, Washington.	Through the U.S. Legation at The Hague.
Argentine Republic	Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Buenos Ayres.	Through the Argentine Legation at The Hague.

[1] The following passage of the report in regard to the Statute, adopted by the First Assembly of the League of Nations on December 13th, 1920, explains the clause analyzed in the text: "The access of other States to the Court will depend either on the special provisions of the treaties in force (for example, the provisions of the treaties of peace concerning the right of minorities, labour, etc.) or else on a resolution of the Council."

[2] Except in the case of Costa Rica, which was notified of the Resolution by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations when it was still a Member of the League of Nations (see E 7, p. 180).

Australia	The Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra.	
Austria	The Federal Chancellory, Department for Foreign Affairs, Vienna.	
Belgium	The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Brussels.	
Brazil	The Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Rio de Janeiro.	Through the Brazilian Legation at The Hague.
Bulgaria	The Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Sofia.	
Canada	The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Ottawa.	
Chile	The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Santiago.	
China	The Chinese Legation at The Hague.	
Colombia	The Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Bogotá.	
Cuba	The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Havana.	
Czechoslovakia	The Czechoslovak Minister at The Hague.	
Danzig	The Polish Minister at The Hague.	
Denmark	The Danish Legation at The Hague.	In case of extreme urgency: The Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Copenhagen.
Dominican Republic	The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, San Domingo.	
Ecuador	The Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Quito.	
Egypt	The Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Cairo.	
Esthonia	The Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Tallinn.	
Finland	The Finnish Chargé d'affaires at The Hague.	
France	The Ministry for Foreign Affairs, French Service for the League of Nations, Paris.	
Germany	The German Legation at The Hague.	

Great Britain	The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Foreign Office, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1.	
Greece	The Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Athens.	Copy to the Greek Delegation to the League of Nations at Geneva.
Haiti	The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Port-au-Prince.	
Honduras	The Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Tegucigalpa.	
Hungary	The Hungarian Minister at The Hague.	For communications under Article 44 of the Statute: The Royal Ministry of Justice, Budapest.
India	The India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1.	
Irish Free State	Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Dublin.	
Italy	Ministry for Foreign Affairs—League of Nations Section, Rome.	
Japan	The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Tokio.	Through the Japanese Consulate-General at Geneva.
Latvia	Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Riga.	
Liberia	The Liberian Secretary of State, Monrovia.	
Lithuania	The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Kovno.	
Luxemburg	The Minister of State, President of the Grand-Ducal Government, Luxemburg.	(By registered letter.)
Mexico	The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mexico.	Through the Mexican Legation at The Hague.
Monaco	The Minister of State, Director of the Foreign Relations of the Principality of Monaco.	
Netherlands	The Ministry for Foreign Affairs, The Hague.	
New Zealand	The High Commissioner for New Zealand, New Zealand Government Offices, Strand, London, W.C. 2.	

Nicaragua	The Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Managua.	
Norway	The Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Oslo.	Through the Norwegian Legation at The Hague.
Panama	The Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Panama.	
Persia	The Ministry for Foreign Affairs (3rd Section), Teheran.	
Peru	The Peruvian Chargé d'affaires at The Hague.	The Court's publications are sent direct to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs at Lima.
Poland	The Polish Minister at The Hague.	
Portugal	The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Lisbon.	
Roumania	The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Bucharest.	Copy to the Roumanian Minister at The Hague, with the request to transmit it to Bucharest.
Salvador	The Ministry for Foreign Affairs, San Salvador.	
Siam	The Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Bangkok.	Copy to the Siamese Legation in London.
Spain	The Ministry of State, Madrid.	Through the Spanish Legation at The Hague.
Sweden	The Swedish Minister at The Hague.	
Switzerland	The Swiss Minister at The Hague.	
Turkey	The Ministry for Foreign Affairs (fourth department), Ankara.	
Uruguay	The Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Montevideo.	
Venezuela	The Venezuelan Legation at The Hague.	
Yugoslavia	The Yugoslav Minister at The Hague.	

In the case of governments not appearing in the above list, the Court communicates either with their Legations at The Hague, or, where necessary, with their Ministries for Foreign Affairs.

II.—JURISDICTION AS AN ADVISORY BODY.

(See E 1, pp. 148-150.)

The twenty-six requests for advisory opinion which the Council has submitted to the Court may be divided into two categories: those really originating with the Council itself and those—more numerous—submitted at the instigation or request of a State or international organization.

The following tables give a list of the cases submitted to the Court for advisory opinion, divided into these two categories. The number in the General List, the governments or international organizations directly interested in the case and the date of the request for an advisory opinion are also indicated.

The following belong to the first category:

Requests from the Council *proprio motu*.

No. in Gen. List.	Name of the case.	Govts. and organizations directly interested.	Date of request.
6	German settlers in Poland	Germany/Poland	2 III 23
8	Acquisition of Polish nationality	Germany/Poland	11 VII 23
16	Polish postal service at Danzig	Danzig/Poland	14 III 25
17	Expulsion of the Œcumenical Patriarch		21 III 25
20	Frontier between Turkey and Iraq (Mosul question)	Great Britain/Turkey	23 IX 25
29	Jurisdiction of the Danzig Courts	Danzig/Poland	24 IX 27
39	Railway traffic between Lithuania and Poland	Lithuania/Poland	28 I 31
41	Customs régime between Germany and Austria (Protocol of March 19th, 1931)	Austria, Germany/ France, Italy and Czechoslovakia	19 V 31
44	Access to and anchorage in the port of Danzig for Polish war vessels	Danzig/Poland	25 IX 31
45	Caphandaris-Molloff Agreement of Dec. 9th, 1927	Bulgaria/Greece	26 IX 31

Other requests.

The following belong to the second category:

No. in Gen. List.	Name of the case.	Govts. and organizations directly interested.	Date of request.
1	International Labour Organization and the conditions of agricultural labour	France, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Portugal, Sweden, I. L. O., International Agricultural Commission, International Federation of Landworkers, Central Association of French Agriculturalists, International Institute of Agriculture, International Federation of Christian Unions of Landworkers, International Federation of Agricultural Trades Unions	22 V 22
2	Nomination of the Workers' delegate to the International Labour Conference	Great Britain, Netherlands, Sweden, I. L. O., Netherlands General Confederation of Trades Unions, International Federation of Trades Unions, International Confederation of Christian Trades Unions	22 V 22
3	International Labour Organization and methods of agricultural production	Esthonia, France, Haiti, Sweden, I. L. O., International Institute of Agriculture, International Confederation of Agricultural Trades Unions	18 VII 22
4	Nationality Decrees in Tunis and Morocco	France/Great Britain	6 XI 22
7	Status of Eastern Carelia	Finland/Union of Socialist Soviet Republics of Russia	27 IV 23

No. in Gen. List.	Name of the case.	Govts. and organizations directly interested.	Date of request.
9	Polish-Czechoslovakian frontier (question of Jaworzina)	Czechoslovakia/ Poland	29 IX 23
13	Monastery of Saint-Naoum (Serbian-Albanian frontier)	Albania/Yugoslavia	17 VI 24
15	Exchange of Greek and Turkish populations	Greece, Turkey, Mixed Commission for the exchange of Greek and Turkish populations	18 XII 24
21	International Labour Organization and personal work of the employer	I. L. O., International Organization of Industrial Employers, International Federation of Trades Unions, International Confederation of Christian Trades Unions	20 III 26
23	Jurisdiction of the European Commission of the Danube	France, Great Britain, Italy/ Roumania	18 XII 26
35	Interpretation of the Greco-Turkish Agreement of Dec. 1st, 1926 (Final Protocol, Art. IV)	Greece/Turkey	7 VI 28
37	Greco-Bulgarian "Communities"	Bulgaria/Greece	17 I 30
38	Danzig and the International Labour Organization	Danzig, Poland, I. L. O.	15 V 30
40	Access to German Minority Schools in Polish Upper Silesia	Germany/Poland	31 I 31
42	Treatment of Polish nationals, etc., at Danzig	Danzig/Poland	23 V 31

No. in Gen. List.	Name of the case.	Govts. and organizations directly interested.	Date of request.
48	Employment of women during the night	I. L. O., International Federation of Trades Unions, International Federation of Christian Trades Unions, Great Britain, Germany	10 V 32

* * *

Procedure for voting upon requests for opinions.

(See E 5, pp. 159-160; E 6, pp. 178-179; E 7, pp. 186-187; E 8, p. 151.)

III.—OTHER ACTIVITIES.

On several occasions the Court or its President have been entrusted with certain missions—the appointment under certain conditions of arbitrators, experts or of presidents of conciliation commissions—either under an international legal instrument or under a contract of private law. In general, the parties to these instruments or contracts ask the consent of the Court or of the President to the inclusion of a clause to this effect, before they sign the agreement which they are asked to conclude. Or again, they notify the agreement directly it has been concluded, drawing attention to the clause and asking if there are any objections to undertaking the mission in question.

The cases of this kind which had come to the knowledge of the Registry up to June 15th, 1933, have been mentioned and classified in the lists given in Part III of Chapter III of preceding Annual Reports [1].

To these lists the following additions are to be made in respect of the period June 15th, 1933 to June 15th, 1934:

(*a*) APPOINTMENTS BY THE COURT. (See E 3, pp. 104-105; E 4, p. 136; E 6, p. 180; E 7, pp. 188-189.)

[1] In the case of international legal instruments which provide for such cases and had come to the knowledge of the Registry by June 15th, 1933, the text of the relevant clauses has been reproduced in the *Collection of Texts governing the jurisdiction of the Court* (4th ed., 1932) or in the addenda to that *Collection* (Chapter X of the Eighth and Ninth Annual Reports); with regard to those which have come to the knowledge of the Registry since June 15th, 1933, the relevant clauses are given in Chapter X of this Report. The synopsis given at the beginning of the third edition (1926) of the *Collection* also contains an analysis and classification of those of these clauses which were known at the time.

1.—*Under an instrument of public international law.*

Since June 15th, 1933, the Court has not been notified of any instrument under which it might in certain circumstances be asked to make an appointment.

2.—*Under a contract of private law.*

On May 5th, 1934, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations transmitted to the Registrar the text of the three following instruments :

The general conditions of the contract for the construction of the League of Nations buildings.

The Convention of March 26th, 1929, between the League of Nations and the Swiss Confederation for the exchange of the properties of Ariana and Sécheron.

The Agreement of May 21st, 1930, between the Swiss Federal Council and the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, concerning the erection and operation of a wireless station in the neighbourhood of Geneva.

These instruments provide for the formation in certain circumstances of arbitral tribunals, the members and president of which are to be appointed by the Court sitting as a Chamber for Summary Procedure. In his letter of May 5th, 1934, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations asked whether the Court would have any objection to making these appointments, should occasion arise. The Registrar replied that in all probability the Court would be disposed to undertake this mission, for which there were numerous precedents.

(*b*) APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT (THE VICE-PRESIDENT OR THE SENIOR JUDGE OF THE COURT).

1.—*Under an instrument of public international law.* (See E 3, pp. 105-108 ; E 4, pp. 136-137 ; E 5, pp. 160-162 ; E 6, pp. 180-181 ; E 7, pp. 189-190 ; E 8, pp. 153-156 ; E 9, p. 85.)

Agreements for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

Appointment in certain circumstances of an umpire :

Treaty of conciliation, arbitration and judicial settlement between Belgium and Bulgaria.—Sofia, June 23rd, 1931.

Appointment in certain circumstances of the President and two members of a conciliation commission :

Treaty of arbitration, judicial settlement and conciliation between the Netherlands and Venezuela.—The Hague, April 5th, 1933.

Treaty of judicial settlement, arbitration and conciliation between Japan and the Netherlands.—The Hague, April 19th, 1933.

Treaties of commerce.

Appointment in certain circumstances of an umpire:
Treaty of commerce and navigation between Italy and Panama.—Rome, October 16th, 1929.

Appointment in certain circumstances of a single arbitrator:
Convention between Finland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland regarding the suppression of illicit importation of alcoholic liquors into Finland.—London October 13th, 1933.

Treaties of peace and various conventions.

Appointment in certain circumstances of a third arbitrator:
Treaty of friendship between Finland and Persia.—Moscow, December 12th, 1931.

2.—*Under a contract of private law.* (See E 1, p. 155; E 2, pp. 95-96; E 5, p. 162; E 7, p. 190; E 8, pp. 156-157; E 9, pp. 85-86.)

The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of Persia, by letters dated August 17th, 1933, addressed to the Registrar of the Court, gave notice of an Agreement concluded on April 29th, 1933, between the latter Government and the Anglo-Persian Oil Company Ltd. Under Article 22 of this Agreement, disputes between the Parties are to be settled by arbitration, each of them appointing an arbitrator and the two arbitrators together appointing an umpire. In the event of their failure to agree on the person of the umpire, the latter is to be nominated either by the President of the Court, if he is neither a national of the United Kingdom or of Persia nor closely connected with either of those countries, or by the Vice-President of the Court. In notifying the Agreement to the Court, the Governments of the United Kingdom and of Persia stated that they trusted that no obstacle would be seen to the acceptance by the Court of the functions thus conferred on its President or Vice-President. On the instructions of the Court, the Registrar replied that that body saw no obstacle to the acceptance of these functions.

On September 8th, 1933, the firm Otto Wolff of Cologne wrote to the President of the Permanent Court of International Justice informing him that, in 1930, it had concluded with the *Vereinigte Stahlwerke* of Dusseldorf a contract containing a clause to the effect that, in the event of a dispute between the contracting Parties, an arbitral tribunal would be appointed, the umpire to be nominated by the President of the Court. The firm added that a dispute had arisen, and accordingly requested the President to make the nomination provided for

in the contract. After communicating with the other Party who concurred, the President nominated Dr. Hans Lorenz, *Landsgerichtsrat,* of German nationality, a former official of the Registry of the Court. He informed the Parties of this nomination on October 16th, 1933.

* * *

Applications from private persons against a government.

It often happens that private individuals apply to the Court with the object of laying before it matters at issue between them and some government. These are generally claims for compensation for dispossession and arise as a rule from the fact that the applicants have lost their original national status and have not acquired another, and, for this reason, have met with a refusal, on the part of the courts to which they have applied, to entertain their claims. Most of these disputes have arisen in countries which have undergone territorial readjustments ; for instance, persons entitled to pensions (former officials, war-cripples, widows) who have changed their nationality complain that payment of their pensions is refused both by the State in whose service they were and by the succession State. Very often also claims are received for compensation for injuries resulting from the war, for debts dating from before the war and for the depreciation of assets in specie and in securities.

The First Annual Report (pp. 155 *et sqq.*), the Third Annual Report (pp. 109 *et sqq.*), the Fifth Annual Report (pp. 162 *et sqq.*), the Seventh Annual Report (pp. 191 *et sqq.*) and the Ninth Annual Report (pp. 86-88) gave several examples showing what is, as a general rule, the nature of such cases ; in response to such applications the Registrar invariably states that, under the terms of Article 34 of the Statute of the Court, "only States or Members of the League of Nations can be Parties in cases before the Court".

CHAPTER IV.

TABLE OF THE COURT'S DECISIONS AND GENERAL LIST[1].

In conformity with Article 27 of its Rules, as amended on February 13th, 1931, the ordinary session of the Court opens on February 1st in each year; furthermore, the President may summon an extraordinary session of the Court whenever he thinks it desirable.

The dates of the sessions held by the Court till June 15th, 1934, are indicated in the list hereafter (p. 70).

* * *

The table reproduced on pages 71 to 84 gives a list of the judgments and opinions, as also of certain orders made in the nature of judgments, in the cases dealt with in the thirty-two sessions of the Court, and it indicates (1) a summary of the decisions; (2) the page of the Annual Report on which each has been summarized, and (3) the serial numbers of the Court's publications in which the relevant documents have been printed.

On the other hand, the tables reproduced on pages 86 to 89 give the data from the General List concerning the cases decided by the Court since May 12th, 1933, and the case pending before the Court on June 15th, 1934.

[1] As in the case of the Ninth Annual Report, the present Report reproduces in Chapter IV the data which, in Reports Nos. 1 to 8, were included in the Introduction to Chapters IV and V.

DATES OF THE SESSIONS HELD BY THE COURT.

(Table brought up to date June 15th, 1934.)

Order number.		Year.	Date of opening.	Date of closure.
Preliminary	—	1922	Jan. 30th	March 24th
First	O [1]	,,	June 15th	Aug. 12th
Second	E	1923	Jan. 8th	Feb. 7th
Third	O	,,	June 15th	Sept. 15th
Fourth	E	,,	Nov. 12th	Dec. 6th
Fifth	O	1924	June 16th	Sept. 4th
Sixth	E	1925	Jan. 12th	March 26th
Seventh	E	,,	April 14th	May 16th
Eighth	O	,,	June 15th	June 19th
			July 15th	Aug. 25th
Ninth	E	,,	Oct. 22nd	Nov. 21st
Tenth	E	1926	Feb. 2nd	May 25th
Eleventh	O	,,	June 15th	July 31st
Twelfth	O	1927	June 15th	Dec. 16th
Thirteenth	E	1928	Feb. 6th	April 26th
Fourteenth	O	,,	June 15th	Sept. 13th
Fifteenth	E	,,	Nov. 12th	Nov. 21st
Sixteenth	E	1929	May 13th	July 12th
Seventeenth	O	,,	June 17th	Sept. 10th
Eighteenth	O	1930	June 16th	Aug. 26th
Nineteenth	E	,,	Oct. 23rd	Dec. 6th
Twentieth	O	1931	Jan. 15th	Feb. 21st
Twenty-First	E	,,	April 20th	May 15th
Twenty-Second	E	,,	July 16th	Oct. 15th
Twenty-Third	E	1931-32	Nov. 5th	Feb. 4th
Twenty-Fourth	O	1932	Feb. 1st	March 8th
Twenty-Fifth	E	,,	April 18th	Aug. 11th
Twenty-Sixth	E	1932-33	Oct. 14th	April 5th
Twenty-Seventh	O	1933	Feb. 1st	April 19th
Twenty-Eighth	E	,,	May 10th	May 16th
Twenty-Ninth	E	,,	July 10th	July 29th
Thirtieth	E	,,	Oct. 20th	Dec. 15th
Thirty-First	O	1934	Feb. 1st	March 22nd
Thirty-Second	E	,,	May 15th	June 1st

[1] O : Ordinary Session.
E : Extraordinary Session.

LIST OF JUDGMENTS, ORDERS AND OPINIONS.

Name of case.	Summary.	Short report.	Relevant documents.
Nomination of the workers' delegate to the International Labour Conference. Date: 31 VII 22. Gen. list: 2. (Opin. No. 1.)	International Labour Conferences. Nomination of non-government delegates; duties of governments. Art. 389, para. 3, of Treaty of Versailles.	E 1, p. 179	B 1; C 1.
International Labour Organization and the conditions of agricultural labour. Date: 12 VIII 22. Gen. list: 1. (Opin. No. 2.)	International Labour Organization. Its competence in regard to agriculture. "Industry" (Part XIII, Treaty of Versailles) includes agriculture. Sources for the interpretation of a text: the manner of its application and the work done in preparation of it.	E 1, p. 183	B 2 and 3; C 1.
International Labour Organization and the methods of agricultural production. Date: 12 VIII 22. Gen. list: 3. (Opin. No. 3.)	International Labour Organization. Its competence in regard to production (agricultural or otherwise).	E 1, p. 183	B 2 and 3; C 1.
Nationality decrees in Tunis and Morocco. Date: 7 II 23. Gen. list: 4. (Opin. No. 4.)	Council of L. N. Domestic jurisdiction of a Party to a dispute (Art. 15, para. 8, of Covenant). Questions of nationality are in principle of domestic concern. But a question which involves the interpretation of international instruments is not of domestic concern.	E 1, p. 188	B 4; C 2, and supplem. vol.
Status of Eastern Carelia. Date: 23 VII 23. Gen. list: 7. (Opin. No. 5.)	Dispute between a Member and a non-Member of L. N. (Art. 17 of Covenant). The consent of States as a condition for the legal settlement of a dispute. Refusal by the Court to give an opinion for which it is asked. Grounds for this refusal.	E 1, p. 200	B 5; C 3, vol. I and II.
S.S. *Wimbledon*. Date: 17 VIII 23. Gen. list: 5. (Judgm. No. 1.)	Admissibility of the suit. Régime of the Kiel Canal; inland waterways and maritime canals; time of peace and of war; belligerents and neutrals. Restrictive interpretation. Neutrality and sovereignty.—The right of intervention under Art. 63 of the Court Statute.	E 1, p. 163	A 1; C 3, vol. I, II, and supplem. vol.

Name of case.	Summary.	Short report.	Relevant documents.
German Settlers in Poland. Date : 10 IX 23. Gen. list : 6. (Opin. No. 6.)	Council of L. N. Its competence in minority questions. Private law contracts and State succession. Determination of the date of the transfer of sovereignty over a ceded territory. Polish Treaty of Minorities. Treaty of Versailles, Art. 256.	E 1, p. 204	B 6 ; C 3, vol. I, III[I] and III[II].
Acquisition of Polish nationality. Date : 15 IX 23. Gen. list : 8. (Opin. No. 7.)	Council of L. N. Its competence under Minority Treaties. Effect of the transfer of a territory upon the nationality of the inhabitants. Conditions for the acquisition of nationality : origin, domicile (Treaty of Minorities with Poland, Art. 4).	E 1, p. 210	B 7 ; C 3, vol. I, III[I] and III[II].
Polish-Czechoslovakian frontier (question of Jaworzina). Date : 6 XII 23. Gen. list : 9. (Opin. No. 8.)	Conference of Ambassadors. Arbitral character of its decisions. Its competence to interpret its decisions. The fixing of a frontier line. Powers of delimitation commissions.	E 1, p. 215	B 8 ; C 4.
The Mavrommatis Palestine concessions (jurisdiction). Date : 30 VIII 24. Gen. list : 12. (Judgm. No. 2.)	Nature of an objection to the jurisdiction of the Court. Negotiations a condition precedent to judicial proceedings. The notion of "public control". International obligations accepted by the Mandatory. What concessions are maintained by Protocol XII of Lausanne. Retroactivity and considerations of form in international law.	E 1, p. 169	A 2 ; C 5.
The Monastery of Saint-Naoum (Servian-Albanian frontier). Date : 4 IX 24. Gen. list : 13. (Opin. No. 9.)	Conference of Ambassadors. Definitive character of certain of its decisions. Its competence to revise them. Existence of a material error or a new fact.	E 1, p. 221 ; E 2, p. 137	B 9 ; C 5—II.
Interpretation of para. 4 of the Annex following Art. 179 of the Treaty of Neuilly. Date : 12 IX 24. Gen. list : 11. (Judgm. No. 3.)	Scope of the application of para. 4 as regards persons and territory. Relations between said paragraph and reparations.	E 1, p. 180	A 3 ; C 6.

Name of case.	Summary.	Short report.	Relevant documents.
Exchange of Greek and Turkish populations. Date: 21 II 25. Gen. list: 15. (Opin. No. 10.)	Establishment and domicile. National legislation as a means for the interpretation of international instruments. Mixed Commission: concurrent jurisdiction of national courts.	E 1, p. 226	B 10; C 7—I.
Interpretation of Judgment No. 3 (interpretation of para. 4 of the Annex following Art. 179 of the Treaty of Neuilly). Date: 26 III 25. Gen. list: 14. (Judgm. No. 4.)	Request for an interpretation under Art. 60 of the Statute.	E 1, p. 180	A 3 and 4; C 6, supplem. vol.
The Mavrommatis Palestine concessions (merits). Date: 26 III 25. Gen. list: 10. (Judgm. No. 5.)	The conditions for the validity of the Mavrommatis Jerusalem concessions. A partial and transient violation of international obligations suffices to establish reponsibility. Indemnity not payable when no causal relation between violation and damage proved. Protocol XII: right to readaptation of valid concessions.	E 1, p. 176	A 5; C 7—II.
The Polish Postal Service in Danzig. Date: 16 V 25. Gen. list: 16. (Opin. No. 11.)	Final character of a decision under international law. Binding effect of motives and of operative part of an award. Relative value of the text of an award and the intention of the arbitrator. Restrictive interpretation of a text: conditions.	E 1, p. 231; E 2, p. 139	B 11; C 8.
German interests in Polish Upper Silesia (jurisdiction). Date: 25 VIII 25. Gen. list: 19. (Judgm. No. 6.)	Diplomatic negotiations as a condition precedent to the institution of proceedings. Interpretation of Art. 23 of the Upp. Silesian Convention. Power of the Court to base its judgment on objections upon elements belonging to the merits of the suit. Its competence incidentally to construe for the same purpose instruments other than the Convention relied upon. Litispendency: the Court and the Mixed Arbitral Tribunals. Notice of intention to expropriate constitutes a restriction on rights of ownership.	E 2, p. 100	A 6; C 9—I.
Frontier between Turkey and Irak (the Mosul question). Date: 21 XI 25.	Council of L. N. Nature of its powers under Art. 3 of Treaty of Lausanne; arbitral award, recommendation, mediation. The common consent of the Parties, source of competence. In case of doubt, decisions of Council, other than those on matters of procedure, must be	E 2, p. 140	B 12; C 10.

Name of case.	Summary.	Short report.	Relevant documents.
Gen. list : 20. (Opin. No. 12.)	unanimous (Art. 5 of Covenant), the votes of interested Parties not being taken into account (Art. 15 of Covenant).		
German interests in Polish Upper Silesia (merits). Date : 25 V 26. Gen. list : 18 and 18 *bis*. (Judgm. No. 7.)	The Court may give declaratory judgments. Compatibility of the Polish law of July 14th, 1920, and the Upp. Silesian Convention. Derogations from the principle of respect for vested rights are in the nature of exceptions. Right of Poland to avail herself of the Armistice Convention and the Protocol of Spa of Dec. 1st, 1918. Germany's capacity to alienate property after the Treaty of Versailles.—Form of notice of expropriation. Interpretation of Art. 9 of the Upp. Silesian Convention : the conception of "subsidence". The conception of "control" in the Upp. Silesian Convention. Proofs of the acquisition of nationality. For questions of liquidation, a municipality may be assimilated to a person. The conception of domicile.	E 2, p. 109	A 7 ; C 11, vol. I, II and III.
The International Labour Organization and the personal work of the employer. Date : 23 VII 26. Gen. list : 21. (Opin. No. 13.)	The International Labour Organization. Its incidental competence in regard to work done by the employer. Parallel with Opinion No. 3. Discretionary powers of the Organization and their limit ; Art. 423 of the Treaty of Versailles.	E 3, p. 131	B 13 ; C 12.
Denunciation of the Treaty of Nov. 2nd, 1865, between China and Belgium. Date : 8 I 27. Gen. list : 22. (Order.)	The necessity for interim measures of protection in this particular case. The purpose of interim measures of protection is to safeguard the rights of the Parties pending the decision of the Court, in order to prevent any injury arising from an infringement of such rights becoming irremediable. The Court indicates these interim measures.	E 3, p. 125	A 8 ; C 16—I.
The rescission, on the request of the Applicant, of the interim measures indicated by the Order of January 8th, 1927. Date : 15 II 27. Gen. list : 22. (Order.)	Owing to the conclusion between the Parties of a *modus vivendi* including a provisional settlement of the situation, independently of the rights at issue, the Applicant could not be subsequently allowed to claim that one of his rights had been infringed ; the previous order being intended to safeguard these rights, it thenceforward ceases to have any purpose.	E 3, p. 129	A 8 ; C 16—I.

Name of case.	Summary.	Short report.	Relevant documents.
Claim for indemnity in respect of the factory at Chorzów (jurisdiction). Date: 26 VII 27. Gen. list: 26. (Judgm. No. 8.)	Meaning and scope of the Geneva Convention, and particularly of Art. 23. By virtue of this Article, the Court takes cognizance of disputes relating to the application as well as to the applicability of Art. 6-22 of that Convention; the meaning of "application" in relation to failure to apply, and jurisdiction as regards application in relation to jurisdiction over suits for compensation for injury based on a failure to apply. Conflicts of jurisdiction in the international sphere.	E 4, p. 155	A 9; C 13—I.
Case of the S.S. *Lotus*. Date: 7 IX 27. Gen. list: 24. (Judgm. No. 9.)	The terms of the Special Agreement. The "principles of international law" within the meaning of Art. 15 of the Convention of Lausanne. The sovereignty of States, the basis of international law, as a criterion for the jurisdiction of the tribunals of one of those States: claim to jurisdiction based on (1) the nationality of the victim; (2) the flag flown by the ship on which the victim was present at the time. The principle of the freedom of the seas. The indivisible character of the elements constituting a wrongful act as giving rise to concurrent jurisdictions.	E 4, p. 166	A 10; C 13—II.
Readaptation of the Mavrommatis Jerusalem concessions (jurisdiction). Date: 10 X 27. Gen. list: 28. (Judgm. No. 10.)	Mandate for Palestine (Art. 26). The Court has jurisdiction to consider an alleged violation of the terms of the Protocol of Lausanne in all those cases—but only in those—where the violation would arise from an exercise of the full powers to provide for "*public control* of the natural resources of the country" (Art. 11). This condition not being present in the case, there was no need to consider the other arguments of the Defendant.	E 4, p. 176	A 11; C 13—III.
Claim for indemnities in respect of the factory at Chorzów (indemnities). Date: 21 XI 27. Gen. list: 25. (Order.)	Request for interim measures of protection and submissions as regards the merits. Composition of the Court.	E 4, p. 163	A 12; C 15—II.
Jurisdiction of the European Commission of the Danube. Date: 8 XII 27. Gen. list: 23. (Opin. No. 14.)	The law in force on the Danube. As regards the jurisdiction of the E. C. D., the Definitive Statute confirms the *de facto* situation existing prior to the war. This situation defined. Principles of freedom of navigation and equality of flags; these principles, the application of which the Commission has to ensure, allow of a delimitation between the jurisdiction of the Commission and that of the territorial State.	E 4, p. 201; E 5, p. 223	B 14; C 13—IV (4 vols.).

Name of case.	Summary.	Short report.	Relevant documents.
Interpretation of Judgments Nos. 7 and 8 (the Chorzów factory). Date : 16 XII 27. Gen. list : 30. (Judgm. No. 11.)	Conditions requisite in order that a request for interpretation should be admissible (Art. 60 of Statute) ; the meaning of interpretation. Meaning and scope of the point at issue in Judgment No. 7. The Court in that particular case had not rendered a conditional decision ; the principle of *res judicata* (Art. 59 of Statute).	E 4, p. 184	A 13 ; C 13—V.
Jurisdiction of the Courts of Danzig. Date : 3 III 28. Gen. list : 29. (Opin. No. 15.)	An international instrument does not constitute a direct source for rights or obligations in regard to persons subject to municipal law unless a contrary intention of the Parties appears (1) from the terms of the instrument itself, and (2) from the facts relating to its application. Basis of the jurisdiction of the tribunals of Danzig. Duty to carry out judgments rendered, subject to a right of recourse of an international character. A Party before the Court cannot base its claim on its own failure to carry out its international undertakings.	E 4, p. 213	B 15 ; C 14—I.
Rights of minorities in Upper Silesia (minority schools). Date : 26 IV 28. Gen. list : 31. (Judgm. No. 12.)	Plea to the jurisdiction : stage of the proceedings at which it may be raised. The jurisdiction of the Court rests on the consent of the Parties, either express, tacit or implicit. The fact of pleading to the merits showed an intention of obtaining a judgment on the merits. Inadmissibility of the suit (*fin de non-recevoir*) : Nature of the jurisdiction of the Council of L. N. and that of the Court. Interpretation of the German-Polish Convention : Conditions to which children entering the minority schools are subject.	E 4, p. 191	A 15 ; C 14—II.
Interpretation of the Greco-Turkish Agreement of Dec. 1st, 1926 (Final Protocol, Art. IV). Date : 28 VIII 28. Gen. list : 35. (Opin. No. 16.)	Analysis of the request submitted to the Court. Formulation of the question to which the Court's opinion is intended to reply. Powers of the Mixed Commission of Exchange as regards the settlement of disputes. Interpretation of the relevant instruments ; spirit of these instruments.	E 5, p. 227	B 16 ; C 15—I.
Claim for indemnities in respect of the factory at Chorzów (merits). Date : 13 IX 28. Gen. list : 25. (Judgm. No. 13.)	Import of the Application. A violation of a right involves an obligation to make reparation. Reparation at international law : injury suffered by a State ; injury suffered by a private person. Relevance of Art. 256 of the Treaty of Versailles in this case. Establishment of the fact that the Companies concerned have suffered injury. Appraisement of this injury : determination of principles and institution of an expert enquiry. Method of payment ; set-off under international law.	E 5, p. 183	A 17 ; C 15—II.

Name of case.	Summary.	Short report.	Relevant documents.
Claim for indemnities in respect of the factory at Chorzów (merits). Date: 13 IX 28. Gen. list: 25. (Order.)	Institution of an expert enquiry. Determination of the subject-matters of the enquiry. Composition of the Committee of experts; its procedure. Allocation of expenses.	E 5, p. 196	A 17; C 15—II.
Denunciation by China of the Treaty of Nov. 2nd, 1865, between China and Belgium. Date: 25 V 29. Gen. list: 22. (Order.)	Termination of proceedings by withdrawal of suit.	E 5, p. 203	A 18; C 16—I.
Claim for indemnities in respect of the factory at Chorzów (merits). Date: 25 V 29. Gen. list: 25. (Order.)	Termination of proceedings by agreement.	E 5, p. 200	A 19; C 16—II.
Serbian loans issued in France. Date: 12 VII 29. Gen. list: 34. (Judgm. No. 14.)	Jurisdiction of the Court: admissibility of the suit, capacity of the Parties, subject-matter of the dispute. Interpretation of contracts: the preliminary documents and the execution of the contracts. Existence of the gold clause: its significance; whether effective. Law applicable to the loans.	E 5, p. 205	A 20; C 16—III.
Brazilian Federal loans issued in France. Date: 12 VII 29. Gen. list: 33. (Judgm. No. 15.)	Jurisdiction of the Court. Interpretation of the contracts: the preliminary documents and the execution of the contract. Existence of the gold clause: its significance; whether effective. The law applicable to the loans; estimation by the Court of the weight to be attached to the doctrine of the French courts under the terms of the Special Agreement.	E 5, p. 216	A 21; C 16—IV.
Territorial jurisdiction of the International Commission of the River Oder. Date: 15 VIII 29. Gen. list: 36. (Order.)	In a case submitted by Special Agreement, a Party cannot confine itself to making oral submissions only in regard to one of the questions put.	E 6, p. 217	A 23; C 17—II.

Name of case.	Summary.	Short report.	Relevant documents.
Free zones of Upper Savoy and the District of Gex. Date : 19 VIII 29. Gen. list : 32. (Order.)	The Parties to a case before the Court may not depart from the terms of the Statute. Interpretation of the Special Agreement : ascertainment of the common intention of the Parties and the construction which will render it possible to comply with that intention, whilst keeping within the terms of the Statute. Definition of the Court's task. Interpretation of Art. 435 of the Treaty of Versailles. Fixing of a time-limit.	E 6, p. 201	A 22 ; C 17—I (4 vols.).
Territorial jurisdiction of the International Commission of the River Oder. Date: 20 VIII 29. Gen. list : 36. (Order.)	Inadmissibility in evidence of preliminary work in which all Parties to a case have not participated.	E 6, p. 217	A 23 ; C 17—II.
Territorial jurisdiction of the International Commission of the River Oder. Date : 10 IX 29. Gen. list : 36. (Judgm. No. 16.)	The provisions applicable in this case. Jurisdiction of the Commission under the Treaty of Versailles. Conditions governing the interpretation of a text in the sense most favourable to the freedom of States. Basis of the fluvial law of the Treaty of Versailles.	E 6, p. 218	A 23 ; C 17—II.
The Greco-Bulgarian "Communities". Date : 31 VII 30. Gen. list : 37. (Opin. No. 17.)	Interpretation of the Convention between Greece and Bulgaria respecting Reciprocal Emigration, dated Nov. 27th, 1919 : the communities, their rights, their dissolution ; the powers of the Mixed Commission.	E 7, p. 245	B 17 ; C 18—I.
Danzig and the International Labour Organization. Date: 26 VIII 30. Gen. list : 38. (Opin. No. 18.)	Interpretation of the question raised. Compatibility of the special legal situation of the Free City with membership of the International Labour Organization : conduct by Poland of the foreign affairs of the Free City, nature of the Organization's activities. Admissibility of the Free City of Danzig in virtue of an agreement between Poland and the Free City approved by L. N.	E 7, p. 255	B 18 ; C 18—II.
Free zones of Upper Savoy and the District of Gex (2nd phase). Date : 6 XII 30. Gen. list : 32. (Order.)	Interpretation of Art. 435 of the Treaty of Versailles : the Order of Aug. 19th, 1929. Respect for the treaty rights of Switzerland ; respect for the sovereignty of France. Mission of the Court in virtue of the Special Agreement ; interpretation of the Special Agreement. Fixing of a further time-limit, after the expiry of which the final judgment will be rendered.	E 7, p. 233	A 24 ; C 19, vols. I, II, III, IV and V.

Name of case.	Summary.	Short report.	Relevant documents.
Access to German Minority Schools in Polish Upper Silesia. Date: 15 V 31. Gen. list: 40. (Opinion.)	German minorities in Polish Upper Silesia. The educational system, admission to Minority schools, declaration concerning the language of children. The Geneva Convention of May 15th, 1922, between Germany and Poland, Art. 69, 74, 131, 132 and 149. Resolutions of the Council of L. N. of March 12th and Dec. 8th, 1927, institution by way of exception of language tests. Judgment of P. C. I. J. of April 26th, 1928, the German Govt. *v.* the Polish Govt., interpretation of the Convention, retroactive operation. Purpose and effect of the language tests instituted in 1927 by the Council. Conclusive character of the language declarations.	E 7, p. 261	A/B 40; C 52.
Customs régime between Germany and Austria (Protocol of March 19th, 1931). Date: 5 IX 31. Gen. list: 41. (Opinion.)	Treaty of Peace of Saint-Germain of Sept. 10th, 1919, Art. 88, and Geneva Protocol No. I of Oct. 4th, 1922. Inalienability of the independence of Austria. Acts calculated to compromise this independence. Projected Austro-German Customs Union. Question of compatibility.	E 8, p. 216	A/B 41; C 53.
Railway traffic between Lithuania and Poland. Date: 15 X 31. Gen. list: 39. (Opinion.)	Transit by railway. Covenant of L. N., Art. 23 (*e*); Convention of Paris concerning Memel of 1924, Annex III, Art. 3; Convention of Barcelona of 1921 on Transit; Statute, Art. 2 and 7. Relations between Lithuania and Poland: Resolutions of the Council of L. N. of Dec. 10th, 1927, and Dec. 14th, 1928.	E 8, p. 221	A/B 42; C 54.
Access to and anchorage in the port of Danzig for Polish war vessels. Date: 11 XII 31. Gen. list: 44. (Opinion.)	Relations between Poland and the Free City of Danzig: free and secure access to the sea for Poland through the port of Danzig; protection of Danzig by L. N. (defence of the Free City). Treaty of Versailles, Art. 102-104. Danzig-Polish Convention of Nov. 9th, 1920, Art. 20, 26, 28. Resolutions of the Council of L. N. of Nov. 17th, 1920, and June 22nd, 1921.	E 8, p. 226	A/B 43; C 55.
Treatment of Polish nationals, etc., in Danzig. Date: 4 II 32. Gen. list: 42. (Opinion.)	Legal status of the Free City of Danzig. Treaty of Versailles of June 28th, 1919; Convention of Paris between Poland and the Free City of Danzig of Nov. 9th, 1920; Constitution of the Free City; guarantee of the Constitution by L. N. The right of Poland to submit to the High Commissioner of L. N. at Danzig disputes concerning the Constitution (Treaty of Versailles, Art. 103; Convention of Paris, Art. 39). Interpretation of Art. 104: 5 of the	E 8, p. 232	A/B 44; C 56.

Name of case.	Summary.	Short report.	Relevant documents.
	Treaty of Versailles; relation between that provision and Art. 33, para. 1, of the Convention of Paris; interpretation of the latter provision.		
Caphandaris-Molloff Agreement of Dec. 9th, 1927. Date: 8 III 32. Gen. list: 45. (Opinion.)	Interpretation of the Caphandaris-Molloff Agreement. Competence of the Council of L. N. under Art. 8 of the aforesaid Agreement. Bulgarian reparations debt (Treaty of Peace of Neuilly of Nov. 27th, 1919, Art. 121; Agreement of The Hague of Jan. 20th, 1930; Trust Agreement of March 5th, 1931). Greek debt to Bulgaria for reciprocal and voluntary emigration (Convention of Neuilly of Nov. 27th, 1919; Emigration Regulation of March 6th, 1922; Plan of Payments of Dec. 8th, 1922; Caphandaris-Molloff Agreement of Dec. 9th, 1927). Application of the Hoover proposal of June 20th, 1931, to the aforesaid debts (Report of the Committee of Experts of Aug. 11th, 1931; Resolutions of the Council of L. N. of Sept. 19th, 1931; Greco-Bulgarian Arrangement of Nov. 11th, 1931). Jurisdiction of the Court in advisory procedure (Art. 14 of the Covenant of L. N.).	E 8, p. 238	A/B 45; C 57.
Free zones of Upper Savoy and the District of Gex. Date: 7 VI 32. Gen. list: 32. (Judgment.)	Interpretation of Art. 435, para. 2, of Treaty of Versailles with its Annexes (Swiss note of May 5th, 1919; French note of May 18th, 1919): has this provision abrogated, or is it intended to lead to the abrogation, of "the old stipulations" regarding the following free zones: the zone of the Pays de Gex; the "Sardinian" zone; the zone of Saint-Gingolph and the "Lake" zone? (Treaties of Paris of May 30th, 1814, and Nov. 20th, 1815; Act of the Congress of Vienna of June 9th, 1815; declarations of the Powers of March 20th and 29th and Nov. 20th, 1815; Protocol of Nov. 3rd, 1815; Acts of Accession of the Helvetic Diet of May 27th and Aug. 12th, 1815; Treaty of Turin of March 16th, 1816; Manifesto, etc., of Sept. 9th, 1829.) Settlement of the "new régime" for the free zones: New pleas submitted in the last phase of the proceedings (the *rebus sic stantibus* clause); admissibility of these pleas. Importations free of duty: power of the Court to regulate this matter. Power of the Court, having declared that it has no jurisdiction to undertake a part of the task entrusted to it, to deliver a judgment. Limitations upon the Court's jurisdiction resulting from the sovereignty of the States concerned in the case. Customs cordon and control cordon.	E 8, p. 191	A/B 46; C 58.

Name of case.	Summary.	Short report.	Relevant documents.
Interpretation of the Statute of Memel (jurisdiction). Date: 24 VI 32. Gen. list: 50. (Judgment.)	Convention of May 8th, 1924, concerning Memel, Art. 17: jurisdiction of the Council of L. N. and of the Court; is the jurisdiction of the Court conditional on prior consideration of the dispute by the Council?	E 8, p. 207	A/B 47; C 59.
South-Eastern territory of Greenland. Date: 2 VIII 32. Gen. list: 52 and 53. (Order.)	Joinder of the two Applications.	E 9, p. 119	A/B 48; C 69.
South-Eastern territory of Greenland. Date: 3 VIII 32. Gen. list: 52 and 53. (Order.)	Dismissal of a request for indication of interim measures of protection; Art. 41 of the Statute: indication of interim measures of protection at the request of the Parties or *proprio motu;* possible future indication of interim measures of protection reserved.	E 9, p. 119	A/B 48; C 69.
Interpretation of the Statute of Memel. Date: 11 VIII 32. Gen. list: 47. (Judgment.)	Convention of May 8th, 1924, concerning Memel; Statute of the Memel Territory annexed to the aforesaid Convention. Interpretation, in particular, of Art. 1, 2 and 17 of the Convention, and of Art. 2, 6, 7, 10, 12, 16 and 17 of the Statute. Powers of the Governor of the Territory in respect of: (*a*) the dismissal of the President and members of the Directorate of the Territory; (*b*) the constitution of a Directorate; (*c*) the dissolution of the Chamber of Representatives of the Territory. Conditions governing the exercise of these powers.	E 9, p. 122	A/B 49; C 59.
Employment of women during the night. Date: 15 XI 32. Gen. list: 48. (Opinion.)	Convention of Washington (1919) concerning "the employment of women during the night": applicability to certain categories of women, other than those employed in manual work. Principles of interpretation. Influence of the fact that this is a Labour Convention (Part XIII of Treaty of Versailles). Influence of the origin and antecedents of the Convention (Convention of Berne of 1906). Preparatory work and provisions of conventions adopted at the same time as the Convention concerning the employment of women during the night (the "eight-hour day" Convention).	E 9, p. 131	A/B 50; C 60.

Name of case.	Summary.	Short report.	Relevant documents.
Territorial waters between Castellorizo and Anatolia. Date: 26 I 33. Gen. list: 46. (Order.)	Withdrawal of the suit. Termination of the proceedings.	E 9, p. 136	A/B 51; C 61.
Prince von Pless. Date: 4 II 33. Gen. list: 49. (Order.)	Joinder of the preliminary exception to the merits of the case and fixing of new time-limits.	E 9, p. 138	A/B 52; C 70.
Eastern Greenland. Date: 5 IV 33. Gen. list: 43. (Judgment.)	Norwegian declaration of occupation of July 10th, 1931; its legality and validity.—Danish title to sovereignty over Greenland resulting from a continuous and peaceful exercise of the authority of the State. Facts establishing the will and intention to act as sovereign and the display or effective exercise of such authority (before 1915; after 1921). Influence on this title of the steps taken by Denmark between 1915 and 1921 to obtain from the Powers recognition of her sovereignty over all Greenland.—Engagements on the part of Norway involving recognition of Danish sovereignty over Greenland, or an obligation not to dispute that sovereignty or not to occupy territory in Greenland: express renunciation; conclusion of international agreements implying recognition of Danish sovereignty: the "Ihlen declaration" (July 1919).—Meaning of the term "Greenland": colonized area or Greenland as a whole. Burden of proof.—Treaty of Kiel of Jan. 14th, 1814.—Convention of Stockholm of Sept. 1st, 1819. Convention of Copenhagen of July 9th, 1924, and notes signed the same day by the Parties to the Convention.	E 9, p. 141	A/B 53; C 62 to 67, and annexed vol. (maps).
Prince von Pless (interim measures of protection). Date: 11 V 33. Gen. list: 49, 55. (Order.)	Application for the indication of interim measures of protection. Note taken of the declarations of the Parties concerning this application. The application ceases to have any object.	E 9, p. 152	A/B 54; C 70.

Name of case.	Summary.	Short report.	Relevant documents.
South-Eastern territory of Greenland. Date : 11 V 33. Gen. list : 52 and 53. (Order.)	Withdrawal of the suit. Termination of the proceedings.	E 9, p. 155	A/B 55 ; C 69.
Appeals from certain judgments of the Hungaro-Czechoslovak M. A. T. Date : 12 V 33. Gen. list : 51, 54, 56, 57. (Order.)	Withdrawal of the suit. Termination of the proceedings.	E 9, p. 156	A/B 56 ; C 68.
Case concerning the Administration of the Prince von Pless. Date : 4 VII 33. Gen. list : 49, 55. (Order.)	Extension of time-limits.	E 10, p. 134	A/B 57 ; C 70.
Case concerning the Polish agrarian reform and the German minority. Date : 29 VII 33. Gen. list : 60. (Order.)	Request for interim measures of protection. Dismissal of the request on the ground that it is not regarded as solely designed to protect the subject of the dispute.	E 10, p. 130	A/B 58 ; C 71.
Case concerning the Administration of the Prince von Pless. Date : 2 XII 33. Gen. list : 49, 55. (Order.)	Withdrawal of the suit by the Applicant ; acquiescence of Respondent in this withdrawal. Termination of the proceedings.	E 10, p. 134	A/B 59 ; C 70.
Case concerning the Polish agrarian reform and the German minority. Date : 2 XII 33. Gen. list : 60. (Order.)	Withdrawal of the suit by the Applicant ; acquiescence of Respondent in this withdrawal. Termination of the proceedings.	E 10, p. 133	A/B 60 ; C 71.

Name of case.	Summary.	Short report.	Relevant documents.
Appeal from a judgment of the Hungaro-Czechoslovak M. A. T. (the Peter Pázmány University *v.* the State of Czechoslovakia). Date: 15 XII 33. Gen. list: 58. (Judgment.)	Award of the Hungaro-Czechoslovak M. A. T. of Feb. 3rd, 1933; its correctness in regard to the question of jurisdiction and on the merits.—The "right of appeal" to the P. C. I. J. under Art. X of Agreement No. II signed at Paris on April 28th, 1930.—Art. 250 of the Treaty of Trianon: conditions governing its application.—The University of Budapest, a juridical person of Hungarian nationality (Art. 246 of the Treaty of Trianon). The University's right of ownership in respect of certain estates situated in transferred territory. Character of these estates as private property within the meaning of the Treaty. Nature of the measures referred to in Art. 250 of the Treaty of Trianon; cf. Art. 232 and the Annex following Art. 233: question of "discrimination". Subjection of the property in question to discriminatory measures in the form of compulsory administration and supervision within the meaning of the Article. Right of the University to the restitution of this property freed from the said measures. Art. 249 and 256 of the Treaty of Trianon; Protocol signed at Paris on April 26th, 1930.	E 10, p. 135	A/B 61; C 72, 73.
Lighthouses case between France and Greece. Date: 17 III 34. Gen. list: 59. (Judgment.)	Concessionary contract entered into in 1913 between the Ottoman Govt. and a French firm, covering, *inter alia*, territories subsequently ceded to Greece.—Interpretation of the Special Agreement, having regard to Protocol XII of Lausanne (July 24th, 1923) and to the discussions preceding the conclusion of the former.—Scope of the contract, having regard to the intention of the Parties.—Validity of the concessionary contract, according to Ottoman law; Art. 36 of the Turkish Constitution of 1876 (amended in 1909); the Turkish law of 1910 concerning concessions.—Enforceability of the contract against Greece, having regard to the military occupation of certain territories at the time when the contract was entered into, and to Protocol XII of Lausanne.	E 10, p. 143	A/B 62; C 74.

GENERAL LIST OF THE COURT.

In the Seventh Annual Report (pp. 199 to 231) were reproduced the particulars given in the General List with regard to the fourty-three cases which had been submitted to the Court up to July 12th, 1931. The tables on pages 178 to 189 of the Eighth Annual Report completed these particulars up to August 12th, 1932; the tables on pages 105 to 113 of the Ninth Annual Report brought this up to date to July 4th, 1933. The tables following hereafter reproduce from the General List those folios in respect of which new entries have been made since July 4th, 1933, up to July 14th, 1934.

The General List is arranged under the following headings:

I. *Number in list.*
II. *Short title.*
III. *Date of registration.*
IV. *Registration number.*
V. *File number in the Archives.*
VI. *Nature of case.*
VII. *Parties.*
VIII. *Interventions.*
IX. *Method of submission.*
X. *Date of document instituting proceedings.*
XI. *Time-limits for filing of documents in written proceedings.*
XII. *Prolongation of time-limits, if any.*
XIII. *Date of termination of written proceedings (date of entry in session list).*
XIV. *Postponements.*
XV. *Date of the beginning of the hearing (1st sitting).*
XVI. *Observations.*
XVII. *References to earlier or subsequent cases.*
XVIII. *Solution (nature and date).*
XIX. *Removal from the list (nature and date).*
XX. *References to publications of the Court relating to the case.*

Notes.

Fol. No. 49.

I. 49.
II. **Prince von Pless (merits).**
III. 18 v 32.
IV. I. II. 4777.
V. E. c. XXIV. 1.
VI. Contentious case.
VII. *Applicant:* Germany.
Respondent: Poland.
VIII.
IX. Application of German Government.
X. 18 v 32.
XI. 15 VII 32 (Case).
1 IX 32 (Counter-Case).
1 X 32 (Reply).
1 XI 32 (Rejoinder).
XII. *First prolongation:*
22 VII 32 (Case).
7 IX 32 (Counter-Case).
7 X 32 (Reply).
7 XI 32 (Rejoinder).
Second prolongation:
10 X 32 (Counter-Case).
10 XI 32 (Reply).
10 XII 32 (Rejoinder).
Third prolongation:
15 VIII 33 (Counter-Case).
15 IX 33 (Reply).
15 X 33 (Rejoinder).
Fourth prolongation:
29 XII 33 (Counter-Case).
31 I 34 (Reply).
28 II 34 (Rejoinder).
XIII-XV.
XVI. 30th (extraordin.) Session.
XVII. No. 55.

Entry approved on 18 v 32.

XVIII. Order of Court recording the German Govt.'s withdrawal of the suit and the Polish Govt.'s acquiescence in this withdrawal, 2 XII 33.

XIX. Struck off the Gen. List: 2 XII 33.

XX. Series A./B., Vol. 52, 54, 57, 59.
,, C., ,, 70.
,, E., ,, 9, p. 138.
,, ,, , ,, 10, ,, 134.

Notes.

(1) On 25 VII 32, the Court decided to call upon the Applicant, in accordance with Art. 40, para. 1, No. 4, of the Rules, to submit, by 8 VIII 32 at latest, a volume designed to complete the documents in the case. This time-limit was subsequently extended until 31 VIII 32.

(2) By Order dated 4 II 33, the Court joined the prelim. objection raised by the Polish Govt. to the merits.

(3) Request of German Govt. asking for the indication of a measure of interim protection, dated 2 V 33, filed 3 V 33. Order of Court declaring that the above Request has ceased to have any object, 11 V 33.

Fol. No. 55.

I. 55.
II. **Prince von Pless (jurisdiction).**
III. 8 X 32.
IV. I. II. 6241.
V. E. c. XXIV. 10.
VI. Contentious case.

Entry approved on 8 X 32.

VII. *Applicant:* Germany.
Respondent: Poland.
VIII.
IX. Prelim. objection raised by Polish Govt.
X. 1 X 32.
XI. 31 X 32 (Reply to objection).

XII.

XIII. 31 X 32.

XIV.

XV. 7 XI 32.

XVI. 26th (extraordin.) Session.
30th (extraordin.) Session.

XVII. No. 49.

XVIII. Order of Court recording the German Govt.'s withdrawal of the suit and the Polish Govt.'s acquiescence in this withdrawal, 2 XII 33.

XIX. Struck off the Gen. List: 2 XII 33.

XX. Series A./B., Vol. 52, 59.
,, C., ,, 70.
,, E., ,, 9, p.138.
,, ,,, ,, 10, ,, 134.

Notes.

(1) By Order dated 4 II 33, the Court joined the prelim. objection raised by the Polish Govt. to the merits of the suit.

Fol. No. 58.

I. 58.

II. **Appeal against a judgment delivered on Feb. 3rd, 1933, by the Hungaro-Czechoslovak Mixed Arbitral Tribunal (Peter Pázmány University v. the State of Czechoslovakia).**

III. 9 V 33.

IV. I. II. 8067.

V. E. c. XXX. 2.

VI. Contentious case.

VII. *Applicant:* Czechoslovakia.
Respondent: Hungary.

VIII.

IX. Application of Czechoslovak Govt.

X. 3 V 33.

XI. 15 VI 33 (Case).
14 VII 33 (Counter-Case).
7 VIII 33 (Reply).
1 IX 33 (Rejoinder).

Entry approved on 9 V 33.

XII. 12 IX 33 (Rejoinder).

XIII. 12 IX 33.

XIV.

XV. 23 X 33.

XVI. 30th (extraordin.) Session.

XVII.

XVIII. Judgment: 15 XII 33.

XIX.

XX. Series A./B., Vol. 61.
,, C., ,, 72, 73.
,, E., ,, 10, p.135.

Notes.

(1) In accordance with Art. 63 of the Statute and Art. 60 of the Rules, the Parties to the Treaty of Trianon of 4 VI 20 and to Agreement No. II of Paris of 28 IV 30, other than the States concerned in the case, were notified of the filing of the Application.

Fol. No. 59.

I. 59.

II. **Lighthouses case between France and Greece.**

III. 23 V 33.

IV. I. II. 8155.

V. E. c. XXXI. 1.

VI. Contentious case.

VII. France, Greece.

VIII.

IX. Special Agreement.

X. Date of Special Agreement, 15 VII 31.

XI. 27 X 33 (Cases).
26 I 34 (Counter-Cases).

XII. Entry approved on 23 V 33.

XIII. 26 I 34.

XIV.

XV. 5 II 34.

XVI. 31st (ordinary) Session.

XVII.

XVIII. Judgment: 17 III 34.

XIX.

XX. Series A./B., Vol. 62.
,, C., ,, 74.
,, E., ,, 10, p.143.

Notes.

(1) By Order dated 28 VII 33, the Court reserved its right, if necessary, subsequently to order the presentation of written Replies.

Fol. No. 60.

I. 60.

II. **The Polish agrarian reform and the German minority.**

III. 3 VII 33.

IV. I. II. 8446.

V. E. c. XXXII. 1.

VI. Contentious case.

VII. *Applicant:* Germany.
Respondent: Poland.

VIII.

IX. Application of German Govt.

X. 1 VII 33.

XI. 1 IX 33 (Case).
27 X 33 (Counter-Case).

XII. *First prolongation:*
2 X 33 (Case).
22 XII 33 (Counter-Case).
Second prolongation:
1 XI 33 (Case).
3 I 34 (Counter-Case).

XIII-XV.

XVI. 29th (extraordin.) Session.
30th (extraordin.) Session.

Entry approved on 3 VII 33.

XVII.

XVIII. Order of Court recording the German Govt.'s withdrawal of the suit and the Polish Govt.'s acquiescence in this withdrawal, 2 XII 33.

XIX. Struck off the Gen. List: 2 XII 33.

XX. Series A./B., Vol. 58, 60.
,, C., ,, 71.
,, E., ,, 10, p.130.

Notes.

(1) Application by German Govt. for indication of interim measures of protection, dated 1 VII 33, filed 3 VII 33. Hearing fixed for 11 VII 33; subsequently postponed to 19 VII 33. Order by the Court, 29 VII 33.

(2) By Order dated 4 VII 33, the Acting President of the Court reserved the right of the Court subsequently to fix the dates for the filing of the Reply and Rejoinder.

(3) In accordance with Art. 63 of the Statute and Art. 60 of the Rules, the Parties to the Treaty between the Principal Allied and Associated Powers and Poland, signed at Versailles on 28 VI 19, other than the States concerned in the case, were notified of the filing of the Application

---

Fol. No. 61.

I. 61.

II. **Oscar Chinn.**

III. 1 V 34.

IV. I. II. 10326.
I. II. 10327.

V. E. c. XXXIII. 1.
E. c. XXXIII. 2.

VI. Contentious case.

VII. Belgium, Great Britain.

VIII.

IX. Special Agreement.

X. 13 IV 34.

XI. 15 V 34 (Case by the Govt. of the United Kingdom).
26 VI 34 (Counter-Case by the Belgian Govt.).
Entry approved on 2 V 34.
7 VIII 34 (Reply, if any, by the Govt. of the United Kingdom).
4 IX 34 (Rejoinder, if any, by the Belgian Govt.).

XII. 17 VIII 34 (Reply).
24 IX 34 (Rejoinder).

XIII-XX.

Notes.

(1) In accordance with Art. 63 of the Statute and Art. 60 of the Rules, the Parties to the Convention revising the General Act of Berlin, 26 II 1885, and the General Act and the Declaration of Brussels, 2 VII 1890, signed at Saint-Germain-en-Laye, 10 IX 1919, other than the States concerned in the case, were notified of the filing of the Special Agreement.

CHAPTER V.

JUDGMENTS, ORDERS AND ADVISORY OPINIONS.

SEQUEL TO OPINION No. 14 OF DECEMBER 8th, 1927.

JURISDICTION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION OF THE DANUBE [1].

In the Ninth Annual Report (p. 115) was reproduced the text of an arrangement, comprising a *modus vivendi* and a declaration, agreed upon on May 17th, 1933, by the delegates of France, Great Britain, Italy and Roumania, at a full meeting of the European Commission of the Danube.

On June 25th, 1933, the Commission held an extraordinary session at Semmering (Austria), at which the arrangement was finally signed [2]. On this occasion, it was also agreed that the four Governments represented on the Commission should send to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations identical letters informing him that the Commission had settled to their mutual satisfaction the matter forming the subject of the dispute concerning its jurisdiction on the Galatz-Braila sector, by means of a *modus vivendi*.

The Commission transmitted the terms of the *modus vivendi* to the (Commission's) inspector of Danube navigation, together with instructions, and also to the captain of the port of Sulina, for information and any necessary action [3].

---

[1] See E 4, p. 201, for a summary of the Court's opinion, and E 5, p. 223, for the first action taken as a result of this opinion. For the actual text of the judgment, see Series B., No. 14.

[2] Protocols of the European Commission of the Danube, 1933, Spring Session and Extraordinary Session (Galatz, 1933), pp. 145 *et sqq.*

[3] Resolutions adopted by the European Commission of the Danube in June and in the autumn of 1933 (Galatz, 1933), pp. 7 and 8.

SEQUEL TO THE JUDGMENT OF JULY 12th, 1929.

PAYMENT OF VARIOUS SERBIAN LOANS ISSUED IN FRANCE [1].

Subsequent to the judgment given by the Court on July 12th, 1929, negotiations were entered into, in pursuance of Article II of the Special Agreement concluded on April 19th, 1928, by the French and Yugoslav Governments, between the latter Government and the representatives of the bondholders of the loans mentioned in the Special Agreement. These negotiations terminated with the signature at Paris, on March 31st, 1930, of a Convention which was subsequently ratified by the Yugoslav Government [2]. The Convention is as follows :

"*Article* 1.—As from April 1st, 1930, the service of the following Serbian loans: 4 % 1895, 5 % 1902, 4½ % 1906, 4½ % 1909 and 5 % 1913, shall be effected in gold francs.

Article 2.—The value of a gold franc, for payments to be made under this Convention, shall be equivalent to that of a quantity of gold representing one-twentieth part of a piece of gold 6.45161 grammes in weight and 900/1000 in fineness.

Article 3.—Coupons shall be paid and bonds redeemed in the legal currency of the place of payment or redemption, at a rate equivalent to their value in gold francs—as defined in Article 2—in the manner set out below, bondholders being under no obligation to prove their nationality.

Article 4.—For the calculation of this equivalent value in practice, a basic currency shall be selected from amongst currencies which are based on the free circulation of gold and the free conversion of notes into gold coin, without any kind of restriction. Gold francs, as defined in Article 2, shall be converted into the legal currency of the place of payment with the aid of the above-mentioned basic currency in the following manner: these gold francs shall first be converted into gold monetary units of the basic currency, at the legal parity of these monetary units with the said gold franc. The amount of matured coupons and of bonds due for redemption shall in this way be fixed in the basic currency and shall remain fixed in the basic currency adopted on the date on which the coupons mature or the bonds become redeemable for the whole period of prescription. Payment shall be

[1] Series A., No. 20 ; for the summary, see E 5, p. 205.

[2] See Communication No. 349, dated April 18th, 1930, of the *Association nationale des Porteurs français de Valeurs mobilières.*

effected at each place of payment at the sight rate of exchange of the basic currency at that place.

As a partial derogation from the foregoing and so long as French currency is practically at par with gold, the French franc (as defined by the law of June 25th, 1928) of which the legal parity with the gold franc, as defined in Article 2, is: one French franc = 0.203050 gold franc, shall serve as the basic currency. A new basic currency will have to be chosen whenever the basic currency in use varies in relation to the gold franc as defined in Article 2, by more than 3 %. In that case, it shall rest with the delegate of French holders of Serbian bonds, member of the Autonomous Administration of Monopolies, to notify the new basic currency to the Royal Government not later than fifteen days before the next date of maturity.

[Articles 5 to 11 relate to the places at which coupons are to be presented for payment, to the interest service as from April 1st, 1930, and to the sinking fund service.]

Article 12.—The annuities requisite for the service of the loans in gold francs—as defined in Article 2—in accordance with the foregoing articles, are fixed in the tables annexed to this Convention.

Article 13.—The necessary provision for these annuities shall be made by means of twelve equal monthly payments of the Autonomous Administration of Monopolies in respect of the 1895, 1902, 1906, 1909 and 1913 loans.

For the calculation of the necessary provision for redemption, the bonds to be redeemed shall be taken at their nominal gold value, subject to the percentages indicated in Article 7. If the provision made is not entirely absorbed by the sinking fund payments, the balance remaining available shall be carried forward to the provision to be made for the following date of maturity.

Should the provision be inadequate, the Royal Government undertakes to make up the amount.

Special arrangements shall be made to supplement the first monthly payments so that the first maturities can be wholly met.

Article 14.—The necessary provision for the interest annuities to be paid in accordance with the percentages indicated in Article 7 shall be invariable for the whole duration of each term of years, with the exception of the last term. Any saving accruing to the Royal Government as a result of redemptions effected in the preceding year shall be carried forward to the annuity for the following year. For each of the seventeen years of the last term, the provision for the interest annuity shall be calculated according to the number of bonds in circulation.

Article 15.—The payments which make up the annuity in gold francs, as defined in Article 2, required for the service of the interest and sinking fund of all the loans, shall be

effected in French francs to an amount equivalent to their value in gold francs on the date of each payment.

Should French currency cease to be the basic currency, steps will be taken fifteen days before the coupons reach maturity, to calculate, in accordance with Article 4, the value in gold francs of the existing provision which shall then be converted into the basic currency. Should the provision be inadequate, the Royal Government will be bound to make up, before the date of maturity, the amount necessary for coupons and sinking fund payments, on the basis laid down in Articles 1 to 11 inclusive of this Convention.

Article 16.—The Autonomous Administration of Monopolies shall be bound by law, and shall give an undertaking regularly to make the payments specified and fixed above. It shall also be bound, over and above the annuities, to cover all expenses on account of agio, the transmission of funds, publicity and commission, in connection with the payment of coupons and the redemption of bonds.

[Articles 17 to 21 relate to guarantees.]

Article 22.—Coupons and bonds of the loans forming the subject of the present Convention, which have matured or been drawn before April 1st, 1930, not having been encashed or prescribed, shall be redeemed at a rate equivalent to 40% of their nominal gold value.

The amount of the arrears, calculated at the above rate, shall be computed, on April 1st, 1930, in gold francs, as defined by the law of June 25th, 1928. Such arrears shall be paid to bondholders in the manner hereinafter laid down in Articles 23 to 32.

Article 23.—As from July 1st, 1930, each of the aforementioned coupons or bonds in arrears shall receive, as a first interim payment, a number of French francs equal to the number of francs expressed on the coupon or bond.

This interim payment shall be made to bondholders, in respect of each loan, by the banks which effect the service of such loan, and at the places of payment specified in Article 5 of this Convention.

At places of payment where the local currency differs from the French franc, the bondholders shall receive the equivalent of the latter in local currency, computed at the sight exchange rate of the French franc on the date of the first interim payment.

[Articles 24 to 31 relate to the settlement of arrears by means of scrip certificates.]

Article 32.—Should the bondholders prefer a cash settlement in place of a partly deferred settlement, they may elect to receive payment, for coupons in arrears and redeemed bonds, as from July 1st, 1930, at the rate of 35% of the nominal gold value of such coupons or bonds, in full settlement. Bondholders must notify their decision to that effect

before October 1st, 1930, after which date they will be assumed not to have desired to avail themselves of the provisions of this Article.

Article 33.—The Special Agreement signed at Paris on April 19th, 1928, shall be regarded as suspending any prescription of the coupons and bonds, as from the date of its signature until July 1st, 1930.

[Articles 34 to 41 contain various special clauses.]

Article 42.—Any dispute that may arise between the Royal Government and the bondholders in regard to the execution of this Convention shall be submitted to arbitration. One arbitrator shall be appointed by the Royal Government, and one by the *Association nationale des Porteurs français de Valeurs mobilières*. These arbitrators shall be appointed within a period of one month after a request for arbitration has been notified either by the Royal Government or by the aforesaid *Association nationale*. The arbitrators shall make their award within two months from the date of their appointment. Should they be unable to agree, a deciding vote shall be given by a third arbitrator, who shall be appointed for that purpose, before the expiry of the above-mentioned period of two months, by the President of the *Tribunal fédéral* of Lausanne.

The decision of this third arbitrator shall be given within the month following his appointment.

The costs of the arbitral procedure shall be borne by the losing Party.

[Article 43 relates to the taking of steps to clarify the clauses of the Convention.]

Article 44.—The present Convention shall be binding on the Royal Government and upon all bondholders who shall accede to it.

The Royal Government shall be bound, as from the date of the legal ratification of this Convention, and the accession of the bondholders shall be deemed to be recorded by the encashment of a coupon after April 1st, 1930."

SEQUEL TO THE JUDGMENT OF JULY 12th, 1929.

BRAZILIAN FEDERAL LOANS CONTRACTED IN FRANCE [1].

Following the judgment given by the Court on July 12th, 1929, the Brazilian Government announced that, as from January 1st, 1930, it would provide, in the manner laid down in that judgment, for the service of the loans in question, namely the three following Brazilian loans issued in France: the 5 % 1909 (Port of Pernambuco), the 4 % 1910, and the 4 % 1911. Nevertheless, owing to its financial situation, it was not yet in a position also to settle on a gold basis payments which had matured before that date.

The Brazilian Government, however, in an announcement published on October 19th, 1931, stated that the effects of the economic crisis upon the Brazilian exchange rendered it impossible for it to provide in foreign currency for the service of most of its loans, including the three loans to which the Court's judgment referred. This decision and the non-settlement of arrears in respect of the three loans on a gold basis formed the subject of negotiations between, on the one hand, the Brazilian Government, and, on the other hand, the *Association nationale des Porteurs français de Valeurs mobilières*, in conjunction with representatives of the British and American bondholders. As a result of these negotiations, a basis of agreement was reached which was approved by a decree of the Brazilian Government dated March 2nd, 1932 [2].

On March 31st, 1932, the *Association nationale des Porteurs français de Valeurs mobilières* published two announcements at Paris, with the approval of the Brazilian Government; one of these announcements related to the settlement of arrears in respect of the loans referred to in the Court's judgment, and the other to the issue of consolidation bonds.

The first announcement is as follows:

> "The Government of the United States of Brazil has not hitherto been in a position to assemble the funds necessary to settle, in the manner laid down in the judgment of the

[1] Series A., No. 21; for the summary, see E 5, p. 216. The following information has been obtained from Communications No. 364 (March 31st, 1932) and No. 377 (Feb. 2nd, 1934) of the *Association nationale des Porteurs français de Valeurs mobilières*, and from the relevant decrees of the Government of the United States of Brazil and official notices published on behalf of that Government.

[2] *Diario oficial, Estados Unidos do Brasil*, March 1932, p. 3978 (decree No. 21,113).

Permanent Court of International Justice, matured coupons and bonds drawn for redemption prior to January 1st, 1930, of the loans specified above. The provision set aside for the payment at maturity, on the basis of their nominal amount in French francs, of these coupons and bonds, is available in the case of the 5 % 1909 and 4 % 1910 gold loans, but not in the case of the 4 % 1911 gold loan.

In these circumstances, H.E. the Minister of Finance, in pursuance of decree No. 21,113 of March 2nd, 1932, has decided to settle the whole of these arrears in cash by payments spread over a period terminating on October 5th, 1934, at latest. For this purpose, he has authorized the issue of 'certificates representing arrears' divided into four series:

First series.—Certificates representing coupons of the 5 % 1909 gold loan (Port of Pernambuco) matured up to August 1st, 1929, inclusive (coupon No. 41), and the 4 % 1910 gold loan, matured up to September 1st, 1929, inclusive (coupon No. 39).

Second series.—Certificates representing bonds of the 5 % 1909 gold loan (Port of Pernambuco) and the 4 % 1910 gold loan drawn for redemption before January 1st, 1930.

Third series.—Certificates representing coupons of the 4 % 1911 gold loan matured up to July 1st, 1929, inclusive (coupon No. 36).

Fourth series.—Certificates representing bonds of the 4 % 1911 gold loan drawn for redemption before January 1st, 1930.

In exchange for their matured coupons or bonds drawn for redemption, those entitled to arrears in respect of the 5 % 1909 or 4 % 1910 gold loans will receive:

(*a*) an instalment in cash equal to the nominal amount in French francs indicated on these coupons or bonds;

(*b*) one or more 'certificates representing arrears' of the first or second series, as the case may be, the amount of which will be computed at the rate of 3.925 French francs for each franc of the nominal value indicated on coupons or bonds.

Holders who present lists signed by a legal representative appointed by the French courts and obtained when encashing their arrears in French francs in order to record that they reserve their right to payment in gold francs, shall also receive 'certificates representing arrears' in exchange for these lists, under the same conditions as holders of matured coupons or bonds drawn for redemption.

In exchange for their matured coupons or bonds drawn for redemption, those entitled to arrears in respect of the 4 % 1911 gold loan will receive one or more 'certificates representing arrears' of the third or fourth series, as the case may be, the amount of which will be computed at the rate of 4.925 French francs for each franc of the nominal value indicated on coupons or bonds."

Then follow clauses regarding taxation, repayment, prescription, the financial houses which are to control the operations, etc.

The second announcement states that the Brazilian Government, having found itself obliged to suspend the interest and sinking fund service of certain loans, including the three loans referred to in the Court's judgment, has decided to consolidate the interest payable on these loans for a period of not more than three years. Further, with particular regard to the 4 % 1911 gold loan (for which, as stated in the first announcement, the Brazilian Government had not been able to set aside the funds necessary for the payment of arrears in the manner laid down in the Court's judgment), arrears will also be consolidated. The announcement goes on to state the conditions for the issue of consolidation bonds after giving the following definition :

> "In the present announcement, the expression 'gold franc', in accordance with the interpretation given by the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague in its Judgment of July 12th, 1929, means the equivalent of one twentieth part of a piece of gold weighing 6.45161 grammes and 900/1000 in fineness ; the expression 'franc' or 'French franc' means the French monetary unit defined by the French law of June 25th, 1928, as constituted by 65.5 milligrammes of gold, 900/1000 in fineness."

For the calculation of the amount of the bonds relating to the loans referred to in the Court's judgment, five French francs are taken as equalling one gold franc.

SEQUEL TO THE OPINION OF FEBRUARY 4th, 1932.

TREATMENT OF POLISH NATIONALS AND OTHER PERSONS OF POLISH ORIGIN OR SPEECH IN DANZIG TERRITORY [1].

The Ninth Annual Report (p. 118) mentioned the Agreement concluded on November 26th, 1932, whereby Poland and the Free City of Danzig accepted the conclusions of the Court's Opinion of February 4th, 1932, and agreed to enter into direct negotiations under the auspices of the High Commissioner regarding the questions which the Polish Government wished to be discussed. These negotiations resulted in the drawing up of an Agreement which was initialled on August 5th, 1933, and signed on September 18th, 1933 [2]. This Agreement is as follows [3]:

"In pursuance of the Agreement of November 26th, 1932, between Danzig and Poland, the Polish Government and the Senate of the Free City of Danzig have concluded, under the auspices of the High Commissioner of the League of Nations, the following Agreement relating to the treatment of Polish nationals and other persons of Polish origin or speech in the territory of the Free City of Danzig:

A.—PUBLIC ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Article 1.—1. Public elementary schools at which the language of instruction is Polish shall be set up in Danzig on application being made in writing by the persons legally responsible for the education (*Erziehungsberechtigte*) of at least forty children of school age, being Danzig nationals of Polish

[1] Series A./B., Fasc. No. 44; for the summary, see E 8, p. 232.

[2] On August 5th, 1933, besides this Agreement, an arrangement was concluded between Poland and Danzig concerning the utilization of the port of Danzig by Poland. Under a protocol likewise signed on the same occasion, the two Governments reserved the right, up to September 15th, 1933, to request the High Commissioner to resume the procedure in progress before him concerning the question of the use of the port. If the Parties did not resort to this procedure by September 15th, the agreement concerning the treatment of Polish nationals, etc., was to come into force on that date. This time-limit was extended until September 18th, 1933. On that date a protocol was signed at Warsaw, settling the question of the use of the port and, at the same time, the agreement concerning the treatment of Polish nationals, etc., was finally signed.

[3] *Official Journal of the League of Nations*, October 1933, pp. 1157-1161. The terms of Article 20 of the Agreement, which had not been drawn up when the Agreement was initialled, are set out in the letter to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations by which the High Commissioner at Danzig announces the conclusion of the negotiations between the Free City and Poland. (*Official Journal of the League of Nations*, Jan. 1934, p. 27.)

origin or speech and residing in (*a*) the same commune, or (*b*) the same school district (wherever the school district is more extensive than the commune) or, in exceptional cases, (*c*) neighbouring communes within a radius of 3 ½ kilometres. Applications shall be made on the form shown in the Appendix hereto.

In exceptional cases, where, for special reasons, the opening of a school would be inadvisable, classes shall be organized.

Children of Danzig nationals of Polish origin or speech living outside a radius of 3 ½ kilometres may also attend such schools or classes, provided that transport facilities are such as to enable them to attend regularly or that their conveyance can be arranged for by their parents or by other persons.

A liberal attitude shall be maintained in regard to the admission of the children of Polish nationals and other persons of Polish origin or speech to the afore-mentioned schools or classes in so far as the available accommodation allows.

2. If application is made in respect of at least twelve children, courses in religious instruction conducted in the Polish language and comprising the same number of hours per week as the religious teaching in the German language shall be introduced in the Danzig public elementary schools. From the second school-year onwards, courses in the Polish language comprising four hours weekly shall also be introduced. Such instruction shall be given within the framework of the normal time-table of the school, so that children may not be obliged to return to school on any given day for the sole purpose of such teaching. The programme of such courses shall be adapted to the normal curriculum of teaching in Polish and of religious instruction in the Polish language, as applied in Danzig public elementary schools where the vehicle of instruction is the Polish language.

A liberal attitude shall be maintained with regard to the admission of the children of Polish nationals and other persons of Polish origin or speech to such schools.

3. Public elementary schools at which Polish is the language of instruction shall constitute independent school units and shall have their own directing authorities.

Article 2.—1. No public elementary school or class where Polish is the language of instruction may be closed unless the number of pupils falls below forty in three successive school-years and there is reason to fear that this figure will continue to diminish.

2. Courses in the Polish language may not be abolished during the school-year unless the number of children attending the courses in Polish and in religious instruction falls below six during the school-year.

3. The management of any public elementary school at which Polish is the language of instruction and which ceases in the manner specified above to satisfy the conditions necessary for its continuance as a school of a public character, may be taken over by any interested persons or institutions

and conducted as a private school. In that case, it shall enjoy facilities in respect of the premises and school material of which it previously had the use.

These provisions shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the aforementioned classes in the Polish language and to the teaching of religious knowledge in that language.

4. Persons legally responsible for the education of children of Polish origin or speech attending public elementary schools at which German is the language of instruction or the Polish institutions concerned shall be entitled to organize, at their own expense, instruction in the Polish language or in religious knowledge in the Polish language, irrespective of the number of children affected.

In this case, such persons or institutions shall enjoy facilities with regard to the use of school premises by arrangement with the headmaster or headmistress of the school.

Article 3.—Public elementary schools where the language of instruction is Polish shall be maintained and directed in accordance with the same principles and conditions as public elementary schools at which the language of instruction is German; they shall benefit to an equal extent by all funds and other grants for public education.

Article 4.—1. No persons shall be appointed as teachers at public elementary schools at which the language of instruction is Polish, or in the classes specified in Article 1, No. 2, unless they have a thorough knowledge of the Polish language and possess the necessary qualifications for teaching in schools at which the language of instruction is Polish; such teachers shall preferably be selected from among persons of Polish origin and speech.

2. Teaching certificates issued in Poland shall be regarded as a sufficient qualification for the post of teacher in such schools. Should the persons appointed be Polish nationals, they may subsequently be required to obtain Danzig nationality.

3. Supplementary courses, at which special attention shall be given to the Polish language, shall be periodically arranged for teachers employed at public elementary schools at which the language of instruction is Polish, as is the custom with regard to teachers at the other public schools in Danzig.

Article 5.—1. All text-books and other teaching material employed in the public elementary schools or classes at which the language of instruction is Polish shall be written in Polish and shall not contain anything likely to offend Polish sentiment.

2. A uniform curriculum of instruction and a uniform scheme of study shall be drawn up for all such schools.

Article 6.—Instruction in the German language as a subject of study in schools or classes in which the normal language of instruction is Polish shall not begin until the second school-year.

Article 7.—1. In the case of all public elementary schools or classes in which the language of instruction is Polish, the co-operation of parents and representatives of the Polish population shall be secured by the creation of bodies similar to those set up in connection with the other public schools in Danzig.

2. As regards the public elementary schools to which are attached classes or courses in which the language of instruction is Polish, the parents and representatives of the Polish population shall be afforded appropriate facilities for making known their wishes.

3. Official inspections of the public elementary schools or classes and courses (Art. 1, No. 2) in which the language of instruction is Polish shall be carried out by an inspector possessing the necessary qualifications for the post of teacher at schools at which the language of instruction is Polish, as specified in Article 4.

Article 8.—The Polish language may be used in all communications with the parents of pupils and at all meetings or lectures relating to school matters.

Article 9.—1. Applications for the opening of public elementary schools at which the language of instruction is Polish or of courses (see Appendix), which must be filed by January 31st of each year, shall be considered as expeditiously as possible, and the decision thereon shall be taken in time to enable the school or course to be opened at the beginning of the school-year referred to in the application.

2. The closing of a school or of courses may not take place until after the end of the school-year.

B.—PRIVATE EDUCATION.

Article 10.—1. Persons of Polish origin or speech shall be entitled to establish, direct, inspect and maintain at their own expense private schools and private educational establishments of any type or grade and also to give private instruction, provided always that such private schools are not inferior to public schools in their curriculum and organization and the academic qualifications of their teaching staffs, and that they do not have the effect of setting up barriers between pupils in accordance with the social position of their parents. In all other respects, the provisions of the Danzig Constitution shall apply.

2. Such schools may be attended both by the children of Danzig nationals of Polish origin or language and by the children of any other persons of Polish origin or language.

3. At private schools at which the language of instruction is Polish, nothing may be taught to the prejudice of the Free City. On the contrary, every effort shall be made to foster the pupils' feelings of loyalty to Danzig.

4. The stipulations of paragraph 1 shall cease to apply in the event of private education being no longer permitted both in Danzig and in Poland.

Article 11.—The children of persons, being Danzig nationals of Polish origin or speech, who receive private education at home, in a private school or in private Polish establishments, shall be exempted from attendance at public schools or establishments.

Article 12.—Should subsidies of any kind be paid out of Danzig public funds to private schools and educational establishments of any type or grade (save in cases where such subsidies result from liabilities at private law), grants shall also be made to private schools of the same category at which the language of instruction is Polish.

C.—INTERMEDIATE AND HIGHER EDUCATION.

Article 13.—1. If the education at the private schools specified in Article 10, at which the language of instruction is Polish, corresponds to that given in the intermediate or higher public schools of the Free City of Danzig, the Free City shall grant to such schools rights identical with those enjoyed by public schools of the same type (*Staatliche Anerkennung*). Such rights shall also apply to certificates issued by such schools.

2. The public rights specified in paragraph 1 above shall be granted without further formality to the private Polish *Gymnasium* already established at Danzig.

The Senate reserves to itself the right to supervise examinations and the issue of certificates through delegates to be appointed by it.

D.—COMPULSORY, OCCUPATIONAL AND SUPPLEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Article 14.—1. In order to guarantee to Danzig nationals of Polish origin or speech the use of their mother-tongue in supplementary occupational education also, classes shall be organized, in which the language of instruction will be Polish, under the same conditions as those governing the organization of such classes in which the language of instruction is German, provided always that in towns at least twenty-five and in country districts at least fifteen Danzig nationals of Polish origin or speech are entered for such classes.

Polish nationals and other persons of Polish origin and language may also be entitled to attend such classes.

2. In the event of the opening, in the manner prescribed in Article 10, of private schools or classes, attendance at which takes the place of the compulsory supplementary instruction at the public schools, the aforementioned private schools or classes shall be granted the same rights as public schools (*Staatliche Anerkennung*).

E.—THE POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL.

Article 15.—Polish nationals and other persons of Polish origin or speech shall enjoy the same treatment at the Danzig Polytechnic School as Danzig students of German nationality.

F.—DIPLOMAS.

Article 16.—The Free City of Danzig undertakes to recognize the corresponding certificates and diplomas issued by schools and higher educational establishments in Poland and to raise no objection on this account to the exercise of the vocations for which such certihcates and diplomas are a qualification.

The above clause shall also apply to the certificates issued by artisan associations and other occupational organizations.

As regards the legal profession, Polish diplomas shall be recognized, provided always that the practitioners concerned have made a supplementary study of Danzig law and hold satisfactory certificates to that effect.

The settlement of this question shall in no way affect the right of the Free City of Danzig to deal, under the Constitution and the agreements and conventions in force, with the admission to the Danzig labour market of all trades and professions.

G.—LANGUAGE.

Article 17.—1. The Free City of Danzig guarantees the free use of the Polish language, both in personal relations and for economic and social purposes. The foregoing stipulation shall apply to the use of the Polish language in the Press, in publications of all kinds and at public and private meetings.

2. The Free City of Danzig guarantees that the use of the Polish language shall be both permissible and practicable in communications with the authorities: administrative bodies, judicial authorities, municipal authorities and other public bodies. Any written document or verbal statement submitted to the Danzig authorities or made before them in the Polish language shall have the same validity at substantive law as documents or statements in the German language. Verbal statements made in Polish before the authorities shall be inserted in the records in that language whenever the importance of the statement so requires.

Persons communicating with the authorities in Polish, and parties to legal proceedings employing the Polish language, shall be entitled to receive, without delay and free of charge, a translation of the operative part of the replies, decisions or orders of the authorities or courts of law. The foregoing stipulation shall be without prejudice to the status of the Polish language as recognized in the special provisions of the laws of Danzig.

The provisions of the present Article shall be construed reasonably and shall not imply any obligation on the part of the Free City to maintain a bilingual administration.

H.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Article 18.—1. Danzig nationals employed in the public services or Polish services in the territory of the Free City

of Danzig shall enjoy complete liberty as regards the choice of the schools to be attended by their children. No influence shall be exerted over such choice by the Polish authorities or services. Employees shall not lie under any disadvantage from the point of view of the service to which they belong in consequence of their exercising their right of free choice in regard to schools.

2. The Free City of Danzig gives a similar undertaking as regards the persons of Polish origin or speech employed in its service.

Article 19.—In concluding the present Agreement, the Parties reserve their respective legal points of view.

Article 20 [1].—After the expiration of one year, the Agreement may be denounced at twelve months' notice. If so denounced, it shall remain in force until it has been replaced by another agreement or by a decision of the organs of the League of Nations.

Done at Danzig, on August 5th, 1933.

For and on behalf of the Polish Republic:	For and on behalf of the Free City of Danzig:
(*Initialled*) P.	(*Initialled*) R.

APPENDIX TO THE AGREEMENT.

As the party entitled to decide with regard to the education of .... being of Polish origin or having Polish as his/her mother-tongue, I hereby make application for him/her to be admitted to a school or class having Polish as the language of instruction.

Should it not be possible to give effect to this application, it is to count as an application for admission to a section for Polish language and religious instruction.

Name and Christian name....
Occupation....
Address....''

The Council of the League of Nations noted the Agreement on September 28th, 1933 (3rd meeting of the 76th Session) [2].

[1] See p. 99, footnote 3.
[2] *Official Journal of the League of Nations*, Nov. 1933, pp. 1330 *et sqq.*

SEQUEL TO THE JUDGMENT OF JUNE 7th, 1932.

THE FREE ZONES OF UPPER SAVOY AND THE DISTRICT OF GEX [1].

Following the delivery of the Court's judgment in this case on June 7th, 1932, the French and Swiss Governments agreed upon the appointment of three experts, with arbitral powers, for the purpose of regulating in a manner more appropriate to the economic conditions of the present day the terms of the exchange of goods between the regions in question, that is to say, between the free zones, on the one hand, and Swiss territory, on the other. These experts were M. Östen Undén, formerly Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sir John Baldwin, formerly delegate for Great Britain on the international river commissions, and M. J. López Oliván, Spanish Minister at Stockholm. The conditions of their appointment, their terms of reference and the circumstances which impelled them to exercise their arbitral powers are set forth in the arbitral award which they delivered on December 1st, 1933, and which runs as follows [2]:

"ARBITRAL AWARD [3].

The Permanent Court of International Justice, to which a dispute between France and Switzerland concerning the free zones of Upper Savoy and the district of Gex was submitted, pursuant to a special agreement for arbitration concluded between these two Powers, gave judgment on June 7th, 1932. The Court, in this judgment, decides, *inter alia*, that the French Government must withdraw its customs line in accordance with the provisions of the Protocol of the Conference of Paris of November 3rd, 1815, of the Treaty of Paris of November 20th, 1815, of the Treaty of Turin of March 16th, 1816, and of the Manifesto of the Sardinian Court of Accounts of September 9th, 1829; and that this régime must continue in force so long as it has not been modified by agreement between the Parties. The judgment also states that, 'as the free zones are maintained, some provision for the importation free of duty or at reduced rates across the line of the Federal customs, in favour of the products of the zones, must be contemplated'. Furthermore, in the grounds of the judgment, the Court expresses the opinion that since, by the maintenance

[1] Series A./B., Fasc. No. 46; for the summary, see E 8, p. 191.

[2] *Official Journal of the French Republic*, issue of Dec. 15th, 1933, pp. 12441 *et sqq.*, and issue of Dec. 16th, 1933, p. 12479; the *Collection of Federal Laws*, No. 46 (Berne, Dec. 27th, 1933), pp. 1028 *et sqq.*

[3] Translation by the Registry of the Court. [*Note by the Registrar.*]

in force of the treaties above mentioned, Switzerland obtains the economic advantages derived from the free zones, she ought in return to grant compensatory economic advantages to the people of the zones.

In the course of the oral arguments before the Court, the Agent for the Swiss Government made the following declaration on behalf of his Government:

> '1° By the note of May 5th, 1919 (Annex 1 to Article 435 of the Treaty of Versailles), Switzerland undertook—on the understanding that the free zones of Upper Savoy and the district of Gex were maintained—'to regulate in a manner more appropriate to the economic 'conditions of the present day the terms of the exchange 'of goods between the regions in question'.
>
> 2° Should the judgment of the Court, in conformity with the principles laid down by the Order of December 6th, 1930, compel France to establish her customs barrier on the line fixed by the provisions of the treaties of 1815 and other supplementary instruments concerning the free zones of Upper Savoy and the district of Gex, Switzerland, without making any reservation for subsequent ratification, accepts the following:
>
> (*a*) The Franco-Swiss negotiations designed to secure the execution of the undertaking stated in No. 1° above shall take place, should France so request, within twelve months from the date of the Court's judgment, with the assistance and subject to the mediation of three experts.
>
> (*b*) Failing an agreement between the Parties and upon the request of either Party, the said experts shall be appointed from amongst the nationals of countries other than France and Switzerland, by the judge at present acting as President of the Permanent Court of International Justice for the purposes of the case of the free zones, or, should he be unable to do so, by the President of the Permanent Court of International Justice, provided these persons consent to undertake this duty.
>
> (*c*) It shall rest with the experts to fix—with binding effect for the Parties—in so far as may be necessary by reason of the absence of agreement between them, the terms of the settlement to be enacted in virtue of the undertaking given by Switzerland (No. 1° above). The principles of law laid down by the judgment of the Court shall be binding on the experts, save in so far as the Parties may by mutual consent authorize them to depart therefrom.'

The Permanent Court of International Justice having, in its Judgment of June 7th, 1932, placed this declaration on record, the Federal Government drew the French Government's attention to the declaration and asked whether that Government intended to accept the procedure thus proposed to the Court by the Federal Government. In reply, the French Embassy

at Berne, in a note dated May 27th, 1933, informed the Federal Government that the French Government agreed to the procedure in question.

Subsequently, the French and Swiss Governments agreed to request the undersigned to undertake the functions of expert as defined in the above declaration. The Franco-Swiss negotiations, with a view to the fulfilment of the undertaking given in paragraph 1 of this declaration, were begun at Montreux-Territet on October 9th, 1933. They were carried on from October 9th to 12th and from November 6th to 25th, 1933, with the assistance and mediation of three experts. The French and Swiss delegations were respectively presided over by M. Coulondre, Minister Plenipotentiary, Deputy-Director of political and commercial questions at the French Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and M. Comte, Inspector-General of the Swiss Federal Customs.

II.—It proved impossible in these negotiations to arrive at an agreement between the Parties in regard to all the questions considered, namely the various facilities which Switzerland should afford to the products of the free zones, following the withdrawal of the French customs line. The expert-arbitrators were thus compelled to record, at the meeting on November 25th, 1933, that their efforts to reconcile the views of the two Parties had failed and that, accordingly, it now rested with them to fix, with binding effect for the Parties, the terms of the settlement to be enacted in fulfilment of the undertaking given by Switzerland 'to regulate in a manner more appropriate to the economic conditions of the present day the terms of the exchange of goods between the regions in question'.

It should however be observed that, in regard to three minor points, exchanges of views had taken place and agreement between France and Switzerland had been reached, outside the official negotiations before the expert-arbitrators. In its Judgment of June 7th, 1932, the Court had stated that 'the withdrawal of the customs line does not affect the right of the French Government to collect at the political frontier fiscal duties not possessing the character of customs duties'. The French delegation announced at the outset of the negotiations that its Government meant to maintain the fiscal cordon at the political frontier and that the question of fiscal charges must remain outside the scope of the negotiations. With regard however to arrangements for the supervision of passenger and goods traffic across the fiscal cordon, conversations had been entered into between the delegations, as a result of which the head of the French delegation, at the meeting on November 9th, 1933, made the following declaration:

> 'As regards the establishment and operation of the fiscal cordon, the competent French authorities intend to be guided by the principles laid down by the International Convention for the simplification of customs formalities concluded at Geneva on November 3rd, 1923.

In particular, they propose as far as possible and in accordance with existing practice

(*a*) so to place the French fiscal posts substituted for the old customs offices and so to allot their duties that they may correspond to the Swiss customs offices and that their office hours may coincide;

(*b*) to carry out the fiscal examination in such a way that traffic and trade shall not be impeded; in particular at a point where a tramway or any public conveyance crosses the frontier, the French fiscal officers will, whenever circumstances permit, carry out their examination inside the carriages, without obliging passengers to alight, save for the payment of charges or where fraud is presumed.

Similarly, in accordance with present practice, tourists and excursionists crossing the political frontier between Switzerland and the free zones shall be exempted from any tax in respect of provisions for their journey, articles of equipment and sporting accessories in use which are their personal property and which they carry with them for the purposes of their excursions, such as ice-axes, ropes, field glasses, cameras, skis, toboggans, skates, thermos flasks, kettles, camping, field cooking or picnic equipment, etc., in so far as such tourists or excursionists do not intend the said articles for sale.

Furthermore, speaking generally, it is not the intention of the competent authorities to modify the local facilities at present granted.

The French delegation believes that the same administrative practice is at present followed by the Swiss authorities; it would be glad to receive an assurance that this practice will be maintained.'

The head of the Swiss delegation, having taken note of this declaration, made in his turn the following declaration at the same meeting:

'The Swiss delegation thanks the French delegation for the declaration which it has been good enough to make on behalf of the French Government regarding the operation of the French fiscal posts at the political frontier between Switzerland and the free zones of 1815-1816.

It takes due note of this declaration.

The Swiss delegation in its term hastens to declare that the Federal Council likewise intends to make no change in the liberal practices and in the facilities customary in the application of its customs régime at the political frontier between Switzerland and the free zones of 1815-1816.

Accordingly, and like the French Government, the Federal Council undertakes to apply, as regards the crossing of its customs line, the same principles and the same methods as those enunciated in the declaration of the French delegation respecting the crossing of the French fiscal line.'

Another point in regard to which agreement was reached between the Parties outside the negotiations before the expert-arbitrators, concerns the position of the French customs cordon as from January 1st, 1934 (i.e. the inner boundary of the free zones). Whilst pointing out that this question remained outside the scope of the negotiations, the French delegation informed the expert-arbitrators and the Swiss delegation of the line for the customs cordon contemplated by the French Government. Unofficial conversations were entered into between the delegations, as a result of which an agreement between the two Governments regarding the boundaries of the zones was recorded by means of an exchange of notes dated at Paris on November 15th/16th, 1933.

Finally, the Parties signified their agreement with regard to the measures of control, by means of a joint declaration, made at the meeting on November 23rd, and which runs as follows:

'§ 1.—As a general rule, the admission of produce enjoying freedom from duty without restriction as to quantity will be made dependent upon the previous deposit by each farmer, with the French customs service responsible for the supervision of the free zones, of a basic declaration indicating the nature of the concern, of what it consists, the detail of its crops, the methods of production, the number of animals, of hives, etc., and, in general, all information enabling an estimate to be made of the approximate quantities of produce which the concern is capable of producing.

This declaration will be checked and endorsed by the French customs service and transmitted by it to the Swiss customs administration.

Produce imported into Switzerland must be accompanied by certificates issued by the French customs service to the effect that such produce has its origin in the zones.

The French Government will make the necessary arrangements to ensure that consignments of the produce referred to in the present paragraph imported into France shall be deducted from the quantities which may be imported free of duty into Switzerland. The French Government may with this object apply to such goods the 'open account' system or any other similar system.

§ 2.—Quotas instituted or provided for by the new settlement shall be divided up amongst the interested parties by the competent French authorities.

Produce admitted into Switzerland under daily or annual quotas, apart from market supplies, must be accompanied by quota certificates prepared by the French customs service. These certificates will indicate that the produce in question has its origin in the zones and that it is within the limits of the total quotas for importation into Switzerland.

§ 3.—With regard to market supplies, the French customs administration will transmit annually to the Swiss

customs administration a return showing in respect of each farmer details of his farm in so far as concerns market produce. Imports will be accompanied by certificates prepared by the mayors to the effect that the produce has its origin in the zones and indicating the names and addresses of the producers.

§ 4.—The French Government will as soon as possible notify the Swiss Government of the measures taken with a view to the application of the above provisions. It will transmit examples of the certificates designed to secure the importation into Switzerland, free of duty or at reduced rates, of produce of the zones and specimen seals and signatures of the agents competent to prepare such certificates.

§ 5.—The French Government will take the necessary steps to impose penalties for acts performed or attempted with a view to securing the admission into Switzerland, under the terms of the Convention, of products not entitled to such admission, and in particular the presentation of incorrect declarations, or the fraudulent use or attempted use of origin or quota certificates or of false certificates. The question of penalties resulting from the application of Swiss legislation is reserved.

§ 6.—No special formality of control will be required in the case of goods exempt from duty under the Swiss customs tariff. Such goods will continue to be allowed to enter subject only to the production of evidence of origin if the Swiss Government considers such evidence necessary. The same will apply in principle as regards products which are liable only to a small tax.

§ 7.—Products allowed the benefit of customs facilities on entry into Switzerland may be imported through all customs offices and collection posts established at the frontier of the zones. Nevertheless, in the case of market produce, importation may be limited to one or more offices designated by the importer.

§ 8.—The foregoing provisions shall be without prejudice to such measures of verification and control as the Swiss Government may see fit to take under its laws.

§ 9.—Whenever the need arises, the competent administrations of the two countries will consider modifications to be made by mutual agreement in the foregoing provisions.

Furthermore, all questions concerning control formalities may be referred to the Franco-Swiss Conciliation and Control Commission as soon as that body has been constituted.'

It should be mentioned here that the Parties have declared that the two Governments will come to an understanding with a view to granting mutual facilities for the repairing and finishing trade between Swiss territory and the free zones.

The attempts to reconcile the views of the two Parties having proved unsuccessful, the expert-arbitrators were obliged to proceed to arbitration pursuant to paragraph 2 (*c*) of the declaration made before the Court by the Agent for the Swiss Government.

III.—As already observed, the arbitrators' task consists in regulating the terms of the exchange of goods between the zones and Switzerland 'in a manner more appropriate to the economic conditions of the present day'. The new régime, according to the declaration of the Federal Government repeatedly made before the Permanent Court of International Justice and reaffirmed before the expert-arbitrators by the Swiss delegation, must be 'a more liberal régime and one of greater legal stability than formerly'. (See, for instance, *Publications of the Court,* Series C., No. 17—I, Vol. II, p. 886.)

Accordingly, it rests with the arbitrators to effect a settlement as regards the import of produce of the zones into Switzerland characterized by greater liberality and stability than formerly. The first thing to be done therefore is to consider the conditions under which such importation is at present carried on and the scope of the proposals made by the Swiss delegation in order to ascertain whether these proposals correspond to the undertaking given by the Federal Government.

The régime hitherto applied as regards the importation of produce of the zones into Switzerland gives considerable facilities. This régime, which is somewhat different for the two zones, comprises:

(1) the system of exemption from duty with no limit as to quantities, subject to the production of evidence of origin, in respect of a large number of products, e.g., tan, peat, timber, building stone, tiles, bricks and lime;

(2) the so-called market system, enabling products of the zones destined for the market, such as fresh vegetables and garden produce, fresh fruit, potatoes, poultry, fresh eggs, to be imported free of duty into Switzerland, as a general rule to an amount of 5 quintals for each importation;

(3) the system of admitting certain products duty free within the limits of quotas fixed beforehand (wine, cheese and milk, for which a daily quota of 25,300 litres has recently been fixed);

(4) the system of quotas, admitted at fixed or reduced rates of duty (cattle, hides, tanned skins).

As regards the stability of the present régime, it should be observed that the régime consists in fixing certain advantages or certain quotas in each case, for given products, by agreement or by a unilateral decision of the Swiss Federal Council.

IV.—In the opinion of the French delegation, the new régime, in order to be more liberal than the old, should in principle permit the entry into Switzerland free of duty of all the produce of the zones; and further, in order to endow

it with greater stability, the provisions respecting this freedom from duty should be made permanent in character. The Swiss delegation raised no objection to the proposal that the new settlement should be given a permanent character.

As regards the question in what these facilities should consist, the Swiss Government expressed its opinion before the Permanent Court of International Justice by submitting (in 1930) a detailed proposal for a settlement. In the course of the negotiations before the expert-arbitrators, the Swiss delegation stated that they still regarded this proposal as the solution corresponding best to the common interests of the Swiss and French populations concerned. This proposal includes the admission into Switzerland free of duty of the whole of that portion of the agricultural and industrial production of the zones not exported elsewhere and not consumed locally, or—to quote the actual words used by the Federal Government's Agent before the Permanent Court—freedom from customs duty for 'the whole of that portion of the production of the zones exportable to Switzerland'. The Swiss Agent also expressed himself as follows before the Court:

> 'On the basis of this plan, but on this basis only—that is to say on condition that the French customs cordon is withdrawn to the inner boundaries of the free zones—Switzerland can give satisfaction to this essential interest of the farmers of the zones. She will shoulder the burden and accept the serious competition with her own agricultural interests involved by the obligation in principle to allow the whole of the agricultural produce of the zones to enter free of duty. Under these conditions, Switzerland can do this, and it is right that she should, because, as I have already indicated, she continues herself to profit by the existence of the free zones around Geneva and, in particular from the economic standpoint, by the free outlet which this régime secures above all for Genevese trade.'

V.—The Swiss proposal of 1930 contains however a clause to the effect that imports from Switzerland to the free zones are to be exempt from all customs duties or *taxes* of any kind. The Swiss Government, in the proceedings before the Court, had disputed France's right to levy at her political frontier any duties or taxes, even those which are not upon the import or export of goods, but fall upon the same articles produced or manufactured in France. It had also maintained that the tax levied on importation was a customs duty in disguise. In regard to this point, however, the Court, in its Judgment of June 7th, 1932, stated—as already mentioned—that 'the withdrawal of the customs line does not affect the right of the French Government to collect at the political frontier fiscal duties not possessing the character of customs duties'. The Court also made the following statement in the grounds of the judgment:

> 'However that may be, the Court neither desires nor is able to consider whether the collection at the political frontier of any particular French tax is or is not contrary to France's obligations. It feels it must confine itself to stating that, in principle, a tax levied solely by reason of importation or exportation across the frontier must be regarded as a tax in the nature of a customs duty and consequently as subject to the regulations relating thereto.'

In the course of the negotiations before the expert-arbitrators, the French delegation—as mentioned above—emphasized that France would, in the zones, have an entirely free hand as regards fiscal taxes and that the delegation was not empowered to extend the scope of the negotiations to include fiscal questions. The French delegation also stated that the French Government maintained its opinion that the tax levied on importation was not in the nature of a customs duty.

The Swiss delegation admitted that under the terms of the Court's judgment, the French Government had a free hand as regards fiscal taxes in the zones, provided that such taxes were not in the nature of disguised customs duties; nevertheless, in the view of the Swiss delegation, the tax levied on importation would in reality be a customs duty. Furthermore, it contended that if the fiscal cordon were maintained at the political frontier, the advantages accruing to Switzerland as a result of the withdrawal of the customs cordon would thereby be much diminished. As a result of this fiscal cordon, the zones would not have the same value as an outlet for Genevese trade. It would follow that Switzerland could not reasonably be expected to grant the same customs facilities to the inhabitants of the zones as those proposed on the supposition that the fiscal cordon at the political frontier would be abolished.

With regard to the question whether the existence of the fiscal cordon at the political frontier should in any way affect the determination of the customs facilities which Switzerland is bound to afford to the produce of the zones, the arbitrators have arrived at the conclusion that there is a preponderance of reasons in favour of the view that there should be no such interdependence between the fiscal system of the zones and the customs facilities granted by Switzerland.

It should be observed in the first place that the arbitrators are not empowered to approve or reject the various views with regard to the nature of the tax levied on importation.

Switzerland, if her contention is sound, may claim the abolition of this tax in the zones, independently of the settlement of the question of the customs facilities to be granted by her. There is no need to make this settlement, which is to be permanent in character, dependent upon the final solution of the question of the nature of the tax at present levied on importation by France.

In regard to this point, it should be added that, if France is at liberty to impose indirect taxation not in the nature of

customs duties, but calculated under certain conditions to impede exports from Switzerland to the zones, Switzerland may exert a similar right in respect of exports from the zones to Switzerland.

Finally, it should be observed that Switzerland's undertaking to establish a more liberal régime for imports from the zones into Switzerland has been given subject only to the condition that the zones should be maintained in accordance with the old treaties. The Court having declared that the terms of these treaties involve no obligations as regards the fiscal régime applied in the zones, the conclusion is that the undertaking given by Switzerland exists independently of this régime—a fact which has moreover been admitted by Switzerland. It is possible that Switzerland, in giving this undertaking, overestimated the value of the zones as an outlet for her trade as a result of the too wide construction which she sought to place upon the terms of the old treaties. But this reason is not sufficient to justify the arbitrators in declaring the question of the fiscal taxes at present levied in France and that of the customs facilities to be granted by Switzerland to be *interdependent*.

The arbitrators therefore hold that, as regards the regulation of imports from the zones to Switzerland, the abovementioned principles enunciated by the Federal Government's Agent before the Court should be maintained, regardless of the indirect taxes which France, in the exercise of her sovereign rights, may see fit to levy in the zones.

VI.—In its 1930 proposal, the Swiss Government laid down certain other restrictions in connection with the exemption from customs duty to be granted to the produce of the zones. Under Article 7 of the plan, Switzerland would not grant unlimited exemption from customs duty, but would fix for the purposes of free importation 'import credits'—to use the terminology employed by Switzerland—on the basis of the total production of the zones, taking into account, however, on the one hand, local consumption in the zones, and, on the other hand, exports from the zones elsewhere than to Switzerland.

In support of the 'import credits' system (instead of unlimited importation free of duty), it was argued before the Permanent Court of International Justice that this system would make it possible to increase the degree of control and to prevent fraud. In this connection, the Swiss Agent made the following statement before the Court:

> 'The import credits only come into operation afterwards, to serve as a sort of upper limit, in order to avoid recourse to the method of certificates of origin as a means of control—a method recognized by the French Government itself to be dangerous—and effectively to prevent fraud.
>
> But of course the credits will be generously assessed; they will moreover—as is expressly stated in the Swiss proposal—be subject to periodical revision. In order to

take into account fluctuations which—as stated in the written proceedings by the French Government—may occur in 'exports elsewhere than to Switzerland', the credits might, for instance, be fixed by taking the average of the largest imports from the zones to Switzerland over a certain number of normal years, leaving open the possibility of increasing this average by a certain percentage, or of taking into account some legitimate but unforeseen need.

It is not therefore the case, as the French Government contends, that under the system proposed in our plan 'the zones' farmers would be unable to dispose [in Switzerland] of the surplus of their crops in plentiful years'.

Moreover, the import credits will be subject to revision. And, contrary to what the other side has contended, this revision will not be in the least arbitrary, since our plan gives France the safeguard of a clause providing for arbitration.'

In the course of the negotiations before the expert-arbitrators, the Swiss delegation insisted upon the system of 'import credits'. They also raised several objections to unlimited importation free of duty. If maximum limits for the quantities to be allowed to enter free of duty were not fixed in respect of the various products, it was to be feared—according to the Swiss delegation—that the production of certain particular agricultural products would be intensified—even assuming the characteristics of an industry—in order to enable the zones' farmers to profit by the higher prices paid on the Swiss market. This situation however would be unfair and might have serious consequences for Swiss farmers who will have to face the competition of the zones' producers. Another consideration has been put forward in justification of some limitation of exports, going further than the general rules already mentioned as guiding principles for the fixing of the import credits. It has been emphasized that, during the present crisis, which falls so hardly upon agriculture, the Swiss authorities have applied certain measures designed to maintain the prices of agricultural products at a level higher than would ensue from the free play of economic laws. The result of these measures has been, amongst other things, that the price of milk in Switzerland is considerably higher than it is in adjoining countries, especially in France. In the opinion of the Swiss delegation, it would be unfair that the inhabitants of the zones, who do not, or only to a small extent, participate in the sacrifices which enable prices to be maintained, shall profit by the high prices and thus be led greatly to increase their exportations to Switzerland of the products in question.

In view of these special conditions, the Swiss delegation proposed that the quotas for certain products, namely cattle and the products of cattlefarming (milk and cheese), hides and wine, should not be fixed on the basis of the total exportable production of the zones, but at a lower figure, having regard

to the conditions prevailing on the Swiss market and the exceptional measures taken in Switzerland to maintain the price level.

The Swiss delegation also proposed certain changes in the present so-called market system. These changes would chiefly involve restrictions. Thus it was proposed that, in addition to the quota for each importation which forms part of the present market system, there should be an import credit or annual quota for the free importation of the goods in question, a total quantity which must not be exceeded. The Swiss delegation also proposed a considerable restriction of the quantities of certain important products admitted duty-free under the market system, namely eggs, poultry, honey (in the case of the Gex zone), fish and cut flowers. Of the goods at present benefiting by the market system, some would be omitted, including milk which—as already stated—has for some time already ceased to be included in the list of products allowed to benefit by the market system and which has been made subject to an annual quota. Goods kept in this category would be allowed to enter duty-free, as in the past, exclusively under the market system.

With regard to the products of industry and of arts and crafts having their origin in the zones, the Swiss delegation proposed that a distinction should be drawn between industrial concerns operating in the free zones on November 10th, 1923—the date on which the French customs cordon was moved to the political frontier—and those established since that date. Goods produced by the old concerns would be granted freedom from duty up to the limit of import credits to be fixed on the basis of the imports of these concerns to Switzerland before the establishment of the French customs cordon at the frontier ; whereas other concerns would not enjoy this advantage.

The French delegation strongly criticized a system of import credits which would involve a restriction of customs exemption inconsistent with Switzerland's undertaking to establish a more liberal system than in the past and which would be likely to present considerable objections. For, in that delegation's opinion, there would be a danger that, owing to the fixing of these credits beforehand for a somewhat extended period, the Swiss market, in the event of a temporary increase in the production of the zones due to an exceptional harvest, would be closed to the free importation of the surplus, and likewise that insufficient account would be taken of the normal economic development of the zones. Furthermore, with regard to the principles governing the fixing of import credits, the French delegation objected to the previous deduction of local consumption and of exports elsewhere than to Switzerland. As regards the deduction of local consumption, the delegation contended that the inhabitants of the zones should be free, if they found it economically advantageous, to sell a given product in Switzerland and buy elsewhere goods of the same kind for their own consumption. They also observed that certain articles, such as vegetables, could not be kept very long without deteriorating, and that it was therefore necessary to sell the greater part

at once, and if necessary to import vegetables for local consumption at other times of the year. Concerning the deduction of exports elsewhere than to Switzerland, the French delegation pointed out the objections to the fixing beforehand of the amount of this deduction, as this would not leave the inhabitants of the zones sufficient latitude to export their products to Switzerland or to France at their discretion, in accordance with the relative ability of the two markets to absorb them. The French delegation submitted a plan designed to achieve the following:

> 'To secure to the zones a régime of exemptions from duty enabling them to dispose of their normal production, but of their normal production only, in either of the markets between which they are confined, as may best suit their interests.
>
> The operation of this régime could be ensured by a system of open accounts, kept and supervised by the French customs in respect of each zones' producer.
>
> The latter would have all his exports entered in his open account as they took place, whether such exports were to Switzerland, France or some other country, and his rights to exemption from duty would cease when this account was exhausted.'

The French delegation likewise sought, by a systematic comparison between the Swiss proposals and the *de facto* régime now in force, to show that these proposals did not constitute a more liberal régime. In this connection, the delegation referred to the present market system, drawing attention to the various restrictions proposed by Switzerland to this system and to the fact that a quantitative limitation of free imports, affecting all products of the zones, would constitute a diminution rather than an increase of freedom as regards the export régime of the zones.

The expert-arbitrators, with a view to reconciling the opinions of the Parties, submitted to them the main lines of an agreement upon the problem as a whole. The Parties, after consideration, were able to modify the positions they had previously taken up in certain respects. Thus, the Swiss delegation, though in other respects maintaining its previous attitude, agreed to exemption from customs duty, without limitation as to quantities, for a group of articles of secondary importance and abandoned 'import credits' in respect of another group of products which would obtain the benefit of the market system. For its part, the French delegation which, generally speaking, accepted the conciliation proposal, modified its attitude by agreeing to the idea of a 'safe-guarding clause' allowing temporary restrictions upon the free importation of zones' products, in exceptional circumstances. Further, the French delegation accepted the idea of an immediate application of this exceptional régime, by the fixing of quotas for certain products for an initial period.

VII.—Before considering the various proposals and arguments put forward on either side, it will not be irrelevant to mention that the population of the zones is about 30,000 and that they cover an area of 540 square kilometers. The Gex zone is slightly more thickly populated than the zone of Upper Savoy. Both zones are essentially agricultural districts. There is but little industry; in the zone of Upper Savoy, less than 400 persons are engaged in industrial employments.

According to a calculation made by the Genevese Chamber of Commerce, the value of the zones to Genevese trade (wholesale and retail, manufacture, contract work and finishing trades) represented in 1913 approximately 9¼ million francs. The value of zones' exports to Switzerland represented in 1913 about 5 million francs (according to French data based on the Swiss customs statistics).

For the rest, the free importation into Switzerland of the produce of the zones is a relatively unimportant factor in the economic life of Switzerland, having regard to the economic character of the zones, their small population and inconsiderable extent.

* * *

An examination of the general structure of the system which, in fact and in law, at present governs the importation of produce of the zones into Switzerland, shows that Switzerland is applying, and has in the past applied, to this importation a régime which may fairly be described as liberal. It is in particular to be observed that the special marketing trade renders possible the free importation to a practically unlimited extent of several of the most important products of the zones. The difference between the free importation of the whole production of the zones and the present system is so slight that the only conceivable way of establishing a more liberal régime would be to grant exemption from duty for the whole production of the zones, subject however to a reservation in respect of certain products and certain exceptional circumstances.

The arbitrators consider that the proposal of the Swiss delegation that the quota system should be generally applied, either in the form of 'import credits' or of quotas in the true sense, is particularly unsuited to the object in view, namely, the establishment of a more liberal régime. The quota system, even in the form of import credits, involves for a large number of products, as compared with the present system, increased restrictions, especially if regard be had to the fact that the Swiss delegation has also proposed a reduction of the quotas of certain products hitherto imported under the market system. The general application of the quota principle to imports from the zones to Switzerland would, in the opinion of the arbitrators, constitute a retrograde step; whereas the idea is to work out a new régime more liberal than that prevailing hitherto. It would seem moreover that the unlimited or practically unlimited exemption from duty hitherto

granted to a large number of products has not had any serious consequences as regards Swiss producers. The market system has evidently been most advantageous to Genevese consumers as well as to the inhabitants of the zones. Nor must the fact be lost sight of that it is also important to Switzerland that the inhabitants of the zones should be satisfied with the régime established and that they should regard the maintenance of the zones, not only as a right possessed by Switzerland under treaties concluded more than a century ago, but also as constituting an arrangement beneficial to the zones themselves. It is also probable that after the withdrawal of the French customs cordon and as the inhabitants of the zones are by degrees enabled to dispose of their products in Switzerland free of duty, they will also make their purchases there to a greater extent than they would otherwise.

For the reasons set out above, the arbitrators consider that the new régime must be more liberal than that proposed by the Swiss delegation and that, accordingly, the quota system should be avoided as far as possible, even in the form of 'import credits'.

* * *

On the basis of the foregoing considerations, the arbitrators who, in the absence of agreement between the Parties, are called upon themselves to determine the system applicable as from January 1st, 1934, to imports from the zones to Switzerland, have established a permanent Settlement, the essential features of which are:

(*a*) unlimited exemption from duty for all agricultural and allied products and for raw mineral products;

(*b*) the free importation of manufactured or worked products up to the limit of import credits;

(*c*) a provision allowing temporary restrictions to be placed upon the system of unlimited exemption from duty in exceptional circumstances;

(*d*) the setting up of a body for conciliation and supervision;

(*e*) a procedure by arbitration.

1.—With regard to agricultural and allied products, the fundamental principle of the new régime should be unlimited free importation of zones' products into Switzerland. It would not in itself be unreasonable to deduct local consumption and, in one form or another, products already exported or which, according to reliable estimates, would be exported elsewhere than to Switzerland. But it seems superfluous and unpractical to introduce a permanent system of 'import credits' solely with the object of legislating for exceptions to the principle. As regards most goods, a large part of the production is consumed in the zones themselves, and experience confirms this very normal situation. Again, a part of the production will quite naturally continue to be exported to

France. Moreover, if this system of import credits were applied, it would be necessary, as the Federal Government's Agent stated before the Permanent Court of International Justice, to 'fix the credits by taking the average of the largest imports from the zones to Switzerland over a certain number of normal years' and 'to increase this average by a certain percentage', and finally 'to take into account some legitimate but unforeseen need'. From an economic standpoint, it is natural that there should be fluctuations corresponding to the tendencies of trade, and this fact can hardly entail any great drawbacks from the Swiss point of view.

2.—It must however be acknowledged that during a time of crisis, unlimited exemption from duty might, in the case of some of the most important agricultural products of the zones, lead to disturbances on the Swiss market which should in all fairness be taken into account. The arguments put forward in this connection by the Swiss delegation, with regard to milk products, wine and cattle, undoubtedly merit consideration, having regard to the present agricultural depression. Nevertheless, it would be neither necessary nor fair to meet Switzerland's legitimate interests by recourse to a general and permanent quota system. In the view of the arbitrators, the inclusion in the Settlement of a clause enabling temporary restrictions to be placed upon the import of certain products, in exceptional circumstances, would afford protection against the dangers resulting from unforeseen economic disturbance and at the same time impart to the Settlement the elasticity required by its permanent character.

3.—With regard to products manufactured or worked by industrial concerns situated in the zones, the arbitrators have seen fit to fix a limit for exemption from customs duty, taking into account, on the one hand, the present output capacity of these concerns and normal economic development, and, on the other hand, consumption in the zones and exports elsewhere than to Switzerland.

Though it is true that the French delegation sought to obtain exemption from customs duty for the whole output of the zones, both agricultural and industrial, both delegations agreed in not attributing under present conditions any very great importance to the question of industrial exports. Everyone knows that industry is but little developed in the zones, which, in all probability, will remain essentially agricultural districts. Moreover, the exports of zones' industries are largely directed towards the interior of France. Accordingly, there is reason to believe that trade between Geneva and the zones will essentially consist, in the future as in the past, in an exchange of the industrial products and various services offered by an urban area for the agricultural products offered by the country districts surrounding it.

Notwithstanding the small importance of the industrial concerns situated in the zones, it is possible that, profiting by a special régime, new industries might be established there

with the sole object of disposing of the whole of their output upon the Swiss market. It is mainly to guard against this contingency that the arbitrators have considered it necessary to fix import credits. Nevertheless, these credits should be calculated sufficiently generously not to hamper the normal economic development of the zones.

Should industrialized agricultural undertakings be established in the zones, the importation of their products into Switzerland will be subjected to the regulations laid down for the products of industry.

The Swiss delegation was unwilling to extend exemption from customs duty to the products of industrial concerns established in the zones since 1923, i.e. after the establishment of the French customs cordon at the political frontier, because such concerns had been established under an economic régime fundamentally different from that which would be applied to the zones as from January 1st, 1934.

Nevertheless, that delegation, in the course of negotiations with the French delegation, agreed to admit the products of such concerns under the system of import credits. The arbitrators, in fixing these credits in the absence of an agreement between the Parties, have taken into account the circumstances in which the industries were established in the zones.

4.—The Parties were unanimous regarding the institution of a mixed commission and regarding provision for recourse to arbitration, and agreed in this connection to accept the text embodied in Articles 7 and 8 of the Settlement.

Having regard to present circumstances, the arbitrators consider that, directly the Settlement comes into force and pursuant to Article 4 (*a*) thereof, restrictions should be placed upon the free importation of important products.

With regard to the fixing of quota figures, the arbitrators have sought, in so far as the Parties have been unable to agree, to strike a fair mean, taking into consideration the conditions at present prevailing upon the Swiss market, the quotas now fixed for certain products and *desiderata* put forward on either side.

Actuated by considerations of the same kind and with the idea of assisting the interests at stake as far as possible during the transition period from the old to the new régime, the arbitrators have thought it right to maintain the market system for a limited number of products. In decreeing this temporary restriction upon unlimited free importation, the arbitrators have acted on the principle that the advantages at present granted in respect of the same products under the market system should not be diminished. Accordingly, they have been unable to have regard to the considerable restrictions upon this system which the Swiss delegation had proposed. On the other hand, the details of the system have been adapted to the new conditions.

It should be observed here that the Parties have agreed as to the definition of animals to be regarded as of zones'

origin; this definition is given in a note to Article 2 of the Settlement.

With regard to the fixing of the industrial quotas included in the Annex, the arbitrators have been able to take as their basis an agreement between the Parties in regard to nomenclature and, in the case of some products, also in regard to the figures. The figures in regard to which no agreement was reached between the Parties have been fixed according to a method similar to that used for the fixing of quotas of agricultural products.

Having particular regard to the fact that, according to the very terms of the undertaking given by Switzerland, stability must constitute a characteristic of the new régime, it appeared desirable to prevent the introduction of changes within the first few years. Accordingly, it has been provided in the Annex that the restrictions placed by it upon customs exemptions are to remain applicable for ten years and that no others may be imposed during the same period, which is incidentally the period for which the Annex remains in force. On the other hand, the arbitrators have not seen fit to prejudge the question whether, to what extent and for how long freedom from customs duty should be restricted at the expiration of this period. These points can be subsequently decided on the basis of the principles established by the Settlement and in the light of the conditions then prevailing.

For these reasons,

the arbitrators

have drawn up the terms of the Settlement and Annex as appended hereto concerning the importation into Switzerland of the products of the free zones.

Done and signed this first of December 1933, in three copies, two of which shall be transmitted to the French and Swiss Governments respectively.

(*Signed*) ÖSTEN UNDÉN. JOHN BALDWIN. J. LÓPEZ OLIVÁN. STAFFAN SÖDERBLOM.

SETTLEMENT REGARDING THE IMPORTATIONS INTO SWITZERLAND OF THE PRODUCTS OF THE FREE ZONES.

Article 1.—Importations from the free zones of the district of Gex and Upper Savoy into Switzerland shall be effected under the conditions laid down by the present Settlement.

Article 2.—Products other than those mentioned in Article 3, originating in and coming from the free zones, shall enter Switzerland free of all customs duties and in unlimited quantities, that is to say:

agricultural and allied products;

raw mineral products;

game taken and fish caught in the zones.

Ad *Article* 2.—Cattle and pigs shall be regarded as covered by the term products originating in the zones if they fulfil the following conditions:

Bulls and steers must have been born and reared in the zones or brought there more than two years previously;

cows must have been born and reared in the zones or brought there before the age of two years;

calves must have been born and reared in the zones, and

pigs must have been born and reared in the zones or brought there more than three months previously.

Article 3.—Manufactured or worked products originating in and coming from industrial concerns situated in the free zones, shall enter Switzerland free of all customs duties, up to the limit of import credits to be fixed periodically, having regard, on the one hand, to the productive capacity of the zones at the time of the entry into force of the present Settlement and their normal industrial development, and, on the other hand, to markets other than Switzerland, either in the zones or in territory under French rule or in other countries.

As regards new industries, their products shall be admitted to the benefit of a quota if and in so far as the establishment of such industries can be regarded as a feature of the normal economic development of the zones.

Article 4.—By way of exception to the provisions of Article 2, quotas or other restrictions may however be temporarily imposed as regards the importation into Switzerland of certain specially named products, should their importation

(*a*) owing to unforeseen and exceptional circumstances, seriously disturb the market of the adjoining Swiss cantons;

(*b*) have increased abnormally as the result of intensive or industrialized production.

Article 5.—The two Governments shall come to an agreement with a view mutually to facilitating reparation and finishing trades between Swiss territory and the free zones.

Article 6.—The two Governments shall institute measures of supervision and penalties calculated to prevent fraud. The system of supervision must operate in such a way as not to interfere with the efficient working of the régime provided for in this Settlement.

Article 7.—A permanent Franco-Swiss commission shall be constituted upon the coming into force of this Settlement. It will consist of three French members and three Swiss members. The chairman, who will be alternately selected from amongst the French and Swiss members, will be appointed by the commission itself. He will have no casting vote.

The duties of this commission will be:

(1) to settle difficulties which may result from the operation of the régime provided for in this Settlement;

(2) to propose measures of supervision calculated to prevent fraud in connection with free importation into Switzerland;

(3) in conjunction with the customs authorities of the two countries, to ensure that the measures of supervision are carried out;

(4) to propose modifications to be made, under Article 3, in the industrial import credits;

(5) to formulate an opinion in advance with regard to any contemplated application of Article 4.

Should the commission be unable to agree, the question will be referred without delay to the two Governments for settlement through diplomatic channels, or, if need be, by means of the procedure provided for in Article 8.

Article 8.—Any dispute which may arise between the two Governments regarding the interpretation or application of the present Settlement or of its Annex and which cannot be settled within a reasonable time, either by the mixed commission or through diplomatic channels, shall be referred, at the request of either Party, to a single arbitrator appointed by mutual agreement between the two Governments and, failing such agreement, in accordance with the rules laid down hereinafter for the appointment of members of the arbitral tribunal.

Either Party however may require that the dispute shall be referred to an arbitral tribunal consisting of five members, of whom one shall be appointed by France, one by Switzerland, and the remaining three by mutual agreement between the Parties. Should the Parties fail to agree in regard to these appointments, or should one of the Parties fail to appoint its arbitrator within the three months following the request to this effect addressed by one Party to the other, the necessary appointment or appointments shall be made, at the request of one Party only, by the President of the Permanent Court of International Justice, or, should he be a national of France or Switzerland, by the Vice-President, or, if need be, by the senior member of the Court.

In the event of the death, resignation or inability to sit of one of the arbitrators, he shall be replaced in the manner laid down for the original appointment.

The tribunal shall itself make rules for its procedure, which shall consist in hearing arguments by both Parties. In the event of a dispute as to its jurisdiction, the decision will rest with the tribunal. Recourse shall be had to it by unilateral application.

The tribunal shall decide *ex æquo et bono* disputed points which are not of a legal nature.

The decision of the arbitral tribunal shall be final.

Article 9.—The present Settlement, which shall come into force on January 1st, 1934, imports the abrogation of all previously existing provisions inconsistent therewith.

It may only be modified by agreement between the Parties.

In immediate application of Article 4, restrictions upon importations free of duty are laid down in the Annex to this Settlement.

(*Initialled*) Ö. U. J. B. L. O.

ANNEX.

I.—Importations from the zones into Switzerland of the products enumerated below shall, so long as the present Annex remains in force, be subject to the following restrictions:

A.

Milk	25,300	litres	*per diem*	free of duty	
Cheeses	2,500	quintals	*per annum*	free of duty	
Butter	650	,,	,,	,, ,, ,,	
Wine	8,000	Hl.	,,	,, ,, ,,	
Bulls, Steers, Cows	1,000	Head	,,	,,	subject to a duty of 15 Swiss frs. per head;
Calves	3,000	,,	,,	,,	subject to a duty of 7 Swiss frs. per head;
Pigs	1,000	,,	,,	,,	subject to a duty of 5 Swiss frs. per head.

Note. Imports of cream shall be included in the milk quota, one litre of cream being reckoned as 10 kg.

B.

Bread, poultry, fresh eggs and honey shall only be allowed to enter free of duty in so far as they take the form of market supplies. Accordingly, they must be brought or accompanied into Switzerland by the sellers themselves; consignments accompanied by way-bills are not permitted to enter Switzerland duty-free.

The weight of each importation of the above products shall not exceed 500 kilogrammes.

II.—The import credits for manufactured or worked goods are fixed, at the quantities indicated in the annexed table, in the first place for a period of five years.

Note. The following are excluded from the system of import credits: skins and raw hides, salted or dried; rough timber, even if stripped of bark or roughly squared; road-making material, hewn, sawn, crushed or pulverized stone. These products will be admitted free of duty under Article 2 of the Settlement.

III.—This Annex shall come into force on January 1st, 1934, and shall remain applicable until December 31st, 1943.

During this period, Article 4 of the Settlement may only be invoked with a view to imposing restrictions upon the importation from the zones into Switzerland of products other than those mentioned under No. I above.

(*Initialled*) Ö. U. J. B. L. O."

On December 27th, 1933, the President of the French Republic promulgated a law determining the customs and fiscal organization of the French territories to which the Court's judgment related [1]. Furthermore, pursuant to Article 16 of this law, a decree was issued on December 29th, 1933, laying down regulations governing consignments of goods exported from or imported into these territories [2].

The Swiss Federal Council, for its part, issued a federal decree, on December 22nd, 1933, providing that the Regulations regarding importations into Switzerland of the products of the free zones prescribed by the arbitrators, together with their annexes, should come into force on January 1st, 1934 [3].

The French members of the Franco-Swiss Permanent Commission set up under Article 7 of the Regulations appended to the award of the expert-arbitrators, were appointed by a decree dated December 30th, 1933 [4]. The Swiss members were appointed by the Federal Council on January 12th, 1934 [5].

---

[1] Official Journal of the French Republic, issue of Dec. 29th, 1933, pp. 13016 and 13017. The records of the debates in the Senate on the draft law concerning the zones are given in the *Journal officiel* for Dec. 24th, 1933, pp. 2113 *et sqq.*

[2] Official Journal of the French Republic, issue of Dec. 30th, 1933, pp. 13106 *et sqq.*

[3] Collection of Federal Laws, No. 46 (Berne, Dec. 27th, 1933), p. 1027.

[4] Official Journal of the French Republic, issue of Dec. 31st, 1933, p. 13174.

[5] Federal Gazette, No. 3 (Berne, Jan. 17th, 1934), p. 53.

SEQUEL TO THE OPINION OF NOVEMBER 15th, 1932.

INTERPRETATION OF THE CONVENTION OF 1919 CONCERNING EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN DURING THE NIGHT [1].

At its 61st Session (Geneva, Feb., 1933), the Governing Body of the International Labour Office considered the Court's opinion, which had been transmitted to it by the Council of the League of Nations [2].

In this connection, the Director of the International Labour Office reminded the Governing Body that, as a result of this opinion, the German Government had withdrawn the request submitted to that Body in April 1932 to the effect that an opinion should be obtained from the Court on the question whether the Convention applied to women who, in industrial undertakings, were entirely or principally engaged in commercial work, office work or other similar work. The Director went on to say that the Governing Body must nevertheless consider what further action was required in view of the opinion given by the Court, for several States which had ratified the Convention did not appear to be strictly carrying it out, since the laws giving effect to it did not apply to women occupying positions of supervision or management. There appeared to be two possible ways of remedying the situation: either the existing laws could be amended, if necessary, to adapt them to the interpretation of the Court, or the Convention could be revised so as to provide an exception for women occupying positions of management or supervision.

The question was taken up again by the Governing Body at its 64th Session (Oct., 1933) [3]. By twenty votes to two, it was decided to place on the Agenda for the 1934 Session of the Conference the question of the possible revision of the Convention, the scope of such revision being limited to the following points:

(1) insertion in the Convention of a clause specifying that the Convention does not apply to persons holding responsible positions of management and not ordinarily engaged in manual work (British Government proposal);

(2) insertion in the Convention of a provision to the effect that the competent authorities may, in view of exceptional

---

[1] Series A./B., Fasc. No. 50; for the summary see E 9, p. 131.
[2] Minutes of the 61st Session, p. 19.
[3] ,, ,, ,, 64th ,, , pp. 330 *et sqq.*

circumstances affecting the workers of a particular industry or area and after consultation of the employers' and workers' organizations concerned, decide that for those workers the interval between 11 o'clock in the evening and 6 o'clock in the morning shall be substituted for the interval between 10 o'clock in the evening and 5 o'clock in the morning—during which all work is forbidden to women (Belgian Government proposal) ;

(3) possible amendment of the formal clauses of the Convention.

During its 18th Session, which was held in June 1934, the International Labour Conference, by one hundred and twenty votes to one, adopted the (revised) Convention concerning employment of women during the night. The new text modifies the Convention adopted in 1919 in respect of this point, and has regard, in particular, to the Court's advisory opinion [1].

[1] Communication from the International Labour Office.

ORDERS OF JULY 29th AND DECEMBER 2nd, 1933 [1].

THE POLISH AGRARIAN REFORM AND THE GERMAN MINORITY.

Application.

By an Application dated July 1st, 1933, filed with the Registry on July 3rd, the German Government, availing itself, in its capacity as a Member of the Council of the League of Nations, of the right conferred upon it by Article 12 of the Treaty between the Principal Allied and Associated Powers and Poland, signed at Versailles on June 28th, 1919, brought before the Permanent Court of International Justice a suit against the Polish Government concerning the application of the Polish agrarian reform to the German minority in the voivodeships of Posnania and Pomerelia and kindred questions. It was alleged in the Application that the Polish Government had acted inconsistently with the obligations assumed by it under Articles 7 and 8 of the above-mentioned Treaty, by discriminating against Polish nationals of German race in these voivodeships, in the carrying out of its agrarian law, and that it had not fulfilled the obligations incumbent upon it in this respect under Article 1 of the same Treaty; the German Government requested the Court to declare that violations of the Treaty had been committed and to order reparation to be made.

Together with this Application, the Agent for the German Government—who had been appointed in a letter dated May 26th, 1933, whereby the German Government had announced the impending submission of the case—filed with the Registry a request for the indication of interim measures of protection, pursuant to Article 41 of the Statute and Article 57 of the Rules of Court. In this request, the Court was asked to indicate interim measures of protection to preserve the *status quo*, pending the delivery of final judgment in the case.

On receipt of this request, the Vice-President of the Court—who was acting as President—at once summoned the Court, pursuant to Article 57 of the Rules, to meet in extraordinary session on July 10th, 1933, and arranged for a hearing on July 11th in order to give the Parties an opportunity, should they so desire, to present their observations.

[1] Series A./B., Fasc. Nos. 58 and 60.

The Court, when it met, decided, at the request of the Polish Government, to adjourn the hearings for some days. It then heard the statements, reply and rejoinder presented by the Parties' Agents at public sittings held on July 19th, 20th and 21st, 1933. It was composed as follows on this occasion: MM. ADATCI, *President;* GUERRERO, *Vice-President;* Baron ROLIN-JAEQUEMYNS, Count ROSTWOROWSKI, MM. FROMAGEOT, ANZILOTTI, URRUTIA, Sir CECIL HURST, MM. SCHÜCKING, NEGULESCO, Jhr. VAN EYSINGA, M. WANG, *Judges.* Composition of the Court.

* * *

The Court gave its decision upon the request for the indication of interim measures of protection in an Order made on July 29th, 1933. Order (analysis).

The Order states in the first place that, under Article 41 of the Statute, concerning interim measures of protection, the essential condition which must necessarily be fulfilled in order to justify a request for such measures, should circumstances require them, is that they should have the effect of protecting the rights forming the subject of the dispute submitted to the Court. According to the terms of the Application, the subject of the dispute was the contention of the German Government that the Polish Government had acted inconsistently with its treaty obligations by discriminating against certain persons in its treatment of them; on the basis of this contention the Applicant asked the Court to declare that violations of these obligations had been committed and to order reparation to be made.

But, according to the verbal explanation of the request for interim measures given by the Agent for the German Government at the hearings, the Court was asked to indicate to the Polish Government that it should not include any further members of the German minority in the nominal lists for expropriation, that it should not proceed with the expropriation of the estates of members of the German minority included in the nominal lists already published, and that it should not transfer to other persons estates taken from members of the German minority or establish settlers upon such estates. Accordingly, whilst the suit brought by the German Government was presented as having for its object the securing of a declaration confirming that, as alleged by it, infractions had been committed in certain individual cases where the measures in question had already been applied, and, if necessary, of reparation in respect of such infractions, the request for interim measures covered all future cases of the application of the Polish agrarian reform law to Polish nationals of German race and aimed at securing an

immediate indication to the effect that henceforth, and until judgment had been pronounced, the Polish law in question should not be applied to such nationals. It followed that the interim measures asked for would result in a general suspension of the agrarian reform so far as concerned Polish nationals of German race and could not therefore be regarded as solely designed to protect the subject of the dispute and the actual object of the principal claim, as submitted to the Court by the Application instituting proceedings.

In these circumstances, the Court, irrespective of the question whether it might be expedient for it in other cases to exercise its power to act *proprio motu*, and without in any way prejudging the question of its own jurisdiction to adjudicate upon the Application instituting proceedings or the question of the admissibility of that Application, confined itself to the statement that the request for interim measures before it was not in conformity with the provisions of the Statute and accordingly dismissed it.

* * *

Dissenting opinions.

To the Order of Court are appended a dissenting opinion by Baron Rolin-Jaequemyns and a separate opinion by M. Schücking and by Jonkheer van Eysinga, these three judges having declared themselves unable to agree with the Order. M. Anzilotti declared that he disagreed with the Order to the extent indicated by him in another separate opinion likewise appended to the Order; he came, however, to the same conclusion as the Court.

* * *

The time-limits for the written proceedings in the suit submitted by the German Government's Application had been fixed by an Order made by the Vice-President (acting as President of the Court) on July 4th, 1933. They were twice extended—on August 19th and September 25th, 1933—at the request of the German Government, so that the time-limit for the filing of the first document of the written proceedings, that is to say the Case of the latter Government, was to expire on November 1st, 1933.

On October 27th, 1933, the German Minister at The Hague sent to the Registrar of the Court a note to the effect that the German Government did not intend to proceed with the suit. Pursuant to the provisions of the Rules, a copy of this note was transmitted, for information and any necessary action, to the Agent of the Polish Government, who, by a letter of November 15th, 1933, replied that, in view of the

attitude on the part of the German Government indicated by the note above mentioned, the Polish Government had no objection to the discontinuance of proceedings in this case and, as it accordingly considered them closed, requested the Court officially to record the fact.

By an Order made on December 2nd, 1933, the Court, considering that the withdrawal of the suit by the German Government and the acquiescence of the Polish Government in this withdrawal terminated the proceedings begun, noted this withdrawal, placed on record the acquiescence of the Polish Government therein, declared the proceedings terminated and decided that the case should be removed from its list.

ORDER OF DECEMBER 2nd, 1933 [1].

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PRINCE VON PLESS.

The suit concerning the Administration of the Prince von Pless was brought by the German Government against the Polish Government by means of an Application dated May 18th, 1932. The respondent Government raised a preliminary objection, which the Court joined to the merits by an Order made on February 4th, 1933 [2], and subsequently the applicant Government filed an Application for the indication of interim measures of protection upon which the Court gave its decision in an Order made on May 11th, 1933 [3]. By an Order made on July 4th, 1933, the Vice-President (the acting President of the Court) finally fixed the time-limits for the filing of the Counter-Case, Reply and Rejoinder on the merits, the first of these time-limits expiring on December 29th, 1933.

On October 27th, 1933, the German Minister at The Hague sent to the Registrar of the Court a note to the effect that the German Government did not intend to proceed with the case concerning the Administration of the Prince von Pless which it had submitted to the Court. Pursuant to the provisions of the Rules of Court, a copy of this note was transmitted, for information and any necessary action, to the Agent for the Polish Government, who, by a letter dated November 15th, 1933, replied that, in view of the attitude on the part of the German Government indicated by the note above mentioned, the Polish Government had no objection to the discontinuance of proceedings in this case and, as it accordingly considered them closed, requested the Court officially to record the fact.

By an Order made on December 2nd, 1933, the Court, considering that the withdrawal of the suit by the German Government and the acquiescence of the Polish Government in this withdrawal terminated the proceedings instituted, noted this withdrawal, placed on record the acquiescence of the Polish Government, declared the proceedings terminated and decided that the case should be removed from its list.

---

[1] Series A./B., Fasc. No. 59.
[2] See E 9, p. 138.
[3] „ „ „ „ 152.

JUDGMENT OF DECEMBER 15th, 1933 [1].

APPEAL AGAINST A JUDGMENT OF THE HUNGARO-CZECHOSLOVAK MIXED ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL.

(PETER PÁZMÁNY UNIVERSITY v. THE CZECHOSLOVAK STATE.)

History.

In 1635, Cardinal Peter Pázmány, Prince Primate of Hungary, made over a sum of 100,000 florins to the Rector of the Jesuit College at Nagyszombat in Slovakia for the creation at the said college of a "University of Studies"; in the same year, at the Cardinal's request, the King of Hungary, Roman Emperor, conferred upon the University the customary privileges. The University, which was transferred in 1777 from Nagyszombat to Buda, and in 1783 to Pest, received several bequests and gifts in the course of the XVIIth and XVIIIth centuries. Thus, in 1775, after the dissolution of the Order of Jesuits, Queen Maria Theresa granted to the University, as a perpetual endowment and foundation, certain property at Nagyszombat in Slovakia that had previously belonged to the Jesuit College in that town; this property had been bestowed on that College in 1586 by the Emperor Rudolf II. The gift of Maria Theresa was confirmed in 1780, in the reign of Joseph II, and in 1804, in the reign of Francis I; the necessary formalities for entry into possession of the property were accomplished in 1781 and in 1804.

In 1777, as a result of the general re-organization of education which followed the dissolution of the Order of Jesuits, the administration of the University's possessions, which are sometimes referred to in the documents as the "University Fund", was entrusted to the "Royal Directorate of Public Foundations", which has administered them ever since, except for an interval between 1848 to 1867. Since the year 1870, when the University first received a grant in aid from the State, an extract from the University's budget has been included in the budget of the Ministry of Public Education as also in the general budget of the Hungarian State.

In 1914, the University's estates in Slovakia were augmented by the acquisition of certain property, purchased with the permission of the King, Francis-Joseph.

Then came the war of 1914-1918. About the period of the armistice of November 3rd, 1918, the Austro-Hungarian

[1] Series A./B., Fasc. No. 61.

troops—who had now become Czechoslovak troops—penetrated into the northern territories of Hungary, and were followed by the new Czechoslovak authorities, who took possession of the University's estates in Slovakia. In 1919 these estates were placed under the management and supervision of a "Central Commission", having power to decide on the employment of the revenues. The University did not receive these revenues, or any account of the administration of the property.

It is laid down in the Treaty of Peace (Art. 250), which was signed at Trianon on June 4th, 1920, and came into force on July 26th, 1921, that the property, rights and interests of Hungarian nationals situated in the territories of the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, shall be restored to their owners, freed from any measures of retention or liquidation taken since November 3rd, 1918, until the coming into force of the Treaty; that such possessions shall be restored in the condition in which they were before the application of the measures in question; and that claims made by Hungarian nationals under the said Article shall be submitted to the mixed arbitral tribunals. The Treaty further lays down (Art. 246) that the expression "Hungarian nationals" also includes juridical persons.

Founding itself on these provisions, the University instituted proceedings on December 24th, 1923, before the Hungaro-Czechoslovak Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, claiming the restitution of its possessions in Slovakia, freed from all measures restricting its right to dispose of them. The Czechoslovak Government, the respondent Party, having submitted an objection to the jurisdiction in November 1926, the Tribunal decided, on April 15th, 1932, to join the objection to the merits; and on February 3rd, 1933, it pronounced its decision, declaring itself competent under Article 250 of the Treaty of Trianon, and ordering the property in issue to be restored to the University, freed from all the measures to which it had been subjected by the Czechoslovak authorities, and in the condition in which it had been before the application of the said measures.

It is the above-mentioned decision of the Hungaro-Czechoslovak Mixed Arbitral Tribunal which, as a result of the circumstances about to be described, formed the subject of the judgment of the Permanent Court of International Justice. An agreement (Agreement No. II), which was signed at Paris on April 28th, 1930, by the signatory Powers of the Treaty of Trianon—not including Japan, China, Cuba and Siam—and also by Poland, provided, *inter alia*, that the Hungaro-Czechoslovak Mixed Arbitral Tribunal should be reinforced by the addition of two members to be designated

by the Permanent Court of International Justice; it further declared (Art. X) that Hungary and Czechoslovakia agreed to recognize, without any special agreement, a right of appeal to the said Court from all judgments on questions of jurisdiction or of merits which might be given "henceforth" by this Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, in proceedings of certain kinds. Relying on this clause, the Czechoslovak Government proceeded, on May 9th, 1933, to lodge an appeal with the Court, by filing an Application dated May 3rd, with the Registry. This Application begins by specifying the subject of the dispute, namely, the judgment delivered by the Hungaro-Czechoslovak Mixed Arbitral Tribunal on February 3rd, 1933. Next, after reciting the facts which gave rise to the dispute, it prays the Court to find that the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal wrongly decided that it was competent, that the Peter Pázmány University was not justified in instituting its claim before this Tribunal, and that the Czechoslovak Government was not bound to restore the property. Alternatively, the Court was asked to find that the Tribunal's judgment was null and void; alternatively, that the said judgment must be modified and the Applicant's claim must be dismissed; alternatively, that the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal should be invited to deliver a fresh judgment in accordance with principles to be laid down by the Court; alternatively, that the Czechoslovak State was not bound to give effect to the judgment, and was absolved from any obligation towards the University.

Application.

The Application was communicated, in accordance with Article 40 of the Statute and Article 36 of the Rules of Court, to all the States entitled to appear before the Court; furthermore, in accordance with Article 63 of the Statute and Article 60 of the Rules, the States which, together with Hungary and Czechoslovakia, had signed the Treaty of Trianon and Agreement No. II of Paris, were notified of the institution of the proceedings. The documents of the written proceedings were duly filed within the time-limits fixed—and subsequently extended—by the Court. In the course of public sittings held between October 23rd and November 13th, 1933, the Court heard the observations, statements, reply and rejoinder submitted on behalf of the two Governments.

Statements and hearings.

For the hearing of this case, the Court was composed as follows: MM. ADATCI, *President;* GUERRERO, *Vice-President;* Baron ROLIN-JAEQUEMYNS, Count ROSTWOROWSKI, MM. FROMAGEOT, ANZILOTTI, Sir CECIL HURST, MM. SCHÜCKING, NEGULESCO, Jhr. VAN EYSINGA, M. WANG, *Judges.*

Composition of the Court.

MM. HERMANN-OTAVSKÝ and DE TOMCSÁNYI, appointed judges *ad hoc* by the Czechoslovak and Hungarian Governments respectively, also sat on the Bench for the hearing of the case.

* * *

Judgment (analysis).

The Court's judgment was delivered on December 15th, 1933. It begins by pointing out that, before hearing the pleadings of the Parties on the merits, the Court had invited their representatives to state their views on the question of the jurisdiction conferred upon it by Agreement No. II of Paris; and that, after hearing them, it had decided to postpone its decision on this question until it had heard the arguments on the merits. Furthermore, as the Czechoslovak Government's Agent had said that it was impossible for him to formulate his final submissions before being informed on that point, the Court declared that, since it was its intention only to pass upon the question of the nature of its jurisdiction in the judgment on the merits, there was no need for the Czechoslovak Government to make a final choice between the different submissions presented by it as alternatives.

The judgment also describes another incident in the procedure. Before the hearings opened (on Oct. 23rd, 1933), the Czechoslovak Government's Agent had announced his intention of producing certain documents; all these texts were actually filed on October 25th, and most of them were read out during the hearings. As the Hungarian Government's Agent did not lodge an objection to the production of these documents until October 28th, the Court decided not to refuse to accept those which had already been produced, but to refuse to accept the document which had not yet been produced. In deciding thus, the Court, while taking count of the circumstances, peculiar to the case, in which the documents had been produced, was applying the principles observed in its previous practice. These principles are as follows: In the absence of any special decision on the subject, the time-limit contemplated by Article 52 of the Statute for the production of new documents expires on the termination of the written proceedings; if new documents are produced after this time, the Court presumes the consent of the other party, unless the latter lodges an objection; in any case, the Statute allows the Court to refuse the documents in question, but does not oblige it to do so.

The judgment next sets forth the immediate origin of the case (application to the Hungaro-Czechoslovak Mixed Arbitral Tribunal; proceedings before the said Tribunal), and then goes on to examine the question of jurisdiction. There can be no doubt that Article X of Agreement II of Paris confers jurisdiction upon the Court; it is a special agreement between the signatory States of that Agreement in case of disputes between them relating to certain judgments of the Mixed

Arbitral Tribunal; and the said signatory States include Czechoslovakia, the Applicant, and Hungary, the Respondent, in the case before the Court. The fact that the judgment in dispute was given in a litigation to which one of the Parties was a private individual does not prevent the judgment from forming the subject of a dispute between two States, capable of being submitted to the Court. In these circumstances, it is unnecessary for the Court to go into the various problems connected with the nature of the jurisdiction thus conferred upon it.

Proceeding finally to the merits, the judgment summarizes the facts concerning the creation, development and organization of the University up to the time of the seizure of its possessions in Slovakia. The judgment then recalls that the Czechoslovak Government had concluded, as its main submissions, that the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal had wrongly declared itself competent, and that the University was not justified in claiming the property in question. The Court does not, however, feel called upon to deal separately with the questions whether the Tribunal had jurisdiction, and whether the claim for the restoration of the property was justified: It states that it will confine itself to examining in succession whether, in the case under consideration, the conditions required by Article 250 of the Treaty of Trianon were fulfilled, and will then, according to the conclusions which it reaches, draw the necessary inferences for the decision of the case.

The first condition to be fulfilled, according to the aforesaid Article, is that the claim must be submitted by a Hungarian national. The Czechoslovak Government has argued that the University is not a personality in law; it does not deny that the University originally possessed such a personality, but it contends that it subsequently lost it as a result of the process of nationalization alleged to have begun at the end of the XVIIIth century.

The Court is, however, unable to accept this contention. It appears that the University enjoyed a personality in law as a consequence of Cardinal Pázmány's Deed of Donation. Furthermore, whatever may be the exact date at which it acquired personality in law in accordance with the law at that time in force in Hungary, it suffices to note that it was undoubtedly regarded as enjoying such personality at the end of the XVIIIth and at the beginning of the XIXth century. Was this status subsequently lost? At any rate, no legislative enactment calculated to produce such an effect has been communicated to the Court. And without going into the question whether the University's personality in law could be abolished in any other way, the Court thinks it

sufficient to point out that such abolition could only result if the provisions in force were found to be really incompatible with the possession of personality in law. The Court finds that no such incompatibility exists. It points out that, in this connection, personality in law only means the capacity to own property, to receive legacies or donations, to conclude contracts in private law, etc.; it is therefore something that is consistent with State supervision of the University's scientific activities and of its *exercise* of its rights of ownership; it is also consistent with the fact that, as a general rule, the University is represented before the courts by the Board of Public Foundations.

The second condition to be fulfilled under Article 250 of the Treaty of Trianon is that the claim submitted must relate to property of Hungarian nationals. Though it is beyond doubt that the University, as a juridical person, enjoys the status of a Hungarian national, the Czechoslovak Government contends that, be that as it may, the right of ownership in the property in dispute is not vested in the University but in the "University Fund", which that Government regards as a separate personality in law.

However, after examining the deeds of donation, the entries in the Land Register, and various laws and judicial decisions, the Court reaches the conclusion that there is no juridical person of that name in existence, and that the term "University Fund" simply means the University in the sphere of private law.

The Czechoslovak Government has, however, further contended that Article 250 only covers what is called private property; whereas the property in dispute is in the nature of public property.

The Court observes, on this point, that Hungarian law does not appear to make such a distinction: in Hungarian law all property, in so far as it forms the subject of the private law right of ownership, is private property. Moreover, it suffices to note that, in any case, this distinction is unknown to the Treaty of Trianon, which, for the application of its provisions, takes only two factors into account: the person to whom the property belongs and the territory in which it is situated.

The third condition to be fulfilled under Article 250 of the Treaty of Trianon is that the Hungarian nationals in question should have been deprived of their property as a result of measures of a particular kind: these measures, the revocation of which is enjoined by Article 250 itself, are, as the Court points out, first "liquidation" for purposes of reparation, or with the object of economic elimination, as also "retention", in the very wide sense of "exceptional war measures" which

is given to that term by the Treaty, and which includes, in particular, measures of supervision and compulsory administration; as also measures which, though not taken for a purpose connected with the war, nevertheless resemble the former category in their nature and effects.

After an analysis of the measures to which the University's property has been subjected by Czechoslovakia, the Court arrives at the conclusion that they are undoubtedly measures of supervision and compulsory administration within the meaning of Article 250; as these measures were taken as early as 1918-1919 and were maintained after the coming into force of the Treaty of Trianon in 1921, they must be revoked.

Against this conclusion, the Czechoslovak Government has argued that it would only be bound to revoke the measures referred to in the Article if they involved an element of discrimination. In regard to this point, the Court shows that the Treaty does not make discrimination a necessary condition; further, that, in accordance with the Court's jurisprudence, a measure prohibited by an international agreement cannot become lawful by reason of the fact that the State applies it to its own nationals; and, lastly, that the measures taken in regard to the University's property were, in fact, of a definitely discriminatory character.

The Czechoslovak Government has further argued that the Czechoslovak authorities had merely continued the administration of the property which had been formerly conducted by the Hungarian Board of Public Foundations; that this step was unavoidable, because that authority, being a Hungarian State administration, could not exercise its functions in Czechoslovak territory. In regard to this argument the Court observes, however, that the Hungarian owner has not received any account of the administration of the property by the Central Czechoslovak Commission, and that the administration of this property by the Hungarian Board of Public Foundations on behalf of the owner did not possess the character of an exercise of governmental authority by the Hungarian State.

The Court, accordingly, finds that, in its Judgment of February 3rd, 1933, the Hungaro-Czechoslovak Mixed Arbitral Tribunal rightly decided that it was competent to take cognizance of the claim brought by the Peter Pázmány University; and that the Czechoslovak Government is bound to restore to the University the immovable property claimed by it, freed from any measure of transfer, compulsory administration or sequestration, and in the condition in which it was before the application of the measures in question.

Each of the Parties had prayed the Court to order the opposing Party to pay the costs of the appellate proceedings.

The Court did not, however, see any need to depart from the general rule laid down in Article 64 of the Statute, according to which each Party has to bear its own costs.

* * *

Dissenting opinion.

The Court's judgment was adopted by twelve votes against one. MM. Kellogg and de Bustamante took part in the deliberation, and stated that they agreed with the Court's conclusions, but they were obliged to leave The Hague before the delivery of the judgment.

M. Hermann-Otavský declared that he was unable to agree with the judgment, and appended thereto a statement of his separate opinion.

JUDGMENT OF MARCH 17th, 1934 [1].

LIGHTHOUSES CASE BETWEEN FRANCE AND GREECE.

History of the case.

In 1860, the Ottoman Government granted the French firm Collas & Michel a concession for the management, development and maintenance of the system of lights on the coasts of the Ottoman Empire in the Mediterranean, the Dardanelles and the Black Sea. This concession, which began to run in 1864 and covered a period of twenty years, was based on the following principle: The concessionnaires were authorized to collect lighthouse dues, whence they were to obtain their remuneration, a portion of the receipts from this source being also reserved to the Ottoman Government. The latter likewise placed certain premises, etc., at the disposal of the concessionnaires. In 1879—i.e. five years before its expiry—the concession was renewed for a period of fifteen years, expiring in 1899. In the same way, it was renewed a second time in 1894 for a period of twenty-five years, expiring on September 4th, 1924.

It appeared that the Ottoman Government's share of the receipts might usefully be employed as security for loans, and on two occasions recourse was had to this expedient, the Government's share being ceded to the lender until the sum lent, together with interest, had been repaid in full.

On April 1st/14th, 1913, the concession was renewed for a third time, and it was this renewal which gave rise to the case submitted to the Court. By a decree-law issued on this date, the Sultan authorized the Ottoman Minister of Finance to conclude a convention renewing the concession for twenty-five years, i.e. until September 4th, 1949, and to sign instruments relating to a loan of £500,000 (T.), repayable in the same way as the loans above mentioned. The convention was signed the same day; the instruments relating to the loan, including the letters authorizing the payment to the lenders of the Ottoman Government's share of the lighthouse receipts, were signed on the next day. The decree-law was published in the Turkish Official Gazette in May, 1913, and ratified by Parliament in December, 1914. The law was promulgated on December 22nd, 1914/January 4th, 1915.

In April, 1913, when the concession was last renewed, military operations in the first Balkan war had been resumed; after the temporary failure (January, 1913) of the peace negotiations initiated in London, hostilities terminated on the fall

[1] Series A./B., Fasc. No. 62.

of Scutari at the end of April, 1913. In the meantime, the Great Powers had submitted to the belligerents (March 31st) preliminary peace conditions, which were accepted by the Porte on April 1st and by the Balkan Allies on April 20th; the main lines of these conditions were followed in the Treaty signed in London on May 30th, 1913. This Treaty however was never ratified owing to the outbreak of the second Balkan war. The latter war was terminated, as regards Greece and Turkey, by the Treaty of Athens of November 1st/14th, 1913. This Treaty came into force on November 16th/29th of that year.

Then followed the war of 1914-1918 and the events which subsequently took place in Greece and Turkey. Relations between these two countries were only finally settled by the instruments signed at Lausanne in 1923, France being also among the signatories. The question of concessions was dealt with in Protocol XII of Lausanne signed on July 24th, 1923. That Protocol draws a distinction, in Article 9, between the territories detached from Turkey under the said Treaty and the territories which had been detached from that country after the Balkan wars. In regard to the former, the Protocol fixes October 29th, 1914, as the decisive date for the recognition of the concessionary contracts; in regard to the latter, it adopts the date of the entry into force of the Treaty under which the territory was transferred, in each case.

Now, some of the territories covered by the concession granted to Collas & Michel had passed under Greek sovereignty as a result of the Treaty of Athens of November 1st/14th, 1913. In December, 1914, the Greek Government announced that it was going to take over the management and maintenance of the lighthouses situated in its new territories. This decision, which was based on considerations of neutrality and national defence, was not however fully carried out until 1929. Towards the end of 1923, the Lighthouse Administration entered into conversations with the Greek Government for the settlement of certain questions of detail and also for the examination of the situation which had arisen, as a result of the Balkan wars and the Great war, in certain portions of Greek territory which fell within the Lighthouse Administration's area. In the course of these conversations, the Administration was informed that, in the view of the Greek Ministry of National Economy, the concession would expire on September 4th, 1924, the expiry date of the second renewal. The Lighthouse Administration thereupon brought the matter to the notice of the French Government, and in September, 1924, the question entered the phase of diplomatic negotiation. In April, 1931, the French and Greek Governments concluded a

Special Agreement which was ratified two years later. Article 1 of this Special Agreement asks the Court to say whether the contract concluded on April 1st/14th, 1913, between the Ottoman Government and the Lighthouse Administration, extending the concession contracts granted to the latter, was duly entered into and is accordingly operative as regards the Greek Government in so far as concerns lighthouses situated in the territories assigned to it after the Balkan wars or subsequently. The Special Agreement also provides for a procedure, to follow the delivery of judgment by the Court, for the settlement by negotiation, or, should this method fail, by arbitration (the third arbitrator being appointed by the President of the Permanent Court of International Justice failing agreement between the Parties), of all pecuniary claims of the firm Collas & Michel against the Greek Government or *vice versa*, and of the sum payable for the buying out of the concession, should the Court's judgment declare the 1913 concession to have been duly entered into. Special Agreement.

The Special Agreement was notified to the Court on May 23rd, 1933; the communications provided for in Article 40 of the Statute and Article 36 of the Rules were duly despatched. The French and Greek Governments each filed a Case and Counter-Case within the time-limits fixed by an Order of Court in accordance with the proposal of the Parties (Art. 3 of the Special Agreement). The Court heard the oral statements, reply and rejoinder presented by the representatives of the Parties at public sittings held from February 5th to 8th, 1934. Procedure.

For the examination of this case, the Court was composed as follows: Sir CECIL HURST, *President;* M. GUERRERO, *Vice-President;* Baron ROLIN-JAEQUEMYNS, Count ROSTWOROWSKI, MM. FROMAGEOT, ANZILOTTI, ADATCI, SCHÜCKING, NEGULESCO, Jhr. VAN EYSINGA, M. WANG, *Judges.* Composition of the Court.

M. SÉFÉRIADÈS, who was appointed as Judge *ad hoc* by the Greek Government, also sat on the Court for the purposes of the case.

* * *

The Court gave judgment on March 17th, 1934. Judgment (analysis).

The Court first of all proceeds to determine the precise import of the question put to it. This it is obliged to do because the Parties, though agreed that the Court must examine the question whether the contract of April 1st/14th, 1913, is valid according to Ottoman law, disagreed in regard to whether the Court had also to consider what binding effect, if any, the contract possesses as regards Greece in the territories in which certain of the lighthouses covered by the

concession are situated. According to the French contention, the Special Agreement did not cover this point. That Government based its argument mainly on Article 1 of Protocol XII of Lausanne, in which the expression "duly entered into" occurs in a context which does in fact clearly establish that this expression means: valid according to Ottoman law; and it contended that this expression, which is also used in the Special Agreement, bore the same meaning there.

The Court, however, holds that the expression "duly entered into" is not a technical term invariably possessing the same signification, and, being of opinion that the context does not clearly establish the meaning of the question put to it, it proceeds to examine the history of the Special Agreement in order to ascertain whether the Greek Government understood the expression in the precise sense in which it is used in Protocol XII. It arrives at the conclusion that that Government did not do so. The history of the Special Agreement does not exclude the possibility that the words "duly entered into", in Article 1 of that document, read in conjunction with the whole of the context, imply, besides a condition regarding conformity with Ottoman law, a condition regarding conformity with international law. Accordingly, the Court decides not to omit from consideration the objections of an international character opposed by the Greek Government to the arguments of the French Government.

The French Government also contended that any argument based on the intention of the contracting Parties (the Ottoman Government and the firm Collas & Michel) as to the scope of the contract was irrelevant to the question put to the Court: the latter, on the contrary, considers that it cannot answer the question without satisfying itself that the contract of 1913 covered, in the intention of the contracting Parties, lighthouses now situated in Greek territories.

The Court therefore must deal with three questions of substance: it must determine the intention of the Parties as regards the scope of the contract; it must consider whether this contract was "duly entered into" according to Ottoman law, and whether it is enforceable against Greece.

With regard to the first point, Greece argued that it was impossible that the Parties, when signing the disputed contract on April 1st/14th, 1913, should have meant it to cover lighthouses situated in territories which had long been occupied by the Greek troops and the cession of which had just been agreed to by Turkey. The Court is not of this opinion. It considers in the first place that the object of the contract was to renew the old concession; and accordingly—in the absence of proof to the contrary, which however the Greek Government has not furnished—it may be presumed that the

scope of the contract remained identical with that of the old concession, which indisputably covered the whole of the Ottoman lighthouses. Furthermore, it was to the interest of both contracting Parties not to reduce the previous scope of the concession. They had moreover already begun negotiations before the Balkan war, and, if the intention had been to restrict the scope of the contract as compared with the concession in force, the fact would, no doubt, have been expressly stated. Finally, the fate of all the occupied territories was not yet decided: if the Parties had really meant to except the territories occupied on April 1st/14th, 1913, there would have been, as regards the occupied territories subsequently restored to Turkey, a curious uncertainty as to the scope of the renewed concession. Even if there had been a generally accepted rule of international law forbidding a sovereign State from taking measures in respect of occupied territory, the Parties to the contract of 1913 might have had in view the possibility that special provisions in the future peace treaties would subsequently accord recognition to the concessions.

The Court next takes the second question: whether the contract was duly entered into, according to Ottoman law, i.e. whether all formalities were fulfilled and, in particular, whether legislative authorization was necessary and, if so, whether it was given.

The French Government held that the validity of the contract in Ottoman law was established by the fact that the contract was concluded on behalf and under the authority of the Ottoman Government. The Greek Government, on the other hand, argued that the decree-law which conferred this authority and under which the contract was made, did not fulfil the conditions laid down with regard to this particular method of legislation, and also that the ratification of the decree-law by Parliament, which only took place after the territories in which certain lighthouses were situated had been finally ceded, was equivalent, in so far as concerned these territories, to non-ratification; and that the effect of this was retrospectively to annul the decree-law.

The Court, for its part, confines itself to considering whether the Turkish decree-law was valid; for only if it were not valid would it become necessary to ascertain whether it was indispensable according to Turkish legislation in the matter of concessions. The Court holds that the decree-law fulfilled the formal conditions laid down by the Constitution. The next point is whether it also fulfilled the other conditions prescribed by the Constitution, that is to say, whether there was "urgent necessity" and whether the measure was one "for the protection of the State against some danger or for

the preservation of public safety". The Court observes that the Ottoman Government, and subsequently the Turkish Parliament, were alone qualified to appreciate this point; accordingly, there is no need for the Court to do so. But even if it had to undertake an examination of this point, good reasons might be given in favour of the view that the decree-law was valid: for, having regard to the position of the Ottoman Empire at the end of the Balkan wars, the Treasury must have been in urgent need of the loan.

With regard to ratification, the Court considers that only a refusal to ratify would be relevant and that, if Parliament did not intervene, the decree-law remained in force in the same way as any other ordinary law. In the present case, ratification by Parliament, in the Court's view, amounted rather to a confirmation of the Government's action than to the imposition of legal provisions, applicable to the future, on the inhabitants of the ceded provinces. Moreover, according to Turkish law, the decree-law itself was not tainted with nullity because some of the territories covered by the contract were in enemy occupation: In constitutional law, nothing short of definite cession can produce legal effects prejudicing the rights of the lawful sovereign. The question which arises in international law whether the succession State can be bound by a contract or a law made during military occupation lies entirely outside this subject.

The decree-law of 1913, and the contract authorized by it were therefore, the Court holds, valid in Turkish law.

There remains the third question: whether, in the field of international law, the contract is operative as regards the Greek Government. That Government's main argument was that the territorial sovereign is not entitled, in occupied territory, to grant concessions legally enforceable against the occupying State which subsequently acquires the territories occupied by it.

The Court does not think it necessary to consider this argument, having regard to the treaty provision contained in Article 9 of Protocol XII of Lausanne. The Court simply observes that the only objections to subrogation admitted by this provision are those based on the date or the validity of the concessionary contract: and it has already recognized that the contract of 1913 was valid and that it was made prior to the material date fixed by Article 9 of Protocol XII. This being so, the Court also rejects certain subsidiary arguments adduced by Greece in an attempt to show that this Article is not applicable to the concession in question.

For these reasons, the Court arrives at the conclusion that the contract was duly entered into and is accordingly operative

as regards the Greek Government in so far as concerns lighthouses situated in territories assigned to it after the Balkan wars or subsequently. But it adds a reservation to the effect that it is not called upon to specify which are the territories detached from Turkey and assigned to Greece after the Balkan wars or subsequently where the lighthouses in regard to which the contract of 1913 is operative are situated.

* * *

Dissenting opinions.

The Court's judgment was adopted by ten votes to two. MM. Anzilotti and Séfériadès being unable to concur in the judgment, appended separate opinions thereto. Jhr. van Eysinga, though in agreement with the operative clause, was unable to accept certain of the grounds on which the judgment is based.

CHAPTER VI.

DIGEST OF DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE COURT

IN APPLICATION OF

THE STATUTE AND RULES.

(SEVENTH ADDENDUM—1933-1934 [1].)

(See E 3, p. 173; E 4, p. 269; E 5, p. 243; E 6, p. 281; E 7, p. 273; E 8, p. 245; E 9, p. 159.)

This Chapter consists in a seventh addendum to the *Digest of Decisions of the Court*, contained in Chapter VI of the Third Annual Report (Publications of the Court, Series E., No. 3); the same chapter in the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Annual Reports (Vol. Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the same Series) constitutes the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth addenda. The seventh addendum follows the same system as the *Digest* and the first six addenda: information is placed under the head of the article of the Statute to which it relates and, where necessary, the section devoted to a given article of the Statute is divided into sub-sections corresponding to the relevant articles of the Rules. It contains (1) new matter, and (2) matter already given in the *Digest* (and in the first six addenda) where it has been found desirable to supplement or amend the statements contained in those volumes [2].

The present Chapter is followed by three indexes. The first (pp. 165-171) is an analytical index; it covers the seventh addendum. Together with the analytical index in the Ninth Annual

[1] R.: Rules.
St.: Statute.

[2] It should be noted that, since the publication of the Ninth Annual Report, a work entitled *Statut et Règlement de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale (éléments d'interprétation)* has been published by the *Institut für Ausländisches öffentliches Recht und Völkerrecht* of Berlin. This work includes, *inter alia*, a digest of decisions taken by the Court in application of the Statute and Rules up to and including those recorded in the sixth addendum (Series E., No. 9). Accordingly, for those who are able to consult the work above mentioned, the present Chapter may be regarded as a first addendum thereto.

Report (pp. 178-183), which covered the sixth addendum, it completes the analytical index published in the Eighth Annual Report (pp. 276-307), which covered the *Digest* and the first five addenda.

The second and third indexes cover the *Digest* and the seven addenda. The second (pp. 171-173) is an index of the articles of the Statute, and the third (pp. 174-176) of the Rules of Court: the latter enables passages relating to each article of the Rules to be readily found in the *Digest* or its addenda.

SECTION I.—STATUTE.

ARTICLE 15.

Deputy-judges not to be convened for revision of the Rules of Court.

In connection with the proposed revision of the Rules of Court at an extraordinary session to be held for the purpose (a question considered in 1934), the Court agreed that, following the precedents of 1926 and 1931, there was no need to convene deputy-judges for this purpose. It was also agreed that the expression "members of the Court" used by the Court in the resolution adopted concerning the special session above mentioned, did not include deputy-judges. Though, when the Rules were revised in 1926, deputy-judges, although not convened, had been invited to submit proposed amendments, it was held that the same course need not be adopted now; for the position since the increase of the ordinary judges to fifteen was fundamentally different, as the deputy-judges no longer took an active part in the Court's work.

ARTICLE 21.

Election of President and Vice-President.

At the end of 1933 (Dec. 2nd), the Court proceeded to select the President and Vice-President for the ensuing three years' period. Prior to the election, the President recalled that the Court's practice had hitherto always been not to re-elect the retiring President; on the other hand, this practice had not been followed with regard to the retiring Vice-President. The results of the election were in accordance with both precedents.

In accordance with precedent, the Registrar was authorized to notify the results of the elections by telegram to the Secretary-General of the L. N. and to issue a communiqué to the Press.

ARTICLE 21, PARAGRAPH 2.

Representation of Court with L. N.

At the end of 1933, the Court, as in previous years, appointed the Registrar to represent it before the Supervisory Commission for the ensuing year.

In May, 1934, the Court, as usual, asked the Registrar to undertake to represent it at the 15th Session of the Assembly (Sept., 1934) and before the Supervisory Commission (in 1935).

ARTICLE 23.

RULES, ARTICLE 27.

Extraordinary sessions: question whether all judges bound to attend and entitled to be summoned.

At the first meeting of a session held in 1933, summoned at short notice for a question of interim measures of protection, a member of the Court asked whether, under Art. 23 of the St. and Art. 27 of the R., all judges were not bound to be present at an extraordinary session and accordingly entitled to be summoned to it. If this were so, the dates of sessions should be fixed so as to allow overseas judges the necessary time to reach The Hague. He doubted whether, in the absence of the judges from overseas, the decisions of the Court would be valid. It was observed (1) that the relevant provision was that fixing the

quorum: once there was a quorum, the Court could validly make decisions; (2) that it was essential that the Court should be able in case of necessity to meet without delay; (3) that there were precedents for not summoning judges who were too far distant to attend at short notice, and finally that the practice was sanctioned by the Rules (Art. 27, No. 4, para. 1), which contemplated the possibility of some judges not being summoned for a particular session, and was inspired by the principle expressed in Art. 3, para. 2, of the R.

The judge who had raised the question made no proposal and was content with the recording of his observations in the minutes.

This question was again brought up in the early part of 1934 in connection with the discussion of the revision of the Rules, and more particularly with the provision in Art. 57 of the R. for the convocation of the Court without delay.

It was observed that if urgent reasons demanded it, the Court must be convened even if that necessarily involved the absence of some members; and that whereas, in 1931, the number of judges had been increased to fifteen, the quorum of nine had been retained to meet the requirements of urgent cases.

RULES, ARTICLE 27, No. 5.

In accordance with precedent, a request made in May, 1934, by a judge entitled to long leave to be allowed to proceed on this leave at a certain date, was laid before the Court and approved by it.

Extraordinary session for revision of Rules.

(See Art. 30 below.)

ARTICLE 25.

Absence of judges on date of delivery of judgment in case in which they have sat: procedure for recording their views.

In a case taken towards the end of 1933, two judges, both of whom had taken part in the deliberation on the judgment and one in the preliminary vote, were compelled to leave The Hague before judgment was delivered. In accordance with precedent, notes were appended to the judgment to the effect, in one case, that the judge in question had stated that he concurred in the conclusions reached by the Court, and, in the other case, that the judge in question had stated that he concurred both in the operative part of the judgment and in the grounds on which it was based.

Absence of judge from a public sitting in a case.

In 1934, a judge was unable, for reasons of health, to attend the first public sitting held for the hearing of a case by the Court. Though in the past the temporary absence of a judge for such reasons had not, subject to the consent of the parties, been regarded as preventing him from continuing to sit, the case had never arisen in connection with the very first hearing devoted to a case. It was held that there was no sufficient reason to debar a judge from participating in the subsequent proceedings on the ground that he had not attended the first hearing; and the point having been mentioned to the parties' agents, these made no objection to the judge in question sitting in the case. (In point of fact,

however, the judge took no part in the further proceedings, as his health did not permit.)

ARTICLE 30.

Revision of Rules. Extraordinary session to be held for the purpose.

On March 19th, 1934, the Court adopted a resolution to the effect that an extraordinary session should be held in May, 1934, for the purpose of a general revision of the Rules on the basis of the Statute in force.

ARTICLE 36.

RULES, ARTICLE 61.

Withdrawal.

At the end of 1933, the Court received a note from the Minister at The Hague of a government which had instituted proceedings in two cases pending before the Court, notifying an intention to withdraw these suits. The reason given was the withdrawal of his government from the L. N.

It was observed in the Court that the withdrawal of a suit should be notified by the Agents duly appointed to represent the government in question in the two suits; also that in a case where issue had been joined, the Court had not hitherto been disposed to allow the unilateral withdrawal of a suit. It was decided that the Registrar should acknowledge receipt of the Minister's note, informing him that, in accordance with the Rules of Court, his communication had been transmitted to members of the Court and to the other party—which was the same in both suits. At the same time, copies of the Minister's note and of the Registrar's reply were sent to the Agents of both parties for their information and any necessary action. The Agent for the other party informed the Court that, in view of the attitude indicated in the note above mentioned, his government had no objection to the discontinuance of proceedings in the two cases and requested the Court officially to record the closure of the proceedings.

The Court, in the orders made in both suits, observing that the withdrawal of the respective suits by the Applicant and the acquiescence of the Respondent in this withdrawal terminated the proceedings, declared the proceedings closed and removed the suits from its List.

Jurisdiction as a Court of appeal.

In 1933, the Court had to consider the question of its jurisdiction as a Court of appeal, in connection with a case brought before it under Art. X of Agreement II signed at Paris on April 28th, 1930. (Two other cases had previously been brought before it under the same Agreement, but subsequently withdrawn.) For the grounds on which the Court decided that it had jurisdiction in this case and its views as to the extent of this jurisdiction, see the Peter Pázmány University case, in Chapter V of this volume.

The Court decided, on October 20th, 1933, that the parties' Agents were in the first place to confine their observations at the hearing to the question of the nature of the jurisdiction conferred on the Court under the above-mentioned provision; subsequently, after hearing these observations, it decided, on

October 24th, to postpone its decision on this question until it had heard argument on the merits.

ARTICLE 39.

RULES, ARTICLE 37.

In case where proceedings are conducted in one language only, judgment is delivered only in that language, a translation into the other official language being appended.

In 1934, a case was heard in which the parties had agreed that the whole of the proceedings should be conducted in one of the official languages, so that, under Art. 39 of the St., the only official text of the judgment would be in that language. The practice in such cases had hitherto been that the text prepared by the Registry in the other official language had not been formally submitted to the Court for approval, though it had been printed and published in Series A./B. of the Court's publications, headed "Translation". It was agreed by the Court that this practice should be continued, save that, henceforth, the version in the other official language, even when prefaced by the word "Translation", should be formally approved by the Court. Such approval was given, but without any vote being taken. As in previous cases where the circumstances were the same, reference was made in the penultimate paragraph of the judgment to the fact that the latter was drawn up in one of the official languages only, pursuant to Art. 39 of the St., with the additional observation that the parties had agreed that the case should be conducted in that language; on the other hand, contrary to precedent, no mention was made of the fact that a translation was appended to the official text.

RULES, ARTICLE 44.

Oral translations at hearings dispensed with.

At the first public sitting of a session (July 11th, 1933), the President announced that, pursuant to the Court's resolution of March 29th, 1933 (see E 9, p. 163), and as the Court was not sitting, the acting President had decided to dispense with oral translations at the hearings in the case to be taken at that session.

In a case taken in 1934, under the terms of the special agreement, the whole of the proceedings were to be conducted in French. Accordingly, the President, pursuant to the same resolution, decided that oral translations into English should be dispensed with at the hearings.

ARTICLE 40.

Special agreements: when evidence of ratification required.

In connection with an order made in 1933 concerning a case newly submitted by a special agreement, in which provision was made for ratification, the question was raised whether evidence of the ratification of the special agreement was required. It was argued, on the one hand, that the recognized international practice in the case of the registration of a treaty was to require a certified copy of the protocol of exchange of ratifications; on the other hand, it was observed that the Court's practice had been to require evidence of ratification when a special agreement was notified by one party only, but not when it was notified by both

parties. This being a preliminary question which arose before a special agreement was transmitted to the Court, the Registrar would require a formal decision, if the Court desired the previous practice to be modified.

The Court took no decision modifying its former practice, but it was observed that the Registrar might suggest to the parties the *expediency* of producing evidence of ratification whenever ratification was stipulated as a condition in the special agreement; only in cases of unilateral ratification, however, would he *require* production of such evidence.

Special agreement: interpretation of that instrument not treated as a preliminary question.

During the hearing in 1934 of a case submitted by special agreement, the Agent for one party referred to the question of the interpretation of an article in the special agreement as a "preliminary" question. The point was raised in the Court whether questions should not be put to the parties in this connection. It was observed, however, that the Court had never created a special phase of the proceedings for dealing with questions as to the interpretation of a special agreement, and it was agreed that the proceedings should follow their normal course.

RULES, ARTICLE 35.

Special agreement. Notification by both parties annuls clause providing for unilateral notification.

In a case submitted by a special agreement, the acting President had not issued the order fixing time-limits for the written proceedings because one of the States concerned had not notified the Court of the name of its Agent, pursuant to Art. 35 of the R., and because he held that the fact that the parties had jointly notified the special agreement rendered inoperative the provision for unilateral notification, so that he could not proceed as if that provision applied. The Registry, pursuant to Art. 16 of the Instructions for the Registry, had sought, without result, to obtain confirmation of the provisional appointment as Agent of the Minister at The Hague of the State in question. On July 11th, 1933, at the 29th Session, the President laid before the Court the question whether the order might be made notwithstanding this technical obstacle, or whether fresh representations should be made with a view to its removal.

It was observed that, though in a case where a party had selected its Legation at The Hague as its address, the Court had considered the Head of Mission as implicitly entrusted with the duties of Agent *ad hoc*, this precedent could not be cited in the case under consideration, because, in spite of having been specially requested to confirm his appointment as Agent, the Minister had not done so.

On the other hand, though the special agreement provided for notification by one party only, it had, in point of fact, been notified jointly by both parties. The question therefore arose whether the Court could proceed as in a case of unilateral notification or whether it must accept the fact that the special agreement had been jointly notified by both parties.

The Court decided: (1) that the notification by both parties had the effect of annulling the clause providing for unilateral notification; (2) that it should take no steps to press the parties

to begin proceedings, and that therefore no official representations should be made with a view to securing the appointment by the second party of its Agent.

ARTICLE 41.

RULES, ARTICLE 57.

Request for interim measures: question whether Court is bound to hear parties' observations; whether granting of adjournment admissible; applicability of Art. 53 of the St.

At the first meeting of a session held in 1933, the Court had to consider what course to adopt in the following circumstances: the Applicant in a suit before the Court had submitted a request for the indication of interim measures of protection, whereupon the acting President had convened the Court and had fixed a date for the public sitting at which the parties might present observations pursuant to the last paragraph of Art. 57 of the R. Notwithstanding repeated representations by the Respondent with a view to securing a postponement, this date had been maintained by reason of the urgent character of proceedings in regard to a request for interim measures. The day before the date fixed for the hearing—i.e. the day of the first meeting of the session—a note was received by the Court to the effect that the respondent government could not present its observations on the following day. Information was, however, received shortly afterwards that that government could arrange to be represented within eight or ten days.

The discussion bore: (1) on the question whether, in proceedings on a request for interim measures, the Court was obliged to hear the parties' observations; (2) whether Art. 53 of the St. would be applicable if one party were heard in the absence of the other; (3) whether, in proceedings on a request for interim measures, which must be treated as urgent, the granting of an adjournment was admissible.

Without specifically deciding points 1 and 2, the Court decided to hold the public sitting as arranged, and, at that sitting, to adjourn the hearing for a week, without hearing the observations of the Agent for the applicant government, who was however authorized to make a declaration.

ARTICLE 42.

RULES, ARTICLE 35.

Temporary absence of Agent.

After the conclusion of the hearings in a case taken in 1933 and while the Court was deliberating upon its judgment, the Agent for one of the parties concerned asked the President whether he might temporarily leave The Hague on urgent business. The President granted him permission, but expressly reserved the Court's right once more to summon the Agents should it see fit to do so.

ARTICLE 43, PARAGRAPHS 2 AND 3.

RULES, ARTICLE 33, paragraph 1.

Time-limits: fixing of *terminus a quo*.

On July 27th, 1933, the Court considered the fixing of time-limits, and of the date from which they were to run, in a case submitted by special agreement under which the Court had to fix the *terminus a quo*. This special agreement had been notified

some time previously, but, owing to the non-fulfilment of certain conditions (see under St., Art. 40, R., Art. 35), the issue of the order concerning time-limits had been delayed. According to the Court's practice, the date from which the first time-limit was to be reckoned might be either the date of filing of the special agreement or the date of the Court's order; in this case there was also the possibility of taking the date on which the conditions above mentioned were fulfilled. The Court decided in principle to take the latter date, but, as the order was made on the following day (July 28th), the date finally fixed was the date of the order.

RULES, ARTICLE 34.

Printing by the Registry.

To the list of cases in which arrangements have been made regarding the printing by the Registry of documents of the written proceedings (cf. E 9, Chap. VI), the following are to be appended:

Cases.	*Documents printed by Court.*
The Lighthouses case between France and Greece.	The Case and Counter-Case of the Greek Government.

RULES, ARTICLE 39.

In the same case, the special agreement provided only for the presentation of Cases and Counter-Cases. It was held that this implied an agreement between the parties, pursuant to Art. 39, para. 1, of the R., to dispense with written Replies; this was confirmed by the parties. The Court, however, in its order, reserved the right subsequently to order the presentation of Replies, should it see fit.

RULES, ARTICLE 47.

Documents relied upon must be filed.

In a case heard in 1934, it was observed that one of the governments concerned had, in its Counter-Case, relied upon certain arbitral awards but had not annexed them thereto. It was decided that these documents must be officially filed by the government in question. In order to save time, however, the Registrar obtained a supply of copies of these documents, and the Agent of the government concerned was requested officially to file two copies of each, one to be placed on the Court's record and the other communicated to the other party's Agent.

ARTICLE 43, PARAGRAPH 5.

RULES, ARTICLE 54.

Correction of record of oral proceedings by Agents.

In a case taken in 1933, one of the Agents had made more extensive corrections than usual in the record of his statements. The question was raised whether the Court could authorize the inclusion of the record of his statements as thus corrected in the final printed edition of the oral proceedings. It was stated that the attention of the Agent for the other government concerned had been called to the corrections and that he had made no observation. It was decided that, as the substance of the statements

did not appear to be affected by the corrections, the latter could be accepted.

ARTICLE 47.

RULES, ARTICLE 54.

Verbatim record of hearings must be faithful : question of omission of reference to document withdrawn.

During the hearing of a case in 1934, one of the Agents withdrew a document the authenticity of which he was unable to guarantee. The question was raised in the Court whether the text of this document, which had been read at the hearing, could be omitted from the verbatim record. It was agreed that this could not be done automatically, as the verbatim record must be a faithful record of what had taken place, but that the Agent in question might himself delete the passage in question when correcting the report of his statements. (In point of fact, this was not done.) In any case, it was for the judges themselves, when considering the case, to leave the text in question out of account.

ARTICLE 48.

Conditional provisions in an order : method of announcing that such conditions have become definitive.

On July 10th, 1933, the Court had to consider whether, in a case where the acting President had made an order, which was conditional in character but which had become definitive because the condition had ceased to operate, a new order, recording this fact and confirming the contents of the first, was required. It was decided that it would suffice to place on record the declaration made by one party foregoing the right, which had been reserved to it and which gave the order its conditional character, and to notify this declaration to the other party. The President, at the next public sitting, made an announcement on the subject and stated that the time-limits fixed in the order in question had now become definitive. The text of this announcement was published in a footnote to the printed edition of the order in question (Series A./B., No. 57, p. 169).

Formula of orders.

When considering the terms of an order made in 1933, the Court discussed the formula "After deliberation" (*Après délibéré en Chambre du Conseil*), which had originally been used only in orders in connection with which there were no hearings. Later, the Court had used the formula in all orders and contemplated its use in judgments also. It was observed, on the one hand, that the use of the formula might give the impression that there had been no hearings, and, on the other hand, that it was intended to indicate that the prescribed procedure had been followed. Ultimately, it was decided to delete the words in the particular order under consideration, the question of principle being reserved until the Court took up the revision of the Rules.

Acceptance by Court of alternative final submissions in case where a single judgment was given on nature of

In a case heard in 1933, the Agent for one party, in his oral reply, requested the Court to take forthwith a decision on a question of principle in regard to its jurisdiction, stating that he could not formulate his final submissions until he knew what the Court's decision on this point would be. The President therefore adjourned the continuation of the Agent's reply, in order that the Court might consider the question. The Agent had previously presented a series of alternative submissions, and his desire appeared to be

not to present entirely new "final" submissions, but to be in a position to choose between the various alternative submissions already formulated by him. The Court decided to proceed with the hearing and to inform the Agent that, its intention being to deliver a single judgment upon both the nature of its jurisdiction and the merits of the case, it would accept his submissions in the form in which they had already been presented. This decision was announced by the President at the resumption of the hearing. jurisdiction and merits.

RULES, ARTICLE 46.

In a case submitted by special agreement and taken in 1934, the Court decided—in the absence of any agreement to the contrary between the parties—that the parties should address the Court at the hearing in the order generally followed (alphabetical order in French of the names of the States concerned), and the Agents were informed accordingly. As, at the time, the judge *ad hoc* appointed by one of the parties was not present, the decision was considered as provisional, and the point was again brought up at the first meeting attended by the judge *ad hoc* in question; the latter having no objection, the provisional decision was then confirmed. Order of pleading. Provisional decision in absence of judge *ad hoc*.

RULES, ARTICLE 62.

In the course of the deliberation upon an order made in 1933, the Court's practice as regards the recording of dissent from an order was defined as follows: (1) the result of the vote was not recorded in the order (cf. Art. 62, No. 10, of the R.); (2) dissenting opinions might, if the Court so decided, be appended to more important orders (similar in effect to judgments); (3) a simple statement of dissent had not so far been appended to any order (cf. Art. 62, para. 2, of the R.). Orders: record of dissent from—.

ARTICLE 49.

At the hearing of a case in 1933, a member of the Court requested one of the Agents to produce a document not mentioned in the proceedings which he thought it desirable that the Court should see. This request was duly complied with. Documents: production of—at request of the Court or of one of its members.

RULES, ARTICLE 48.

In a case heard in 1934, the Court decided to call upon the parties (or one of them) to produce a number of additional documents to complete the documentary evidence in the case.

ARTICLE 52.

In a case taken in 1933, the Agent for one party cited and produced a number of new documents at the hearing. The other party's Agent, in a letter to the Registrar, raised the question of the applicability of Art. 52 of the St. and referred to the decision of the Court in a previous case (see E 9, p. 173). The last-mentioned Agent was invited to repeat his objection during the hearing in Court, and, in response to a question by the President, definitely stated that he was unable to give his consent, Admissibility of new documents produced at the hearings.

pursuant to Art. 52 of the St., to the production by the other Agent of the documents in question. The latter was then allowed to present observations in his turn, and the Court withdrew to deliberate on the point. It decided not to refuse to accept those of the new documents in question which had already been produced, but it refused to accept one document the filing of which had been announced but had not yet been produced. This decision was announced by the President at the next hearing.

At a later stage in the same case, another new document was produced by one of the Agents; the other Agent however stated, in response to a question from the President, that he consented to its production.

Subsequently, one of the Agents having, in the course of his oral reply, referred to certain documents and publications not previously filed and having read extracts from them, the other Agent asked the Court to refuse to accept any of the new evidence thus produced. The first-mentioned Agent declared that he had produced no new document and abandoned the reading of an extract from a newspaper which he had begun.

The Court, after consideration, came to the conclusion that it was not really a question of the production of new documents; moreover, the documents in question had not been filed with the Registry, and the Agent concerned had himself stated that he was not producing any new document. Accordingly, it was held that the Court had before it no new evidence within the meaning of Art. 52 of the St., and that therefore no decision was called for. The President made an announcement to this effect at the resumption of the hearing.

RULES, ARTICLE 47.

During the hearing of a case in 1934, the Agents adduced documents not already filed; they had been invited by the President to produce these documents.

In the same case, one of the Agents referred to a document which he intended to file, but without being able absolutely to guarantee its authenticity. Upon being questioned by the President on the point, he decided that it was not worth while taking steps to verify the authenticity of the document, as he attached but slight importance to it and accordingly consented to withdraw it.

In the same case, the text of a certain law had been quoted without the law being filed. At the end of the pleadings, an offer was made by one of the parties to place this at the Court's disposal. The Court decided to accept the offer and to add the document to the list of documents on the record, without prejudice to any objection that might be raised by the other party, which was duly informed.

ARTICLE 54.

RULES, ARTICLE 31.

Deliberations: practice of the Court.

In the deliberation upon an application for the indication of interim measures of protection, the Court decided in 1933 to

dispense with the individual notes setting out their opinions usually prepared by members of the Court (see D, No. 2, 2nd add., p. 300; also E 4, p. 290, and E 8, p. 269). In the discussion preceding this decision, it was observed that, though such notes had sometimes been dispensed with, more especially in deliberations upon orders, as opposed to judgments or advisory opinions, there had also been cases where the deliberation on orders had been prepared by the filing of individual notes.

RULES, ARTICLE 31, paragraph 6.

Approval of minutes.

At the ordinary session in 1934, the Court, in approving the minutes of meetings, adopted the method of having them read *in extenso*, save for purely formal minutes. In May, 1934, it was found that this method occupied a great deal of time, and it was decided that minutes should be considered page by page; amendments thought by judges to be of sufficient importance to be circulated to their colleagues beforehand were to be handed in in sufficient time to allow of distribution before the meeting at which minutes were to be approved.

Method of keeping minutes of discussions upon the revision of the Rules of Court. Publication of these minutes.

In May, 1934, the Court, when examining the Rules with a view to revision, decided, in accordance with precedent, that a verbatim record should be taken of the discussions on this subject and that minutes should be prepared from this verbatim record. It was also decided, likewise in accordance with precedent, that these minutes would eventually be published, when the revision was completed and the Revised Rules put into force.

ARTICLE 55.

The President's casting vote.

At a meeting held in 1934, an equal number of votes were recorded in favour of and against a motion voted upon by the Court. The President did not use his casting vote, preferring to regard the motion as lost, since it had not obtained a majority of votes.

ARTICLE 58.

RULES, ARTICLE 65.

Publications: Question of publication of conditional orders.

On July 10th, 1933, in connection with the question of the eventual publication in Series A./B. of the Court's publications of an order made by the acting President on July 4th, 1933, in the Prince von Pless case, and modifying an order already published in this Series, it was observed that the second order, being conditional, was not altogether suited for publication. The order having in point of fact been final, as one of the parties had foregone the right provided for therein which had given the order its conditional character, it was, however, decided to publish the order in Series A./B. together with a note by the Registrar explaining the circumstances and that the order was now final (cf. St., Art. 48).

SECTION II.—ADVISORY PROCEDURE.

[*Nil.*]

SECTION III.—OTHER ACTIVITIES.

Appointment by President of umpire.

At the first meeting of a session held in 1933, the President, who had been requested, in certain circumstances, to undertake the appointment of an umpire, under the terms of an agreement between the Persian Government and the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, a duty which normally he would accept on his own responsibility, laid the matter before the Court because it appeared from the terms of a letter received from the British Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that the Government of Great Britain was anxious that the President's acceptance of the duty should receive the Court's approval.

After a discussion, the President was able to record that the Court, though it wished to leave the decision to the President, had no objection to his accepting the duty in question.

Appointment by Chamber for Summary Procedure of arbitrators under contracts concerning the L. N.

On March 14th, 1934, the President informed the Court that in certain contracts in which the L. N. was concerned and made between the Secretary-General and the contractors or between the former and the Swiss Government, arbitration clauses were embodied which provided in certain circumstances for the appointment of arbitrators by the Court's Chamber for Summary Procedure. It was to be anticipated that the Court would, in the first place, be officially approached in order to ascertain whether it would agree to the entrusting of this task to the Chamber for Summary Procedure.

The precedents in the matter were gone into, and it was noted that in no case which had arisen had the President or the Court, as the case might be, felt constrained to refuse the request made, though acceptance thereof had always been preceded by a thorough study of the particular case.

The Court was agreed in principle that, when a request of the kind was made by two governments or by the L. N., it was the moral duty of the Court or the President, as the case might be, to comply with that request, though in the case of a request from private persons the position was rather different, and acceptance must be optional and depend on circumstances.

ANALYTICAL INDEX TO CHAPTER VI.

ABBREVIATIONS :

I. L. O. International Labour Office.
L. N. League of Nations.

[1] For index of articles of the Statute, see p. 171.
[2] ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Rules, see p. 174.

INDEX OF ARTICLES OF THE STATUTE[1].

[1] This index refers, in respect of each article of the Statute, to the decisions in connection therewith mentioned in the digest; it covers the original digest (Third Annual Report [= 3]) and the seven addenda (Fourth to Tenth Annual Reports [= 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10]).

INDEX OF ARTICLES OF THE RULES OF COURT [1].

[1] This index refers, in respect of each article of the Rules, to the decisions in connection therewith mentioned in the digest; it covers the original digest (Third Annual Report [= 3]) and the seven addenda (Fourth to Tenth Annual Reports [= 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10]).

CHAPTER VII.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE COURT.

Series of Publications.

The Court's publications are issued in the five following series: *Series A./B.*, Judgments, Orders and Advisory Opinions; *Series C.*, Pleadings, Oral Statements and Documents concerning Cases; *Series D.*, Acts and Documents concerning the organization of the Court; *Series E.*, Annual Reports; *Series F.*, General Indexes. (See the lists in E 8, pp. 310-321.)

The catalogue of the Court's publications gives a detailed list of these volumes, together with summaries or extracts from the tables of contents. (For publications recently issued, see Catalogue No. 10—published in October, 1933—as also the table given below. See further, for Series A./B. and C., the table reproduced in Chapter IV of this volume, pp. 71-84.)

New Publications issued in Series A./B. since June 15th, 1933:

Fascicule

No. 57. ADMINISTRATION OF THE PRINCE VON PLESS (PROROGATION OF TIME-LIMITS).—Order of July 4th, 1933.

No. 58. CASE CONCERNING THE POLISH AGRARIAN REFORM AND THE GERMAN MINORITY (REQUEST FOR INTERIM MEASURES OF PROTECTION).—Order of July 29th, 1933.

No. 59. ADMINISTRATION OF THE PRINCE VON PLESS (TERMINATION OF PROCEEDINGS).—Order of December 2nd, 1933.

No. 60. CASE CONCERNING THE POLISH AGRARIAN REFORM AND THE GERMAN MINORITY (TERMINATION OF PROCEEDINGS).—Order of December 2nd, 1933.

No. 61. APPEAL FROM A JUDGMENT OF THE HUNGARO-CZECHOSLOVAK MIXED ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL (THE PETER PÁZMÁNY UNIVERSITY V. THE STATE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA).—Judgment of December 15th, 1933.

No. 62. LIGHTHOUSES CASE BETWEEN FRANCE AND GREECE.—Judgment of March 17th, 1934.

Publications recently issued in Series C. :

Nos. 62 to 67. 26th Session (Oct. 1932—April 1933).—Documents relating to the Judgment of April 5th, 1933 (LEGAL STATUS OF EASTERN GREENLAND). Six vol. and a collection of maps (*Annex to Nos.* 62-67).—The Contents and the List of Documents have been published separately (*Vol. No.* 67—*Contents*).

No. 68. 26th Session (Oct. 1932—April 1933).—APPEALS FROM CERTAIN JUDGMENTS OF THE HUNGARO-CZECHOSLOVAK MIXED ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL (applications eventually withdrawn).

No. 69. 28th Session (May 1933).—LEGAL STATUS OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN TERRITORY OF GREENLAND (applications eventually withdrawn).

No. 70. 30th Session (Oct.—Dec. 1933).—ADMINISTRATION OF THE PRINCE VON PLESS (application eventually withdrawn).

No. 71. 30th Session (Oct.—Dec. 1933).—CASE CONCERNING THE POLISH AGRARIAN REFORM AND THE GERMAN MINORITY (application eventually withdrawn).

To be issued in the course of 1934 :

Nos. 72 and 73. 30th Session (Oct.—Dec. 1933).—Documents relating to the Judgment of December 15th, 1933 (APPEAL FROM A JUDGMENT OF THE HUNGARO-CZECHOSLOVAK MIXED ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL—THE PETER PÁZMÁNY UNIVERSITY V. THE STATE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA).

No. 74. 31st Session (Feb.—March 1934).—Documents relating to the Judgment of March 17th, 1934 (LIGHTHOUSES CASE BETWEEN FRANCE AND GREECE).

* * *

German edition.

The following volumes of the German edition of the publications of Series A./B. had appeared up to June 15th, 1934: I (1922-1923) ; II (1924) ; III (1925) ; IV (1926) ; V (1927) ; VI (1928) ; VII (1929-1930) ; VIII (1931) ; IX (1932).

As indicated in preceding Annual Reports (see in particular E 5, p. 291), the German edition of the Court's publications is issued by the *Institut für Internationales Recht* at Kiel.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE COURT'S FINANCES.

1.—RULES FOR FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

A.—BASIS AND HISTORICAL SKETCH. (See E 1, p. 279.)

B.—THE FINANCIAL REGULATIONS. (See E 1, pp. 281-289; E 6, pp. 339-342.)

Since the Sixth Annual Report, the League of Nations Financial Regulations have not undergone any modifications directly affecting the Court's financial administration.

C.—OTHER REGULATIONS.

(1) MEMBERS OF THE COURT. (See E 1, p. 289; E 5, p. 295; E 6, p. 342; E 8, p. 323; E 9, p. 193.)

In accordance with the instructions given by the Assembly at its 12th Session (Sept., 1931), the Supervisory Commission examined the question of the League's liability in the case of accident or illness overtaking an official in the course and in consequence of his employment. The Supervisory Commission considered the possibility of providing for such cases by a system of collective insurance for the benefit, on the one hand, of officials of the League of Nations (Secretariat, International Labour Office and Registry of the Permanent Court of International Justice), and, on the other hand, of experts employed by the League of Nations, including members of commissions. The question is under consideration, and, at its sessions in July, 1933, and February, 1934, the Supervisory Commission decided and confirmed that, for the purposes of insurance, judges should, if such a scheme were adopted, be assimilated to experts or members of commissions.

(2) THE REGISTRAR. (See E 1, p. 292; E 8, p. 325.)

(3) OFFICIALS OF THE REGISTRY. (See E 2, p. 201; E 4, p. 327; E 5, p. 76; E 8, pp. 325-326; E 9, pp. 193-195.)

Accident-insurances. (See above, under (1), *Members of the Court.*)

* * *

Reduction of subsistence allowances.

In the Eighth Annual Report (p. 326), mention was made of the decision taken in 1931 by the Assembly of the League of Nations, on the proposal of the Supervisory Commission, to reduce the scale of subsistence allowances paid to officials of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, the International Labour Office and the Registry of the Permanent Court of International Justice when travelling on duty. In the course of the discussions in the Fourth Committee, at the 14th Session of the Assembly (Sept.-Oct., 1933), the delegate for India moved a resolution with a view to a further reduction in the rate of subsistence allowances. Upon the conclusion of the ensuing discussions, it was decided, firstly, to refer the question to the Supervisory Commission, and, secondly, that it would be unnecessary to await the next session of the Assembly before putting into operation any reduced rates.

Pursuant to the resolution thus adopted by the Fourth Committee, which was approved by the Assembly on October 11th, 1933, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, on December 30th, 1933, took a decision reducing the rates of subsistence allowance for officials of the Secretariat as from January 1st, 1934. This decision was approved by the Supervisory Commission at its session in February 1934; the Director of the International Labour Office and the Registrar of the Court concurred in this decision. Since then, the new scale has been applicable to officials of the Registry.

D.—Special Measures.

(1) Budgets for 1933 and 1934. (See E 9, pp. 204-205.)

For the financial year 1933, two sets of budget estimates—one based on the Statute at present in force and the other based on the Revised Statute, but amounting to the same total—had been prepared by the Registrar, and were submitted for the Assembly's approval at its session in 1932. The passage in the Supervisory Commission's report explaining the situation was given in the Ninth Annual Report (p. 204).

For the financial year 1934, the same procedure was followed. The report submitted by the Supervisory Commission to the Assembly at its 14th Session (Sept.-Oct. 1933) and adopted by the Assembly on October 11th, 1933, contained the following passage on this subject[1]:

[1] See *League of Nations, Official Journal*, Special Supplement No. 118, p. 168 (Geneva, 1933).

"The Committee noted a statement by the Registrar of the Court to the effect that the Protocol of September 14th, 1929, to which are attached the amendments to the Court's Statute adopted in that year, had been ratified by all States concerned, except Brazil, Abyssinia, Panama and Peru [1]. In three of these States, the question of ratification was, moreover, under consideration, and one—Panama—had officially declared that it had no objection to the coming into force of the amendments to the Statute—i.e. of the 'Revised Statute'. Having regard to this situation, the Protocol in question might well come into force at an early date and in any case in 1934.

In these circumstances, the Committee, while approving the Court's budget for 1934 as submitted to it on the basis of the 'old' Statute in force since 1921 (budget 'A'), decided to recommend to the Assembly, as an exception, to authorize the Registrar to operate transfers in that budget if and when the said Protocol should come into force: namely, in so far as this would be necessary in order to adapt the budget to the requirements of the 'Revised Statute'—i.e. within the framework of the budget drawn up and submitted on that assumption (budget 'B')."

(2) BUDGET FOR 1935.

As in the case of the financial years 1933 and 1934, and for the same reasons, two alternative sets of budget estimates have been prepared for the year 1935. It is proposed, with the approval of the Supervisory Commission, that the Assembly, in approving the Court's budget for 1935, should, if necessary [2], adopt the system applied by it, as mentioned above, for the 1933 and 1934 budgets. (See Table of budget estimates, p. 186.)

*

The report submitted by the Supervisory Commission to the Assembly at its 15th Session (Sept. 1934) on the draft budget for 1935 recommended the adoption of the Court's budget in the following terms [3]:

"64. The Registrar .... points out that the total amount of the Court's budget for 1935 was slightly lower than that of the 1934 budget. The Commission would recall that the latter total was the result of reductions made in 1933, which had led it to state that the possible budget of the Court was, indeed, carefully calculated so as to contain no hidden reserves and to offer little or no elasticity.

65. The Commission took note of a statement by the Registrar to the effect that he regarded the Court's budget as having been

[1] See p. 180.

[2] Should the Revised Statute come into force before the next session of the Assembly, it would of course only be necessary to approve the budget based on that Statute.

[3] Document of the League of Nations A. 5. 1934 (May 28th, 1934), p. 11.

stabilized at the level then reached. It further noted that two posts of Editing Secretary (one being temporary) on the staff of the Registry were vacant.

66. In the light of these observations, the Commission recommends the adoption of the budgetary estimates of the Court for 1935 as submitted by the Registrar."

2.—ANNUAL ACCOUNTS [1].

1933.

1.—BUDGET ESTIMATES. (See E 9, p. 208.)

2.—ACCOUNTS.

	Credits.	Expenditure.
	Dutch florins.	
SECTION 1.—ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.		
Chapter I. Sessions of the Court .	315,250.—	186,258.26
Chapter II. General services of the Court	926,873.75	887,862.32
Chapter III. Cost of administration of the Court's Funds . . .	100.—	11,133.73
Chapter IV. Contribution towards the fund to defray the expenses resulting from the application of the "Regulations for the Granting of Retiring-Pensions to Members of the P. C. I. J. and to the Registrar"	24,852.50	24,852.50
SECTION 2.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.		
Chapter V. Permanent installations, etc.	12,000.—	9,973.75
	1,279,076.25	1,120,080.56
Receipts to be deducted: Bank interest	2,000.—	441.90
	1,277,076.25	1,119,638.66
Gold francs	2,660,196.—	2,332,568.85

[1] For the details, see: (*a*) for the 1933 budget, *L. N.*, *Official Journal*, XIIIth year, No. 10 (Oct. 1932), p. 1667; (*b*) for the 1933 accounts, *L. N. Document* A. 3. 1934. X., p. 58; (*c*) for the 1934 budget, *L. N.*, *Official Journal*, XIVth year, No. 10 (Oct. 1933), p. 1250; (*d*) for the draft budget for 1935, *L. N. Document* A. 4 (*b*). 1934. X.

3.—SUMMARY OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ON DECEMBER 31st, 1933.

Liabilities.	Dutch florins.	Gold francs.
Depreciation Account	126,808.04½	263,310.30
Working Capital: Loan contracted in 1933 (of which fl. 131,268.99 = gold frs. 273,433.30 are covered by the bank and cash balance at the end of the financial year 1933)	199,448.17	416,053.77
Suspense Account (*per contra*): Fund to defray the expenses resulting from the application of the "Regulations regarding the granting of retiring pensions to the Members of the P. C. I. J. and to the Registrar"	68,618.36	142,954.20
Surplus of assets over liabilities	1,073,785.62	2,232,379.14
	1,468,660.19½	3,054,697.41

Assets.			Dutch florins.	Gold francs.
Furniture, typewriters, etc.			110,521.16	229,402.41
Library			16,286.88½	33,907.89
Suspense Account (*per contra*): Fund to defray the expenses resulting from the application of the "Regulations regarding the granting of retiring pensions to the Members of the P. C. I. J. and to the Registrar".			68,618.36	142,954.20
Contributions to be received in accordance with the details given below:				
"Consolidated arrears account"	Dutch florins.	Gold francs.		
5th period	324,846.06	669,425.11		
6th ,,	13,912.82	28,497.27		
7th ,,	15,173.63	31,790.62		
8th ,,	14,896.38	31,633.52		
9th ,,	11,872.80	27,892.67		
10th ,,	14,630.26	30,474.40		
11th ,,	5,205.92	10,844.19		
12th ,,	45,053.39	93,846.79		
13th ,,	54,059.40	112,606.29		
14th ,,	127,210.97	264,981.51		
15th ,,	165,181.96	344,075.20		
	349,921.21	728,932.04	1,141,964.80	2,374,999.61
Cash in hand and at bank			131,268.99	273,433.30
			1,468,660.19½	3,054,697.41

1934.

I.—BUDGET ESTIMATES[1].

	A	B
	Dutch florins.	
SECTION I.—ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.		
Chapter I.		
Sessions of the Court	278,450.—	123,450.—
Chapter II.		
General services of the Court . .	915,371.25	1,070,371.25
Chapter III.		
Cost of administration of the Court's Funds	100.—	100.—
Chapter IV.		
Contribution towards the fund to defray the expenses resulting from the application of the "Regulations for the Granting of Retiring-Pensions to the Members of the P. C. I. J. and to the Registrar"	15,160.86	15,160.86
SECTION 2.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.		
Chapter V.		
Permanent installations, etc. . . .	10,250.—	10,250.—
	1,219,332.11	1,219,332.11
Receipts to be deducted :		
Interest at Bank	500.—	500.—
	1,218,832.11	1,218,832.11

[1] As regards the presentation of the budget estimates for 1934 to the Assembly, see pp. 180-181.

1935.

1.—BUDGET ESTIMATES [1].

	A	B
SECTION 1.—ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Dutch florins.	
Chapter I.		
Sessions of the Court	267,450.—	117,450.—
Chapter II.		
General services of the Court . .	914,593.75	1,064,593.75
Chapter III.		
Cost of administration of the Court's Funds	100.—	100.—
Chapter IV.		
Contribution towards the fund to defray the expenses resulting from the application of the "Regulations for the Granting of Retiring-Pensions to ordinary Judges and to the Registrar of the P. C. I. J.".	30,160.83	30,160.83
SECTION 2.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.		
Chapter V.		
Permanent installations, etc. . . .	5,000.—	5,000.—
	1,217,304.58	1,217,304.58
Receipts to be deducted:		
Interest at Bank	500.—	500.—
	1,216,804.58	1,216,804.58

[1] As in the case of the budgetary estimates for 1934, it has been thought advisable to prepare for 1935 two sets of budget estimates (A and B).

Estimates A are based on the Statute at present in force; estimates B on the revised Statute (see p. 181).

The Supervisory Committee, at its session of April-May 1934, approved both estimates subject to the same conditions as applied in the case of the 1934 budget estimates (see pp. 180-181).

CHAPTER IX.

No. 10.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL LIST OF OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS CONCERNING THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE [1].

The present list is a continuation of the bibliographical lists which appeared in the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Annual Reports (Series E., Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, ch. IX [2]). It supplements and refers to them, the system of grouping being the same.

The bibliographical references are uniform only as concerns titles prepared by the Registry; the others have been reproduced as they appear in national bibliographies or in the letters of casual correspondents; this explains the slight differences which will be observed in the system followed for these references or as regards the typographical composition of the Bibliography.

[1] This list, like those in the nine preceding Annual Reports of the Court, has been prepared by M. J. Douma, formerly Assistant Librarian of the Carnegie Library in the Peace Palace. As from January 1st, 1931, M. Douma has become a member of the Registry of the Court in the capacity of Head of the Documents Department.

[2] Explanation of abbreviations used for references:
E 2: Second Annual Report.
E 3: Third ,, ,,
E 4: Fourth ,, ,,
E 5: Fifth ,, ,,
E 6: Sixth ,, ,,
E 7: Seventh ,, ,,
E 8: Eighth ,, ,,
E 9: Ninth ,, ,,

CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES CONCERNING THE COURT.

(See E 5, pp. 308-310 ; E 6, pp. 358-359 ; E 7, p. 365 ; E 8, p. 347 ; E 9, p. 214.)

4419. [*United States.*] *Library of Congress. Division of Bibliography. Permanent Court of International Justice. References supplementing previous lists.* Compiled by FLORENCE S. HELLMAN. April 28, 1934. In-4°, 9 pages. [Mimeographed.]

4420. *Publications de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale, La Haye. Catalogue n°* 10 (*oct.* 1933.) Ce catalogue, périodiquement mis à jour, est envoyé gratuitement sur demande. Leyde, Société d'éditions A. W. Sijthoff [1933]. In-8°, 30 pages.

4421. *Publications of the Permanent Court of International Justice, The Hague. Catalogue No.* 10 (*Oct.* 1933). This catalogue, periodically completed, is sent free of cost on demand. Leyden (Holland), A. W. Sijthoff's Publ. Comp. [1933]. In-8°, 30 pages.

4422. *Liste bibliographique des publications officielles et non officielles relatives à la Cour permanente de Justice internationale. Supplément* 1933, *contenant les numéros* 4006-4418 *et deux index incorporés à ceux des listes précédentes. Dressée pour le Neuvième Rapport annuel de la Cour par* J. DOUMA. Extrait du Neuvième Rapport annuel de la Cour. La Haye, 1933. In-8°.

4423. *Bibliographical List of official and unofficial publications concerning the Permanent Court of International Justice. Supplement* 1933, *containing numbers* 4006-4418, *with combined index to the preceding lists. Prepared for the Ninth Annual Report of the Court by* J. DOUMA. Reprinted from the Court's Ninth Annual Report. The Hague, 1933. In-8°.

A.—OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE DRAFT PLANS.

1. FROM THE SECOND HAGUE PEACE CONFERENCE (1907) TO THE WORLD WAR.

(See E 2, pp. 213-216 ; also p. 213 : footnote ; E 4, p. 339 ; E 5, p. 310 ; E 7, p. 365 ; E 8, p. 348.)

2. DURING THE WORLD WAR.

(See E 2, pp. 216-219 ; E 4, pp. 339-340 ; E 6, p. 359.)

3. THE PEACE CONFERENCE OF VERSAILLES.—PLANS OF THE NEUTRAL POWERS.—ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF JURISTS.

(See E 2, pp. 219-226 ; E 4, pp. 340-342 ; E 5, p. 311 ; E 6, p. 359 ; E 8, p. 348.)

B.—THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE. (ITS CONSTITUTION.—ITS ORGANIZATION.—ITS PROCEDURE.—ITS JURISDICTION.)

1. PREPARATION OF THE STATUTE BY THE COUNCIL AND BY THE FIRST ASSEMBLY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

A.—*Official Documents.*

(See E 2, pp. 226-227.)

B.—*Unofficial Publications.*

(See E 2, pp. 227-232 ; E 3, pp. 259-260 ; E 4, pp. 342-343 ; E 7, p. 366 ; E 8, p. 349.)

1 *bis*. REVISION OF THE STATUTE OF THE COURT IN PURSUANCE OF A DECISION OF THE NINTH ASSEMBLY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS[1].

A.—*Official Documents.*

(See E 5, p. 312 ; E 6, pp. 360-361 ; E 7, pp. 366-367; E 9, p. 215.)

B.—*Unofficial Publications.*

(See E 5, p. 313 ; E 6, pp. 361-362 ; E 7, pp. 367-368 ; E 8, p. 349 ; E 9, pp. 215-216.)

4424. CHOW (S. R.). [CHOW KENG-SHENG, *A study on the revision of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice.* (Wuchang, Wu-Han University, Social Science Quarterly, Vol. 1, No. 2, 1930, pp. 405-416). In Chinese.]

4425. KUČERA (BOHUMIL), *Stálý mezinárodní soudní dvůr a revise jeho statutu (Další část).* [*The Permanent Court of International Justice and the revision of its Statute (continuation).* In Czech]. (Zahraniční Politika, Ročník XII, Sešit 5-6, pp. 332-341 ; Sešit 7-8, pp. 422-433 ; Sešit 9, pp. 538-549.)

2. TEXTS OF THE PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE AND OF THE STATUTE.

A.—*Official Texts.*

(See E 2, p. 232 ; E 3, p. 260 ; E 4, p. 343 ; E 6, pp. 362-363 ; E 7, p. 368.)

B.—*Unofficial Publications. Commentaries.*

(See E 2, pp. 233-234 ; E 3, p. 261 ; E 4, p. 343 ; E 6, p. 363 ; E 8, p. 350.)

[1] See also Nos. 4431-4434 of this list.

4426. *Statut et Règlement de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale. Éléments d'interprétation.* [Par B. SCHENK Graf VON STAUFFENBERG, S. T. CROSS et G. DE JANASZ.] (Institut für ausländisches öffentliches Recht und Völkerrecht.) Berlin, Carl Heymanns Verlag, 1934. In-8°, XII+498 pages.

4427. *Beynelmilel Daimî Adalet Divani Statüsü Divanin Ihdasina dair karar ve imza Protokolu.* Tercüme eden: BÜLENT NURI. (Istanbul Üniversitesi hukuk talebesi cemiyeti Neşrîyatindan.) Istanbul, Ekspres Matbaasi — Salih Sabri Halefi, 1934. In-8°, 22 pages. [*Extracts from the Statute and Rules of the P. C. I. J.* In Turkish.]

4428. PLESSNER (WALTER), *Inkompatibilität, Prozessausschliessung und Ablehnung beim Ständigen Internationalen Gerichtshof. Ein Beitrag zur Frage der Wahrung der Unparteiischkeit des Gerichts.* Inaugural-Dissertation.... Köln. Köln, Emil Pilgram, 1929. In-8°, VII+79 pages.

3. LEGISLATIVE INSTRUMENTS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.—PARLIAMENTARY DOCUMENTS AND DEBATES.—LAWS AND DECREES OF APPROVAL AND PUBLICATION.

(See E 2, pp. 235-260 ; E 3, pp. 261-270 ; E 4, pp. 344-348 ; E 5, pp. 313-315 ; E 6, pp. 363-376 ; E 7, pp. 368-377 ; E 8, pp. 350-356 ; E 9, pp. 216-218.)

ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE. — UNITED STATES OF AMERICA [1].

4429. *The World Court. Hearing before the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, seventy-third Congress, second session, relative to the protocols concerning the adherence of the United States to the Permanent Court of International Justice.* Friday, March 23, 1934. Printed for the use of the Committee on Foreign Relations. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1934. In-8°, IV+103 pages.

GRANDE-BRETAGNE. — GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

4430. *Debate on a proposed International Police Force.* Passing mention of the Court by Lord DAVIES, on 11th April, 1934. (Parliamentary Debates, House of Lords, Vol. 91, No. 40, p. 503 in daily part.)

LITHUANIE. — LITHUANIA.

4431. *Nuolatinio Tarptautinio Teisingumo Teismo statuto pakeitimo Protokolas. — Protocole de revision du Statut de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale.* (Vyriausybės Žinios, 1933, Nr. 406, pp. 1-2.)

4432. *Amerikos Jungtinių Valstybių prisidedamasis protokolas prie Nuolatinio Tarptautinio Teisingumo Teismo statuto pasirašymo protokolo. — Protocole d'adhésion des États-Unis d'Amérique au Protocole de signature du Statut de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale.* (Vyriausybės Žinios, 1933, Nr. 406, pp. 2-5.)

[1] See also Nos. 4789-4816 of this list.

URUGUAY.

4433. *Decreto-Ley N° 9002. Se aprueba el Protocolo de Revisión de la Corte permanente de Justicia Internacional.* (Diario Oficial de la República Oriental del Uruguay, tomo III, Núm. 8025, 1933, 20 de Mayo, pp. 316 A-317 A.)

4434. *Decreto-Ley N° 9003. Se aprueba el Protocolo relativo a la adhesión de los Estados Unidos al Protocolo de Firma del Estatuto de la Corte Permanente de Justicia Internacional.* (Diario Oficial de la República Oriental del Uruguay, tomo III, Núm. 8025, 1933, 20 de Mayo, p. 317 A.)

3 *bis*. RATIFICATION OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

(See E 7, pp. 377-378 ; E 8, pp. 356-357 ; E 9, pp. 218-219.)

4435. *Ratification des accords et conventions conclus sous les auspices de la Société des Nations. Quatorzième liste.* (Annexe au Rapport supplémentaire sur les travaux du Conseil et du Secrétariat à la Quatorzième Session ordinaire de l'Assemblée de la Société des Nations.) Genève, le 15 sept. 1933. N° officiel : A. 6 (*a*). 1933. V. Annexe. Série de publications de la Société des Nations. V. Questions juridiques. 1933. V. 5. In-f°, 119 pages. [Avec deux addenda.] [C. P. J. I., chap. I et XXII, pp. 9-15, 75-77.]

4436. *Ratification of agreements and conventions concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations. Fourteenth List.* (Annex to the Supplementary Report on the work of the Council and the Secretariat to the Fourteenth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations.) Geneva, Sept. 15th, 1933. Official No. A. 6 (*a*). 1933. V. Annex. Series of the League of Nations Publications. V. Legal. 1933. V. 5. In-f°, 119 pages. [With two addenda.] [P. C. I. J., Chapters I and XXII, pp. 9-15, 75-77.]

4437. *État actuel des engagements internationaux enregistrés par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations. Supplément à la liste complète .... publiée dans le* Journal officiel *de janvier* 1933. (Journal officiel [de la] S. d. N., XV^me^ année, n° 1, 1934, janvier, p. 8.)

4438. *Present situation as regards International Engagements registered with the Secretariat of the League of Nations. Supplement to the complete list .... published in the* Official Journal *of January* 1933. (Official Journal [of the] L. N., XVth year, No. 1, 1934, Jan., p. 8.)

4. THE ELECTION OF JUDGES.—JUDGES "AD HOC".—BIOGRAPHIES OF JUDGES.

(S e E 2, pp. 260-261 ; E 3, pp. 270-271 ; E 4, p. 348 ; E 5, pp. 315-317 ; E 6, pp. 376-377 ; E 7, pp. 378-380 ; E 8, p. 357 ; E 9, p. 219.)

4439. HUDSON (MANLEY O.), *Sir* CECIL HURST : *First English-speaking President of the World Court.* (American Bar Association Journal, Vol. XX, No. 2, 1934, Feb., pp. 123-124.)

4440. LAVÍN (PABLO F.), *Una gran obra de derecho internacional y un gran propulsor.* [A. S. DE BUSTAMANTE Y SIRVEN.] (Revista de Derecho internacional, Año XII, tomo XXIII, Num. 46, 1933, 30 Junio, pp. 400-403.)

4441. *Mezinárodní soudnictví. Z řeči prof.* M. HUBERA, *pronesené při slavnostním zahájení jeho činnosti jako presidenta Stálého dvoru mezinárodní spravedlnosti* 12. *ledna* 1925. [*International Justice. Extracts from the Speech delivered by Prof.* M. HUBER *on the occasion of his formal assumption of the office of President of the P. C. I. J., on January* 12*th,* 1925. In Czech.] (Zahraniční Politika, Praha, 1925, p. 464.)

4442. *Novým presidentem Stálého mezinárodního soudního dvoru zvolen p.* ANZILOTTI. [M. ANZILOTTI*'s election of President of the Permanent Court of International Justice.* In Czech.] (Zahraniční Politika, Praha, 1928, p. 80.)

4443. MANDELSLOH (ASCHE Graf VON), *Der Antrag Österreichs auf Zulassung eines Richters* ad hoc *im Zollunionsverfahren.* (Zeitschrift für ausländisches öffentliches Recht und Völkerrecht, Band III, Nr. 4, pp. 523-528.)

5. INAUGURATION OF THE COURT.

(See E 2, pp. 261-262 ; E 3, p. 271.)

6. PREPARATION OF THE RULES OF COURT.—PROCEDURE.—TEXTS OF THE RULES AND OF THE REVISED RULES OF COURT.

(See E 2, pp. 262-263 ; E 3, pp. 271-272 ; E 4, pp. 348-349 ; E 5, pp. 317-318 ; E 6, p. 378 ; E 7, p. 381 ; E 8, p. 358 ; E 9, p. 219.)

A.—*Official Documents.*

. . . . . .

B.—*Unofficial Publications. Commentaries.*

4444. *Statut et Règlement de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale. Éléments d'interprétation.* [Par B. SCHENK Graf VON STAUFFENBERG, S. T. CROSS et G. DE JANASZ.] (Institut für ausländisches öffentliches Recht und Völkerrecht.) Berlin, Carl Heymanns Verlag, 1934. In-8°, XII+498 pages.

4445. SZENT-ISTVÁNY (BÉLA), *Az Állandó Nemzetközi Bíróság elsö ülésszaka és az általa alkotott szabályzat.* [*The first session of the Permanent Court of International Justice and the Rules of Court which it framed.* In Hungarian.] (Magyar Jogi Szemle, 1922, mai, pp. 307-310.)

4446. KERTÉSZ (ISTVÁN), *Ideiglenes jogfenntartó rendszabályok a hágai Állandó Nemzetközi Bíróság elött.* [*Requests for interim measures of protection dealt with by the P. C. I. J.* In Hungarian.] (Nemzetközi Jog Tára, 1933, Január-Februar-Március, 1-20.)

7. JURISDICTION AND EXTENSION OF JURISDICTION OF THE COURT.

A.—*Official Documents.*

(See E 2, p. 263 ; E 3, p. 272 ; E 4, p. 349 ; E 5, p. 318 ; E 6, p. 379 ; E 8, p. 359 ; E 9, pp. 219-221.)

4447. *Second Addendum à la quatrième édition de la Collection des Textes régissant la compétence de la Cour.* (Publications de la Cour, Série D, n° 6.) [Extrait du Neuvième Rapport annuel de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale (Série E, n° 9).] — *Second Addendum to the fourth edition of the Collection of Texts governing the jurisdiction of the Court.* (Publications of the Court, Series D., No. 6.) [Extract from the Ninth Annual Report of the Permanent Court of International Justice (Series E., No. 9).]

B.—*Unofficial Publications.*

(See E 2, pp. 263-264 ; E 3, pp. 272-274 ; E 4, pp. 349-351 ; E 5, pp. 319-320 ; E 6, pp. 379-381 ; E 7, pp. 382-383 ; E 8, pp. 359-361.)

4448. FRANCE-GRÈCE. — *Compromis d'arbitrage relatif à l'affaire des phares, conclu entre le Gouvernement de la République française et le Gouvernement de la République hellénique, signé à Paris le 15 juillet 1931 (échange des ratifications à Paris le 21 mars 1933).* (Revue générale de Droit international public, 40me année, 1933, 3me série, t. VI, n° 4, pp. 525-528.)

4449. *Dutch Pact raises World Court issue. Japan cannot accept compulsory submission clause because of withdrawal possibility.* (Trans-Pacific, V. 21, Mar. 20, 1933 : 15.)

4450. BAUMGARTEN (NÁNDOR), *Nemzetközi biráskodás a hágai és párizsi egyezmények alapján. [International Justice according to the Hague and Paris Agreements.* In Hungarian.] (Külügyi Szemle, 1930, juillet, pp. 308-320.)

4451. CHOW (S. R.). [CHOW KENG-SHENG, *The jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice.* (Wuchang, Wu-Han University, Social Sciences Quarterly, Vol. 1, No. 1, March 1930, pp. 149-185.) In Chinese.]

4452. GRAMSCH (WERNER), *System des für Deutschland geltenden Kriegsverhütungsrechts.* Inaugural-Dissertation.... Universität Leipzig. Detmold, Meyersche Hofbuchdruckerei, 1932. In-8°, 162 pages. [C. P. J. I., pp. 45-50.]

4453. HILL (N. L.), *The extension of the jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice by treaties.* (New York University Law Quarterly Review, Vol. 10, No. 4, 1933, June.)

4454. HORA (VÁCLAV), *Šestá konference pro mezinárodní právo soukromé v Haagu, IV : Příslusnost Stálého dvoru mezinárodní spravedlnosti při vykladu mezinárodních smluv. [The Sixth Conference of Private International Law. IV : Jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice in the interpretation of international treaties.* In Czech.] (Sborník věd právních a státních, Praha, 1929, 96. p.)

4455. HUDSON (MANLEY O.), *Obligatory jurisdiction under Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice.* (Reprinted from the Iowa Law Review, Vol. XIX, No. 2, 1934, Jan., pp. 189-217.)

4456. KROELL (J.), *Le règlement des différends internationaux relatifs à l'air* (suite). (Revue générale de Droit aérien, 2me année, t. II, 1933, n° 2, avril-mai-juin, pp. 210-239.) [Conventions prévoyant la compétence de la C. P. J. I., pp. 214-224.]

4457. PEŠKA (ZDENĚK), *Menšinová otázka v polském právu.* Praha, Právník, 1929, 470 pages. (Str. 473 : Příslušnost Stálému soudu.) [*The Minority question in Polish law.* In Czech. P. 473 : Jurisdiction of the P. C. I. J.]

4458. POLGÁR (IMRE), *Az állandó nemzetközi bíróság, mint fellebbviteli forum.* [*Jurisdiction of the Permanent Court as an appellate tribunal.* In Hungarian.] (Magyar Jogi Szemle, 1933, oct., pp. 263-267.)

4459. RALLI (GEORGES), *Essai sur le problème de l'Entente européenne.* Préface de CARLO SFORZA. Paris, A. Pedone, 1932. In-8°, 346 pages. [Compétence obligatoire de la C. P. J. I., pp. 66-68.]

4460. RUNDSTEIN (SIMON), *La Cour permanente de Justice internationale comme instance de recours.* (Recueil des cours [professés à l'] Académie de Droit international. Paris, Recueil Sirey, t. 43 de la collection, 1933, I, pp. 5-113.)

4461. TENEKIDES (C. G.), *L'épuisement des voies de recours interne comme condition préalable de l'instance internationale.* (Revue de Droit international et de Législation comparée, 60me année, 3me série, t. XIV, 1933, n° 3, pp. 514-535.) [C. P. J. I., *passim.*]

4462. ULLMANN (FRITZ), *Die ausschliessliche Zuständigkeit der Staaten nach dem Völkerrecht.* (Kölner rechtswissenschaftliche Abhandlungen, Heft 10.) Bonn und Köln, Ludwig Röhrscheid — Berlin, Georg Stilke, 1933. In-8°, XV+143 pages. [Ausschliessliche Zuständigkeit in der Praxis des Völkerbundsrates und des Ständigen Internationalen Gerichtshofs, pp. 35-51.]

4463. WOLF (FRANCIS COLT DE), *General synopsis of treaties of arbitration, conciliation, judicial settlement, security and disarmament, actually in force between countries invited to the disarmament conference.* Washington, Carnegie Endowment for international peace—Division of international law—Pamphlet 53, 1933. In-8°, X+201 pages. [P. C. I. J., *passim.*]

4464. *Les principes généraux de droit comme source du droit des gens. Rapport de M.* VERDROSS. *Observations de MM.* LE FUR, NIPPOLD, KOSTERS, BRIERLY, BORCHARD, SALVIOLI, FEDOZZI, DE LA BARRA et DE LA BRIÈRE. *Rapport final de M.* VERDROSS. (Annuaire de l'Institut de Droit international, 37, Session d'Oslo, août 1932, pp. 283-328.)

4465. *Le mouvement scientifique. Les commissions de l'Institut de Droit international à Luxembourg (août* 1933). *Les principes généraux du droit.* [La XXIme Commission .... a procédé à l'examen du texte préparé par son rapporteur, M. VERDROSS.] (Revue de Droit international, fondée et dirigée par A. DE GEOUFFRE DE LA PRADELLE, t. XIII, n° 1, VIIIme année, 1934, janv.-févr.-mars, pp. 345-353.) [Art. 38[3] du Statut de la C. P. J. I.]

4466. CASTBERG (FREDE), *Den Folkerettslige Tenknings Metode.* (Nordisk Tidsskrift for International Ret = Acta Scandinavica juris gentium, vol. 4, 1933, fasc. 3, pp. 201-221.) *Idem,* continuation. (*Ibidem,* fasc. 4, pp. 263-293.) [Art. 38 of the Statute of the P. C. I. J.]

4467. CASTBERG (FREDE), *La méthodologie du droit international public.* (Recueil des cours [professés à l'] Académie de Droit international. Paris, Recueil Sirey, t. 43 de la collection, 1933, I, pp. 313-383.) [Voir entre autres pp. 368-375 sur l'art. 38 du Statut de la C. P. J. I.]

4468. DENCKER (K.), *Der Rang der „allgemein anerkannten Regeln des Völkerrechts" gegenüber dem staatlichen Gesetzesrecht.* Greifswald, Bamberg, 1933.

4469. HÄRLE (ELFRIED), *Die allgemeinen Entscheidungsgrundlagen des Ständigen Internationalen Gerichtshofes. Eine kritisch-würdigende Untersuchung über Artikel* 38 *des Gerichtshof-Statuts.* (Völkerrechtliche Monographien, herausgegeben von HERBERT KRAUS, WALTHER SCHÜCKING, KARL STRUPP und HANS WEHBERG. Heft 10.) Berlin, Franz Vahlen, 1933. In-8°, XII + 329 pages.

4470. HEYDTE (FRIEDRICH AUGUST VON DER), *Glossen zu einer Theorie der allgemeinen Rechtsgrundsätzen.* (Die Friedens-Warte, XXXIII. Jahrg., Heft 11-12, 1933, Nov.-Dez., pp. 289-300.)

4471. KALBERLAH (KURT RUDOLF G.), *Die Rechtsnatur der „allgemein anerkannten Regeln des Völkerrechts" gemäss Artikel* 4 *der Weimarer Reichsverfassung.* Jena, rechts- und wirtschaftswiss. Dissertation. Wanzleben, Schulz, 1933. In-8°, XV + 99 pages.

4472. RABEL (ERNST), *Rechtsvergleichung und internationale Rechtsprechung.* (Zeitschrift für ausländisches und internationales Privatrecht, 1. Jahrgang, 1927, pp. 5-47.) [Art. 38 of the Statute, pp. 17, etc.]

4473. RÆSTAD (ARNOLD), « *Sedvanerett* » *og* « *Almindelige Grunnsetninger* » *i Folkeretten.* Nobelinstituttets Forelesninger. (Nordisk Tidsskrift for International Ret = Acta Scandinavica juris gentium, Vol. 4, 1933, fasc. 3, pp. 179-200.) [Art. 38 of the Statute of the P. C. I. J.]

4474. RÆSTAD (ARNOLD), « *Droit coutumier* » *et principes généraux en droit international.* Conférences faites à l'Institut Nobel. (Nordisk Tidsskrift for International Ret = Acta Scandinavica juris gentium, Vol. 4, 1933, fasc. 3, pp. 62-84.) [Art. 38 du Statut de la C. P. J. I.]

4475. RIPERT (GEORGES), *Les règles de droit civil applicables aux rapports internationaux.* (Recueil des cours [professés à l'] Académie de Droit international. Paris, Recueil Sirey, t. 44 de la collection, 1933, II, pp. 569-663.) [Art. 38 du Statut de la C. P. J. I.]

4476. SCHLOCHAUER (H. J.), *Die Theorie des abus de droit im Völkerrecht.* (Zeitschrift für Völkerrecht, XVII. Band, Heft 3, pp. 373-394.) [Art. 38 of the Statute of the P. C. I. J.]

4477. VERDROSS (ALFRED), *Die allgemeinen Rechtsgrundsätze als Völkerrechtsquelle. Zugleich ein Beitrag zum Problem der Grundnorm des positiven Völkerrechts.* (Gesellschaft, Staat und Recht. Untersuchungen zur reinen Rechtslehre. Festschrift HANS KELSEN zum 50. Geburtstage gewidmet. Wien, Julius Springer, 1931, pp. 354-365.)

4478. VERZIJL (J. H. W.). [*Study on Art.* 38 *of the Statute of the Court and a criticism of the book by* M. ELFRIED HÄRLE : Die allgemeinen Entscheidungsgrundlagen des Ständigen Internationalen Gerichtshofs. In Dutch.] (Themis, 1934, 2e stuk, pp. 1-15.)

4479. VISSCHER (CHARLES DE), *Contribution à l'étude des sources du droit international.* (Revue de Droit international et de Législation comparée, 60me année, 3me série, tome XIV, 1933, n° 3, pp. 395-420.) [Statut de la Cour, art. 38, *passim.*]

8. DIPLOMATIC PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF JUDGES AND OFFICIALS OF THE REGISTRY.

(See E 2, p. 348 [No. 1292] ; E 3, p. 314 [No. 1847] ; E 4, p. 351 ; E 5, p. 320 ; E 6, p. 381 ; E 7, pp. 383-384 ; E 8, p. 361 ; E 9, p. 221.)

4480. AUBAIN (L.), *Un nouveau protocole de Vienne ?* (Revue de Droit international et de Législation comparée, 3me série, t. XV, 61me année, 1934, n° 1, pp. 129-143. [Situation extérieure de la C. P. J. I.]

4481. BALZ (HANS RUDOLF), *Die besonderen Staatenvertreter und ihre völkerrechtliche Stellung. Ein Beitrag zum Versuch einer Kodifikation der völkerrechtlichen Immunitätsrechte.* Dissertation der Hessischen Ludwigs Universität. Giessen, Justus Christ, 1931. 8°, 304 pages. [P. C. I. J., pp. 262-272.]

4482. GENET (RAOUL), *Un problème de préséances. La Cour permanente de Justice internationale et ses membres devant la hiérarchie diplomatique traditionnelle.* (Revue de Droit international et de Législation comparée, 3me série, t. XIV, 60me année, 1933, n° 2, pp. 254-281.)

4483. « WARGANEUS », *En protokollsfråga ?* (Nordisk Tidsskrift for International Ret = Acta Scandinavica juris gentium, Vol. 4, fasc. 4, 1933, pp. 310-316.)

4484. « WARGANEUS », *Un problème de préséances ?* (Nordisk Tidsskrift for International Ret = Acta Scandinavica juris gentium, Vol. 4, fasc. 4, 1933, pp. 158-165.)

9. ORGANIZATION OF THE REGISTRY OF THE COURT.

(See E 7, p. 384.)

10. Premises for the Court in the Palace of Peace.

(See E 9, pp. 221-222.)

4485. *Wet van den 24sten November* 1932, *tot wijziging en verhooging van het derde hoofdstuk der Rijksbegrooting voor het dienstjaar* 1932. *Renteloos voorschot ten behoeve van een verbeterde huisvesting van het Permanente Hof van Internationale Justitie.* [Dutch Act of Parliament of Nov. 24th, 1932.... Loan free of interest for the purpose of effecting the improvements required for the accommodation of the P. C. I. J.] (Staatsblad van het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden, 1932, n° 559.)

C.—THE JUDICIAL AND ADVISORY FUNCTIONS OF THE COURT.

1. Acts and Documents relating to Judgments and Opinions.

(See E 2, pp. 264-266 ; E 3, pp. 274-275 ; E 4, p. 352 ; E 5, p. 321 ; E 6, pp. 382-383 ; E 7, pp. 385-386 ; E 8, pp. 361-362 ; E 9, pp. 222-223.)

[Publications de la] Cour permanente de Justice internationale. Série C. Plaidoiries, Exposés oraux et Documents. Nos 62-69. — [Publications of the] Permanent Court of International Justice. Series C. Pleadings, Oral Statements and Documents. Nos. 62-69. Leyde, Sijthoff, 1933-1934. In-8°.
[*Continuation.*]

4486. XXVIme session — 1933. N° 62. *Statut juridique du Groënland oriental. Arrêt du* 5 *avril* 1933. (Série A/B, fasc. n° 53.) *Requête introductive d'instance. Mémoire danois. — Contre-Mémoire norvégien.* — XXVIth session—1933. No. 62. *Legal status of Eastern Greenland. Judgment of April 5th,* 1933. (Series A./B., Fasc. No. 53.) *Application instituting proceedings. Danish Case.—Norwegian Counter-Case.*

4487. XXVIme session — 1933. N° 63. *Statut juridique du Groënland oriental. Arrêt du* 5 *avril* 1933. (Série A/B, fasc. n° 53.) *Réplique danoise. — Duplique norvégienne.* — XXVIth session—1933. No. 63. *Legal status of Eastern Greenland. Judgment of April 5th,* 1933. (Series A./B., Fasc. No. 53.) *Danish Reply.—Norwegian Rejoinder.*

4488. XXVIme session — 1933. N° 64. *Statut juridique du Groënland oriental. Arrêt du* 5 *avril* 1933. (Série A/B, fasc. n° 53.) *Annexes au Mémoire danois et à la Réplique danoise.* — XXVIth session—1933. No. 64. *Legal status of Eastern Greenland. Judgment of April 5th,* 1933. (Series A./B., Fasc. No. 53.) *Annexes to the Danish Case and to the Danish Reply.*

4489. XXVIme session — 1933. N° 65. *Statut juridique du Groënland oriental. Arrêt du* 5 *avril* 1933. (Série A/B, fasc. n° 53.) *Annexes au Contre-Mémoire norvégien et à la Duplique norvégienne.* — XXVIth session—1933. No. 65. *Legal status of Eastern Greenland. Judgment of April 5th,* 1933. (Series A./B., Fasc. No. 53.) *Annexes to the Norwegian Counter-Case and to the Norwegian Rejoinder.*

4490. XXVIme session — 1933. N° 66. *Statut juridique du Groënland oriental. Arrêt du 5 avril 1933.* (Série A/B, fasc. n° 53.) *Procès-verbaux des séances publiques. — Plaidoiries.* — XXVIth session—1933. No. 66. *Legal status of Eastern Greenland. Judgment of April 5th, 1933.* (Series A./B., Fasc. No. 53.) *Minutes of public sittings.—Oral statements.*

4491. XXVIme session — 1933. N° 67. *Statut juridique du Groënland oriental. Arrêt du 5 avril 1933.* (Série A/B, fasc. n° 53.) *Répliques et dupliques orales. — Documents déposés. — Correspondance.* — XXVIth session—1933. No. 67. *Legal status of Eastern Greenland. Judgment of April 5th, 1933.* (Series A./B., Fasc. No. 53.) *Oral replies and rejoinders.—Documents deposited.—Correspondence.*

4492. XXVIme session — 1933. Annexe aux nos 62-67. *Statut juridique du Groënland oriental. Arrêt du 5 avril 1933.* (Série A/B, fasc. n° 53.) *Cartes.* — XXVIth session. Annex to Nos. 62-67. *Legal status of Eastern Greenland. Judgment of April 5th, 1933.* (Series A./B., Fasc. No. 53.) *Maps.*

4493. XXVIIIme session — 1933. N° 68. *Appels contre certains jugements du Tribunal arbitral mixte hungaro-tchécoslovaque (requêtes retirées ultérieurement). Ordonnance du 12 mai 1933.* (Série A/B, fasc. n° 56.) — XXVIIIth session—1933. No. 68. *Appeals from certain judgments of the Hungaro-Czechoslovak Mixed Arbitral Tribunal (Applications eventually withdrawn). Order of May 12th, 1933.* (Series A./B., Fasc. No. 56.)

4494. XXVIIIme session — 1933. N° 69. *Affaire relative au statut juridique du territoire du sud-est du Groënland (requêtes retirées ultérieurement). Ordonnances des 2 et 3 août 1932 et 11 mai 1933.* (Série A/B, fasc. nos 48 et 55.) — XXVIIIth session—1933. No. 69. *Case concerning the legal status of the South-Eastern territory of Greenland (Applications eventually withdrawn). Orders of August 2nd and 3rd, 1932, and May 11th, 1933.* (Series A./B., Fasc. Nos. 48 and 55.)

4495. *Den norske regjerings motinnlegg angående den rettslige status for visse deler av Østgrønland. Fremlagt for den faste domstol for mellemfolkelig rettspleie 15 Mars 1932. Med bilag.* Oversettelse. Oslo, Trykt i Fabritius & Sønners boktrykkeri, 1932. In-4°, 325 = 96 = 53 pages. [Translation of the Norwegian Counter-Memorial in the Eastern Greenland case.]

4496. *Den norske regjerings duplikk angående den rettslige status for visse deler av Østgrønland. Fremlagt for den faste domstol for mellemfolkelig rettspleie 14 Oktober 1932.* Oversettelse. Oslo, Grøndahl & Søns boktrykkeri, 1933. In-4°, 329 pages. [Translation of the Norwegian Rejoinder in the Eastern Greenland case.]

4497. *Bilag til den norske regjerings duplikk angående den rettslige status for visse deler av Østgrønland. Fremlagt for den faste domstol for mellemfolkelig rettspleie 14 Oktober 1932.* Oslo, Centraltrykkeriet, 1932. In-4°, 564 pages. [Translation of the Annexes to the Norwegian Rejoinder in the Eastern Greenland case.]

2. The Texts of Judgments and Opinions.

A.—*Official Texts.*

(See E 2, pp. 267-268 ; E 3, p. 275 ; E 4, p. 353 ; E 5, pp. 322-323 ; E 6, p. 383 ; E 7, p. 386 ; E 8, pp. 362-363 ; E 9, pp. 223-225.)

[Publications de la] Cour permanente de Justice internationale. Série A/B. Arrêts, Ordonnances et Avis consultatifs. Fascicules nos 57-62. — [Publications of the] Permanent Court of International Justice. Series A./B. Judgments, Orders and Advisory Opinions. Fascicules Nos. 57-62. Leyde, S. Ithoff, 1933-1934. In-8°. [*Continuation.*]

4498. Fasc. n° 57. *Affaire relative à l'administration du prince von Pless (prorogation). Ordonnance du 4 juillet* 1933. 1933. *Order of July 4th,* 1933. Fasc. No. 57. *Case concerning the Administration of the Prince von Pless (prorogation).*

4499. Fasc. n° 58. *Affaire concernant la réforme agraire polonaise et la minorité allemande (mesures conservatoires). Ordonnance du 29 juillet* 1933. XXIXme session. 1933. XXIXth Session. *Order of July 29th,* 1933. Fasc. No. 58. *Case concerning the Polish agrarian reform and the German minority (interim measures of protection).*

4500. Fasc. n° 59. *Affaire relative à l'administration du prince von Pless. Ordonnance du 2 déc.* 1933. XXXme session. 1933. XXXth session. *Order of Dec. 2nd,* 1933. Fasc. No. 59. *Case concerning the Administration of the Prince von Pless.*

4501. Fasc. n° 60. *Affaire concernant la réforme agraire polonaise et la minorité allemande. Ordonnance du 2 déc.* 1933. XXXme session. 1933. XXXth session. *Order of Dec. 2nd,* 1933. Fasc. No. 60. *Case concerning the Polish agrarian reform and the German minority.*

4502. Fasc. n° 61. *Appel contre une sentence du Tribunal arbitral mixte hungaro-tchécoslovaque (Université Peter Pázmány c/ État tchécoslovaque). Arrêt du* 15 *déc.* 1933. XXXme session. 1933. XXXth session. *Judgment of Dec. 15th,* 1933. Fasc. No. 61. *Appeal from a judgment of the Hungaro-Czechoslovak Mixed Arbitral Tribunal (the Peter Pázmány University v. the State of Czechoslovakia).*

4503. Fasc. n° 62. *Affaire franco-hellénique des phares. Arrêt du* 17 *mars* 1934. XXXIme session. 1934. XXXIst session. *Judgment of March 17th,* 1934. Fasc. No. 62. *Lighthouses case between France and Greece.*

B.—*Unofficial Publications* (in extenso *or summarized*).

(See E 2, pp. 268-276 ; E 3, pp. 276-277 ; E 4, pp. 354-357 ; E 5, pp. 323-324 ; E 6, pp. 384-387 ; E 7, pp. 386-388 ; E 8, pp. 363-367 ; E 9, pp. 225-227.)

4504. *Entscheidungen des Ständigen Internationalen Gerichtshofs, nach der Zeitfolge geordnet. Ausgabe in deutscher Übersetzung,*

unter Leitung des Institutsdirektors Prof. Dr. [W.] SCHÜCKING, *herausgeg. von dem Institut für Internationales Recht in Kiel.* IX. Band, enthaltend drei Urteile, zwei Verfügungen und zwei Rechtsgutachten aus dem Jahre 1932. Leiden, A. W. Sijthoff [1933]. In-8°, 380 pages.

INHALTSVERZEICHNIS.

4505. *Affaire concernant le paiement de divers emprunts serbes émis en France. Texte de l'Arrêt n°* 14 *de la C. P. J. I.* (Communication n° 344 (1933, 1er août) de l'Association nationale des Porteurs français de Valeurs mobilières.)

4506. *Affaire relative au paiement, en or, des emprunts fédéraux brésiliens émis en France.* Texte de l'Arrêt n° 15 de la C. P. J. I. (Communication n° 343 (1933, 1er août) de l'Association nationale des Porteurs français de Valeurs mobilières.)

4507. FACHIRI (A. P.), *Decisions, opinions, and awards of International Tribunals. Judgments and Advisory Opinions of the Permanent Court of International Justice.* [I :] *Case of the free zones of Upper Savoy.* [II :] *Interpretation of the Memel Statute (Preliminary Objection).* [III :] *Legal status of South-Eastern Greenland.* [IV :] *Interpretation of the Memel Statute.* [V :] *Interpretation of the Convention of 1919 concerning employment of women during the night.* [VI :] *Administration of the Prince von Pless (Preliminary Objection).* [VII :] *Legal Status of Eastern Greenland.* (The British Year Book of International Law, 14th year of issue, 1933, pp. 160-180.)

4508. *Giurisprudenza internazionale .... Francia e Svizzera.* [*Texte français de l'Arrêt de la Cour du 7 juin 1932 dans l'affaire des zones franches de la Haute-Savoie et du Pays de Gex.*] (Rivista di Diritto internazionale, Anno XXV, Serie III, Vol. XII (1933), Fasc. II-III, 1° aprile-30 settembre, pp. 184-233.)

4509. *Dom avsagt 5 april 1933 av den faste domstol for mellemfolkelig rettspleie i saken angående den rettslige status for visse deler av Østgrønland.* Oslo, det Mallingske bogtrykkeri, 1933. In-8°, 63 pages. [Oversettelse.] [Translation of the Judgment of the P. C. I. J. in the Eastern Greenland case.]

4510. *Mouvement jurisprudentiel. Cour permanente de Justice internationale. Statut juridique du Groënland oriental* (5 *avril* 1933). [Texte de l'arrêt de la Cour.] (Revue de Droit international, fondée et dirigée par A. DE GEOUFFRE DE LA PRADELLE, t. XIII, n° 1, VIIIme année, 1934, janv.-févr.-mars, pp. 300-344.)

4511. *Cour permanente de Justice internationale. Affaire franco-hellénique des phares.* (Revue de Droit international, de Sciences diplomatiques et politiques, fondée et publiée par ANTOINE SOTTILE, 12me année, n° 1, 1934, janv.-mars, pp. 74-76.)

3. EFFECTS OF JUDGMENTS AND OPINIONS.

(See E 2, pp. 276-292 ; E 3, pp. 277-279 ; E 4, pp. 357-358 ; E 5, pp. 324-325 ; E 7, pp. 388-389 ; E 8, pp. 367-370 ; E 9, pp. 227-230.)

ADVISORY OPINION OF DECEMBER 8th, 1927. JURISDICTION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION OF THE DANUBE BETWEEN GALATZ AND BRAILA.

4512. *Commission européenne du Danube. Résolutions adoptées dans la session extraordinaire du 25 juin 1933 tenue au Semmering (Autriche) et dans la session ordinaire d'automne 1933. Juridiction de la Commission. I. Modus vivendi. II. Déclaration.* [III.] *Instructions pour la mise en application....* (Voir pp. 5-8.)

4513. *Commission européenne du Danube. Session extraordinaire tenue au Semmering (Autriche) le 25 juin* 1933. *Protocole. Séance du 25 juin* 1933. [Le Président expose que, conformément à la résolution prise à Galatz à la dernière session plénière, il a convoqué ses collègues en session extraordinaire afin de procéder à la signature du *modus vivendi*, signé *ad referendum* à Paris le 13 mars 1932.... M. CONTZESCO rappelle que.... Les délégués de France, de Grande-Bretagne et d'Italie font des déclarations identiques.... En conséquence, les quatre membres de la Commission européenne du Danube ont procédé à la signature du *modus vivendi* et de la déclaration annexe dans la teneur suivante : .... I. *Modus vivendi*. II. Déclaration. Le délégué de France demande que.... Les délégués de Grande-Bretagne et d'Italie et le Président, délégué de Roumanie, déclarent adhérer....] (Voir pp. 145-148 des P.-V.)

JUDGMENT OF JULY 12th, 1929. CASE CONCERNING THE PAYMENT OF VARIOUS SERBIAN LOANS ISSUED IN FRANCE.

4514. *Emprunts serbes.... Emprunts de l'*Ouprava Fondova.... *Emprunt de la Société serbe de la Croix-Rouge. Conclusion d'un accord pour le règlement des arriérés et la réorganisation du service courant des emprunts. Texte de la convention, signée à Paris le* 31 *mars* 1930. [*Signée par le ministre des Finances du Gouvernement yougoslave et ratifiée par le Gouvernement yougoslave.*] (Communication n° 349 (du 18 avril 1930) de l'Association nationale des Porteurs français de Valeurs mobilières.)

JUDGMENT OF JULY 12th, 1929. CASE CONCERNING THE PAYMENT IN GOLD OF THE BRAZILIAN FEDERAL LOANS ISSUED IN FRANCE.

4515. Estados Unidos do Brasil. *Decreto N° 21.113 de 2 de março de* 1932. *Autoriza operações de credito para regularizar o pagamento dos juros de determinados emprestimos enternos, o pagamento de titulos sorteados e liquidar outros compromissos inclusive os decorrentes da sentença do Tribunal de Haya.* (Diario Oficial. Estados Unidos do Brazil, Ano LXXI, N. 53, 1932, 5 de março, pp. 3978-3980.)

4516. *Emprunts fédéraux brésiliens. Règlement des arriérés en suspens, antérieurs à oct.* 1931. *Consolidations des coupons à échoir d'oct.* 1931 *à oct.* 1934. (Communication n° 364, du 31 mars 1932, de l'Association nationale des Porteurs français de Valeurs mobilières.)

4517. *Emprunts brésiliens émis en France. Emprunts de l'État fédéral, des états particuliers, des municipalités et des sociétés privées.* (Communication n° 377, du 2 févr. 1934, de l'Association nationale des Porteurs français de Valeurs mobilières.)

ADVISORY OPINION OF DECEMBER 11th, 1931. ACCESS TO, AND ANCHORAGE IN, THE PORT OF DANZIG, OF POLISH WAR VESSELS.— ADVISORY OPINION OF FEBRUARY 4th, 1932. TREATMENT OF POLISH NATIONALS AND OTHER PERSONS OF POLISH ORIGIN OR SPEECH IN THE DANZIG TERRITORY.

4518. *Ville libre de Dantzig.* I.... II. *Arrangement au sujet de l'utilisation du port de Dantzig par la Pologne et accord au sujet du traitement des ressortissants polonais et autres personnes d'origine ou de langue polonaise sur le territoire de la Ville libre. Lettre, en date du* 5 *août* 1933, *du Haut-Commissaire de la Société des Nations....* Annexe 1. *Arrangement.* Annexe 2. *Protocole final.* Annexe 3. *Accord.* (Journal officiel [de la] S. d. N., XIV^me^ année, n° 10, 1ère partie, 1933, oct., pp. 1156-1161.)

4519. *Free City of Danzig.* I.... II. *Arrangement concerning the utilization of the Port of Danzig by Poland and Agreement relating to the treatment of Polish nationals and other persons of Polish origin or speech in the territory of the Free City. Letter, dated August 5th,* 1933, *from the High Commissioner of the League in Danzig....* Annex 1. *Arrangement.* Annex 2. *Final Protocol.* Annex 3. *Agreement.* (Official Journal [of the] L. N., XIVth Year, No. 10, 1st part, 1933, Oct., pp. 1156-1161.)

4520. *Conseil de la Société des Nations. 76^me^ session. Genève, 22-29 sept.* 1933. *3^me^ séance, 28 sept.* 1933. 3325. *Ville libre de Dantzig. Utilisation du port de Dantzig par la Pologne [et traitement des ressortissants polonais et autres personnes d'origine ou de langue polonaise à Dantzig].* Sir JOHN SIMON *présente le rapport et le projet de résolution suivants....* M. RAUSCHNING.... M. BECK.... M. VON KELLER.... M. BIANCHERI.... M. PAUL BONCOUR .... Le PRÉSIDENT.... *Le projet de résolution est adopté.* (Journal officiel [de la] S. d. N., XIV^me^ année, n° 11, 1ère partie, 1933, nov., pp. 1330-1333.)

4521. *Council of the League of Nations. 76th session. Geneva, Sept. 22nd-29th,* 1933. *3rd meeting, Sept. 28th,* 1933. 3325. *Free City of Danzig. Utilisation of the Port of Danzig by Poland [and treatment of Polish nationals and other persons of Polish origin or speech in Danzig]. Sir* JOHN SIMON *presented the following report and draft resolution....* M. RAUSCHNING.... M. BECK.... M. VON KELLER .... M. BIANCHERI.... M. PAUL BONCOUR.... The PRESIDENT.... *The draft resolution was adopted.* (Official Journal [of the] L. N., XIVth Year, No. 11, 1st part, 1933, Nov., pp. 1330-1333.)

4522. *Ville libre de Dantzig.* I. *Arrangement au sujet de l'utilisation du port de Dantzig par la Pologne et accord au sujet du traitement des ressortissants polonais et autres personnes d'origine ou de langue polonaise sur le territoire de la Ville libre. Lettre du Haut-Commissaire de la S. d. N. à Dantzig au Secrétaire général de la S. d. N.* (18 *sept.* 1933). *Protocole. Annexe.* (Journal officiel de la] S. d. N., XV^me^ année, n° 1, 1934, janv., pp. 27-31.)

4523. *Free City of Danzig.* I. *Arrangement concerning the utilization of the Port of Danzig by Poland and Agreement relating to the treatment of Polish nationals and other persons of Polish origin or speech in the territory of the Free City. Letter from the High Commissioner of the L. N. at Danzig to the Secretary-General of the L. N.* (*Sept. 18th,* 1933). *Protocol. Annex.* (Official Journal [of the] L. N., XVth Year, No. 1, 1934, Jan., pp. 27-31.)

JUDGMENT OF JUNE 7th, 1932. CASE CONCERNING THE FREE ZONES OF UPPER SAVOY AND THE DISTRICT OF GEX.

FRANCE.

4524. *Projet de loi portant ouverture au ministère des Affaires étrangères des crédits nécessaires pour couvrir les dépenses des négociations franco-suisses relatives au régime douanier à instituer en faveur des zones franches de la Haute-Savoie et du Pays de Gex.... Exposé des motifs.... Projet de loi.* (Journal officiel de la République française, Chambre des Députés. Session extraordinaire de 1933, n° 2581. Annexe au procès-verbal de la première séance du 23 nov. 1933, pp. 258-259.)

4525. *Sentence arbitrale du 1er décembre 1933 relative à l'importation en Suisse des produits des zones franches du Pays de Gex et de la Haute-Savoie. Affaire des zones franches de la Haute-Savoie et du Pays de Gex. Sentence arbitrale. Règlement concernant les importations en Suisse des produits des zones franches.* Annexe. [Signé : ÖSTEN UNDÉN, JOHN BALDWIN, LÓPEZ OLIVÁN, STAFFAN SÖDERBLOM.] (Journal officiel de la République française, 75me année, n° 293, 1933, 15 déc., pp. 12441-12446.) — *Idem*, suite et fin.... (*Ibidem*, n° 294, 1933, 16 déc., p. 12479.)

4526. [*Arrêté portant*] *délimitation des zones franches de la Haute-Savoie et du Pays de Gex.* (Journal officiel de la République française, Lois et décrets, n° 294, 1933, 16 déc., p. 12481.) — *Idem, Rectificatif.* (*Ibidem*, n° 298, 1933, 21 déc., p. 12640.)

4527. SÉNAT. *Rétablissement des zones franches de Haute-Savoie et du Pays de Gex.* (*Adoption d'un projet de loi.*) (Journal officiel de la République française, Débats parlementaires, Sénat, n° 133, 24 déc., pp. 2113-2118.)

4528. *Loi* [*du 27 décembre 1933*] *portant fixation de l'organisation douanière et fiscale des territoires français visés par l'arrêt de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale du 7 juin 1932.* (Journal officiel de la République française, 75me année, n° 304, 1933, 29 déc., pp. 13016-13017.)

4529. *Décret relatif à l'organisation des zones franches du Pays de Gex et de la Haute-Savoie.* (Journal officiel de la République française, 75me année, n° 305, 1933, 30 déc., pp. 13106-13109.)

4530. *Décret désignant les membres français de la commission franco-suisse.* (Journal officiel de la République française, 75me année, n° 306, 1933, 31 déc., p. 13174.)

4531. [*Décret fixant les*] *Conditions de recrutement des deux premiers titulaires des sous-préfectures de Gex et de Saint-Julien-en-Genevois.* (Journal officiel de la République française, Lois et décrets, n° 306, 1933, 31 déc., p. 13174.)

4532. [*Décret portant*] *Classement des sous-préfectures de Gex et de Saint-Julien-en-Genevois.* (Journal officiel de la République française, Lois et décrets, n° 306, 1933, 31 déc., p. 13174.)

4533. [*Décret fixant les*] *Attributions des bureaux de douane des zones franches du Pays de Gex et de la Haute-Savoie.* (Journal officiel de la République française, Lois et décrets, n° 3, 1934, 5 janv., p. 84.)

4534. [*Décret relatif à l'*] *Application dans les zones franches du Pays de Gex et de la Haute-Savoie des dispositions de la loi du* 1er *déc.* 1929 *sur le commerce des blés.* (Journal officiel de la République française, Lois et décrets, n° 305, 1933, 30 déc., p. 13130.) *Idem, Rectificatif.* (*Ibidem*, n° 5, 1934, 7 janv., p. 159.)

SWITZERLAND.

4535. [I.] *Arrêté du Conseil fédéral mettant en vigueur le règlement sur les importations en Suisse des produits des zones franches de la Haute-Savoie et du Pays de Gex.* (*Du 22 déc.* 1933.) [II.] *Sentence arbitrale concernant les importations en Suisse des produits des zones franches de la Haute-Savoie et du Pays de Gex.* [III.] *Règlement concernant les importations en Suisse des produits des zones franches.* (Recueil des lois fédérales, 1933, n° 46, 27 déc., pp. 1027-1052.]

4536. [*Commission permanente franco-suisse prévue par l'article 7 du règlement concernant les importations en Suisse des produits des zones franches : Ont été nommés membres de la commission....*] (Extrait des délibérations du Conseil fédéral, Feuille fédérale, 86me année, vol. I, 1934, 17 janv., p. 53.)

4537. *Affaire des zones franches de la Haute-Savoie et du Pays de Gex. Sentence arbitrale du* 1er *décembre* 1933. Genève, « Journal de Genève », 1933. In-8°, 28 pages.

ADVISORY OPINION OF NOVEMBER 15th, 1932. INTERPRETATION OF THE CONVENTION OF 1919 CONCERNING EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN DURING THE NIGHT.

4538. *Conseil d'administration du Bureau international du Travail.* 61me *session. Févr.* 1933. 2me *séance.* 1er *févr.* 1933. *Quatrième question à l'ordre du jour. Consultation de la C. P. J. I. sur l'interprétation de la Convention concernant le travail de nuit des femmes.* (*Requête du Gouvernement allemand.*) *Le Directeur rappelle.... Le Conseil décide d'ajourner l'examen de cette question....* (P.-V. de la 61me session, p. 19.) — *Idem, Documents ; Annexes ; Appendices.* (*Ibidem*, pp. 81-84.)

4539. *Governing Body of the International Labour Office.* 61st *session. Febr.* 1933. 2nd *sitting. Feb.* 1st, 1933. *Fourth Item on the Agenda. Consultation of the P. C. I. J. on the interpretation of the Convention concerning the employment of women during the night.* (*Request of the German Government.*) *The Director said.... The Council decided to postpone the question....* (Minutes of the 61st session, p. 19.)—*Idem, Documents ; Annexes ; Appendices.* (*Ibidem*, pp. 81-84.)

4540. *Conseil d'administration du Bureau international du Travail.* 62me *session. Avril* 1933. 1ère *séance, 27 avril* 1933. *Cinquième question à l'ordre du jour. Consultation de la C. P. J. I. sur l'interprétation de la Convention concernant le travail de nuit des femmes. Le Directeur rappelle....* M. MERTENS.... M. NORMAN.... M. ENGEL .... M. PIQUENARD.... M. OERSTED.... M. HAYDAY.... *Le Président....* M. DE MICHELIS.... Mme DE PALENCIA.... *Le Conseil ajourne .... l'examen....* (P.-V. de la 62me session, pp. 15-18

[= 148-151].) — *Idem*, *Appendice* V. (*Ibidem*, p. 60 [= p. 193].) Voir aussi *Ibidem*, pp. 95-96 [= 228-229].

4541. *Governing Body of the International Labour Office. 62nd session. April* 1933. *1st sitting, April 27th,* 1933. *Fifth Item on the Agenda. Consultation of the P. C. J. J. on the interpretation of the Convention concerning the employment of women during the night. The Director said....* M. MERTENS.... M. NORMAN.... M. ENGEL.... M. PIQUENARD.... M. OERSTED.... M. HAYDAY.... *The Chairman....* M. DE MICHELIS.... Mrs. DE PALENCIA.... *The Governing Body postponed consideration of the proposal....* (Minutes, pp. 15-18 [= pp. 148-151].)—*Idem*, *Appendix* V. (*Ibidem*, p. 60 [= p. 193].) See also *Ibidem*, pp. 95-96 [= pp. 228-229].

4542. *Conseil d'administration du Bureau international du Travail. 64me session. Oct.* 1933. *2me séance,* 23 *oct.* 1933. *Sixième question à l'ordre du jour. Revision éventuelle de la Convention concernant le travail de nuit des femmes. Le Directeur expose....* M. MAVAUT.... M. HAYDAY.... M. LEGGETT.... *Le Président....* M. JOUHAUX.... M. SCHÜRCH.... M. GÉRARD.... M. MERTENS.... *Décisions du Conseil....* (P.-V. de la 64me session, pp. 17-23 [= pp. 330-336].) *Idem*, *Annexe.* (*Ibidem*, pp. 116-131 [= pp. 429-444].)

4543. *Governing Body of the International Labour Office. 64th session. Oct.* 1933. *2nd sitting, Oct. 23rd,* 1933. *Sixth Item on the Agenda. Possible revision of the Convention concerning employment of women during the night. The Director said....* M. MAVAUT.... M. HAYDAY.... M. LEGGETT.... *The President....* M. JOUHAUX.... M. SCHÜRCH.... M. GÉRARD.... M. MERTENS.... *Decisions of the Governing Body....* (Minutes of the 64th session, pp. 17-23 [= pp. 330-336].) *Idem*, *Appendix.* (*Ibidem*, pp. 116-131 [= pp. 429-444].)

JUDGMENT OF APRIL 5th, 1933. THE LEGAL STATUS OF EASTERN GREENLAND.

NORWAY.

4544. Kongelig resolusjon. 1933. 7 april.

De ved kongelige resolusjoner av 10 juli og 17 juli 1931, 10 juni, 7 juli og 12 juli 1932 trufne bestemmelser angående Eirik Raudes land på Øst-Grønland og en del av Sydøst-Grønland opheves. (Norsk Lovtidende, 2nen avdeling, 1933, p. 134.)

4545. *Innstilling* (S. *nr.* 166, 1933) *fra den utvidede* (*norske*) *utenriks-og konstitusjonskomité angående Grønlandssaken.*

4546. *Innstilling* (*O. XXX.* 1933) *fra* (*den norske*) *protokollkomitéen angående den konstitusjonelle side ved Grønlandssaken.*

4547. *Norvège. La liquidation du différend au sujet du Groënland.* (Affaires étrangères, 25 juillet 1933, pp. 434-436.)

4. WORKS AND ARTICLES ON JUDGMENTS AND OPINIONS.

(See E 2, pp. 292-300 ; E 3, pp. 279-283 ; E 4, pp. 358-364 ; E 5, pp. 325-330 ; E 6, pp. 388-394 ; E 7, pp. 389-394 ; E 8, pp. 370-379 ; E 9, pp. 230-237.)

4548. BAUMGARTEN (NÁNDOR), *A nemzetközi bíróság ujabb* (1929-1930. *évi*) *joggyakorlata. Irta és a Magyar Jogászegylet* 1930. *március* 4-*iki ülésén elöadta.* [*Recent jurisprudence* (1929-1930) *of the P. C. I. J.* In Hungarian.] (Magyar Jogászegyleti Értekezések, 1931. junius hó. Uj folyam XXII. kötet, 124. füzet. Budapest, 1931, pp. 369-430.)

4549. GENET (R.), *Précis de jurisprudence de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale.* Accompagné des textes concernant la Cour et de tables. Paris, Recueil Sirey, 1933. In-8°, 288 pages.

4550. GEÖCZE (BERTALAN), *A hágai Állandó Nemzetközi törvényszék jogi véleményei.* [*The advisory opinions of the P. C. I. J.* In Hungarian.] (Nemzetközi Jog Tára, 1930, Dec., pp. 118-132.)

4551. GEÖCZE (BERTALAN), *Az Állandó Nemzetközi Törvényszék* 12-16 *sz. itélete a hatsákör szempontjából.* [*Judgments Nos.* 12-16 *considered from the standpoint of jurisdiction of the P. C. I. J.* In Hungarian.] (Nemzetközi Jog Tára, 1930, Sept., pp. 65-77.)

4552. GODYEVATZ (ANKA). [*Les principes et les règles du droit international qui se dégagent de la jurisprudence de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale.* (Bibliothèque de l'Association yougoslave de Droit international, V.) Beograd, 1932. En serbe.]

4553. GODYEVATZ (ANKA). [*Les principes fondamentaux de la jurisprudence de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale.* (Bibliothèque de l'Association yougoslave de Droit international, II.) Beograd, 1932. En serbe.] In-8°, 14 pages.

4554. GUGGENHEIM (PAUL), *Die Fortbildung des internationalen Rechts durch den Weltgerichtshof.* (Die Friedens-Warte, XXXIV. Jahrg., Nr. 1, 1934, Jan.-März, pp. 18-19.)

4555. HAMMARSKJÖLD (Å.), *La Cour permanente de Justice internationale et le droit international privé.* (Revue critique de Droit international, XXX, n° 2, 1934, avril-juin, pp. 315-344.)

4556. HAMMARSKJÖLD (Å.), *The World Court in 1933.* (Headway, Vol. XVI, No. 1, 1934, Jan., pp. 8-9.)

4557. HOSTIE (J.), *Les affaires de communications devant la Cour permanente de Justice internationale. Affaire du* Wimbledon, *aff. Mavromatis, aff. du* Lotus. (Revue de Droit international, fondée et dirigée par A. de GEOUFFRE DE LA PRADELLE, VII^me^ année, t. XII, 1933, n° 3, juillet-août-sept., pp. 58-129.)

4558. HOSTIE (JEAN), *Questions de principe relatives au statut international de Dantzig.* (Revue de Droit international et de Législation comparée, 3^me^ série, t. XV, 1933, n° 4, pp. 572-614.) — *Idem, suite.* (*Ibidem*, 1934, n° 1, pp. 77-128.) [C. P. J. I., *passim.*]

4559. HUDSON (MANLEY O.), *The Twelfth Year of the Permanent Court of International Justice.* (American Journal of International Law, Vol. 28, No. 1, 1934, Jan., pp. 1-18.)

4559 a. LAUTERPACHT (H.), *The development of international law by the Permanent Court of International Justice.* London [etc.], Longmans, Green and Co., 1934. In-8°, VIII+111 pages.

4560. M. (J. B.), *Work of the International Court reviewed.* (Rocky Mountain Law Review, 5 : 155, 1933, March.)

4561. *O., Permanent Court of International Justice.* (The British Year Book of International Law, 14th Year of issue, 1933, pp. 147-148.)

4562. *O., Reports of the decisions of the Permanent Court of International Justice.* (The British Year Book of International Law, 14th Year of issue, 1933, p. 147.)

4563. *Recueil général, périodique et critique des décisions, conventions et lois relatives au droit international public et privé.* Recueil fondé et dirigé par ALBERT DE LA PRADELLE. Partie I: *Cour permanente de Justice internationale....* Paris, Les Éditions internationales, 1934. [A partir du 1er juin 1934.]

4564. REVEL (GEORGES), *La jurisprudence de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale, sur sa compétence en matière d'intérêts privés.* Paris, Imprimerie Les Presses modernes, 1933. Concours d'agrégation des Facultés de droit (section du droit public), octobre 1932. Composition écrite .... rédigée par Georges Revel, le 20 oct. 1932. In-8°, 21 pages.

4565. WENINGER (LÁSZLÓ), *Az Állandó Nemzetközi Bíróság eddigi gyakorlata. [The jurisprudence of the Permanent Court of International Justice.* In Hungarian.] (Jogállam 1922, avril-mai, pp. 222-225.)

4566. *Z judikatury Stálého dvoru mezinárodní spravedlnosti v Haagu. [Selections from the jurisprudence of the Permanent Court of International Justice.* In Czech.] (Zahraniční Politika, Praha, 1933, p. 1691.)

4567. *První rozsudek Stálého dvoru mezinárodní spravedlnosti. [First judgment of the Permanent Court of International Justice.* In Czech.] (Zahraniční Politika, Praha, 1923, p. 1089.)

4568. *Dobré zdání Stálého dvoru mezinárodní spravedlnosti v otázce vypovídání německých kolonistů Polskem. [Advisory opinion of the Permanent Court of International Justice in the case of the German settlers in Poland.* In Czech.] (Zahraniční Politika, Praha, 1923, p. 1234.)

4569. HORÁK (ANTONÍN), *Kritický rozbor nálezu Stálého dvoru mezinárodní spravedlnosti ve sporu Německa s Polskem ze dne 25 srpna 1925, č. 6. a ze dne 25. kvetna 1926, č. 7. [A critical analysis of the Advisory Opinion of the Permanent Court of International Justice concerning the dispute between Germany and Poland of Aug. 25th, 1925, No. 6, and of May 25th, 1926, No. 7.* In Czech.] (Sborník věd právních a státních, Praha, 1927, p. 129.)

4570. HOUDEK (FEDOR), *Javorina v Spiši.* [*Javorina and Spis.* In Czech.] (Bratislava, Průdy, 1924, 182 pages.)

4571. *Otázka Javoriny před Stálým dvorem mezinárodní spravedlnosti.* [*The question of Javorina before the Permanent Court of International Justice.* In Czech.] (Zahraniční Politika, Praha, 1923, p. 1294, p. 1604.)

4572. GEÖCZE (BERTALAN), *A Hágai Állandó Nemzetközi Törvényszék itélete a Mavrommatis perben, a hatáskör kérdésében.* [*The decision of the Permanent Court of International Justice on the question of the jurisdiction in the Mavrommatis case.* In Hungarian.] (Nemzetközi Jog Tára, 1931, mars, avril, pp. 42-47.)

4573. SERENI (ANGELO PIERO), *La cittadinanza degli enti morali nel diritto internazionale.* Roma, Società editrice « Athenaeum », 1934. In-8°, 82 pages. [17. La giurisprudenza della Corte Permanente di Giustizia Internazionale, pp. 47-48.]

4574. TRČKA (VRATISLAV), *Haagské rozhodnutí o rozsahu výměny řeckého obyvatelstva v Cařihradě.* [*The Hague decision concerning the extension of the exchange of the Greek population at Constantinopel.* In Czech.] (Zahraniční Politika, Praha, 1925, p. 308.)

4575. CEMIL BEY (DJÉMIL). [*Lausanne.* En langue turque.] [C. P. J. I., vol. II, pp. 237-241.]

4576. LÉVIS-MIREPOIX (EMMANUEL DE), *L'évolution de la procédure internationale.* (Revue des Sciences politiques, 49me année, t. LVII, 1934, janv.-mars, pp. 105-125.) [L'affaire de Mossoul, pp. 119-120.]

4577. RICHES (CROMWELL A.), *The unanimity rule and the League of Nations.* London, Oxford University Press, 1934. 8°.

4578. STONE (JULIUS), *The rule of unanimity: the practice of the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations.* (The British Year Book of International Law, 14th Year of issue, 1933, pp. 18-42.) [Frontier between Turkey and Iraq, pp. 21-22.]

4579. ALT (A[DOLF]), *Der „Lotus"-Fall.* Würzburg, Rechts- und staatswissenschaftliche Dissertation, 1932). München, Rischmöller & Meyn, 1933. In-8°, 59 pages.

4580. CEMIL BEY (DJÉMIL). [*L'affaire du* Lotus. En langue turque.] (Ceridei Adliye [= Revue juridique officielle], 1928, n° 78, pp. 4575-4581.)

4581. ETHEM BEY. [*L'arrêt dans l'affaire du* Lotus. En langue turque.] (Hukuk Fakültesi mecmuasi [= Revue de la Faculté de droit de Stanbul], 1928, nos 33-34, pp. 1-102.)

4582. IRFAN BEY. [*L'affaire du* Lotus. En langue turque.] (Ceridei Adliye [= Revue juridique officielle], n° 78, pp. 4595-4597.)

4583. YOKOTA (K.), *Advisory Opinions of the Permanent Court of International Justice* (15). [Series B., No. 16: *The Interpretation of the Greco-Turkish Agreement of Dec. 1st, 1926 (Final Protocol, Art. IV).*] (The Journal of International Law and Diplomacy, Vol. XXXII, No. 6, 1933, July.) [In Japanese.]

4584. KUHN (ARTHUR K.), *The gold clause in international loans.* (American Journal of International Law, Vol. 28, No. 2, 1934, April, pp. 312-315.)

4585. NUSSBAUM (ARTHUR), *La clause-or dans les contrats internationaux.* (Recueil des cours [professés à l'] Académie de Droit international. Paris, Recueil Sirey, t. 43 de la collection, 1933, I, pp. 559-657.) [Voir entre autres les arrêts dans les affaires des emprunts serbes et brésiliens, pp. 645-650.]

4586. V[ERZIJL] (J. H. W.), *Goudclausule en Volkenrecht.* [*The gold clause and the law of nations.*] I. (Weekblad van het Recht, Nr. 12654, 1933, 7 Oct., pp. 1-2.) — *Idem.* II. (*Ibidem*, Nr. 12655, 1933, 10 Oct., pp. 1-2.) — *Idem.* III. (*Ibidem*, Nr. 12656, 1933, 12 Oct., pp. 1-2.) [P. C. I. J.: Judgments of July 12th, 1929, Nos. 14 and 15: Case concerning the payment of various Serbian loans issued in France.—Case concerning the payment in gold of the Brazilian Federal loans issued in France.]

4587. WILHELM (K[ARL]), *Die Unvollkommenheit der Goldklauseln.* (Leipziger Zeitschrift für Deutsches Recht, XXVII. Jahrg., Nr. 20, 1933, 15. Okt., pp. 1177-1187.) [Gold clause.... Judgments of the Court of July 12th, 1929, in the Serbian and Brazilian loans cases.]

4588. YOKOTA (K.), *Advisory opinions of the Permanent Court of International Justice* (16). [Series B., No. 17: *The Greco-Bulgarian "Communities".* In Japanese.] (The Journal of International Law and Diplomacy, Tokyo, Vol. XXXII, No. 7, 1933, Sept.)

4589. GEÖCZE (BERTALAN), *Az Állandó Nemzetközi Törvényszék két utolsó véleménye.* [*Two recent advisory opinions of the Permanent Court of International Justice.* In Hungarian.] (Külügyi Szemle, 1930, oct., pp. 533-537.)

4590. YOKOTA (K.), *Advisory opinions of the Permanent Court of International Justice* (17). [Series B., No. 18: Free City of Danzig and International Labour Organization. In Japanese.] (The Journal of International Law and Diplomacy, Vol. XXXII, No. 8, 1933, Oct.)

4591. YOKOTA (K.), *Judgments of the Permanent Court of International Justice* (1). [Series A./B., No. 40: Access to German minority schools in Upper Silesia. Advisory Opinion of May 15th, 1931. In Japanese.] (The Journal of International Law and Diplomacy, Tokyo, Vol. XXXII, No. 9, 1933, Nov.)

4592. GEÖCZE (BERTALAN) et HENRIK HAJNAL, *A német-osztrák vámunió a hágai Cour elött.* [*The Austro-German Customs Union before the Hague Court.* In Hungarian.] (Nemzetközi Jog Tára) 1932, janv., pp. 1-8., févr., pp. 9-16, avril, pp. 33-46, déc., pp. 56-57.

4593. GEÖCZE (BERTALAN), *A német-osztrák vámunió a hágai Cour elött.* [*The Austro-German Customs Union before the Hague Court.* In Hungarian.] (Külügyi Szemle, 1931, oct., pp. 463-466.)

4594. JÁRMAI (GYULA), *Megjegyzések a Cournak a német-osztrák vámunió kérdésében hozott véleményéhez.* [*Notes on the advisory opinion of the Court concerning the Austro-German Customs Union.* In Hungarian.] (Nemzetközi Jog Tára, 1932, déc., pp. 57-68.)

4595. LA ROCHEBROCHARD (G. DE), *L'union douanière austro-allemande.* Paris, A. Pedone, 1934. In-8°, 225 pages.

4596. *Posudek Stálého dvoru mezinárodní spravedlnosti, 22. zasedání, o celním režimu mezi Německem a Rakouskem.* [*The advisory opinion concerning the customs régime between Austria and Germany. 22nd Session.* In Czech.] (Zahraniční Politika, Praha, 1931, p. 1097.)

4597. YOKOTA (K.), *Judgments of the Permanent Court of International Justice* (2). [Series A./B., No. 41 : *Customs régime between Germany and Austria. Protocol of March 19th, 1921. Advisory Opinion of Sept. 5th,* 1931. In Japanese.] (The Journal of International Law and Diplomacy, Tokyo, Vol. XXXII, No. 10, 1933, Dec.)

4598. ANYSAS (M.), *Der litauisch-polnische Streit um das Wilnagebiet von seinen Anfängen bis zum Gutachten des Ständigen Internationalen Gerichtshofes vom* 15. *Oktober* 1931. Rechts- und staatswissenschaftliche Dissertation, Hamburg. Würzburg, Triltsch ; Berlin, Neuner, 1934. In-8°, V+74 pages.

4599. YOKOTA (K.), *Judgments of the Permanent Court of International Justice.* [Series A./B., No. 42 : Railway traffic between Lithuania and Poland (Railway sector Landwarów-Kaisiadorys). Advisory Opinion of Oct. 15th, 1931. In Japanese.] (The Journal of International Law and Diplomacy, Tokyo, Vol. XXXIII, No. 2, 1934, Feb.)

4600. YOKOTA (K.), *Judgments of the Permanent Court of International Justice* (4). [Series A./B., No. 43: Access to, or anchorage in, the Port of Danzig, of Polish war vessels. Advisory Opinion of Dec. 11th, 1931. In Japanese.] (The Journal of International Law and Diplomacy, Tokyo, Vol. XXXIII, No. 4, 1934, April.)

4601. WECK (NICOLAS DE), *La condition juridique du Conseil du port et des voies d'eau de Dantzig.* Paris, de Boccard, 1933. In-8°, XIV+277 pages.

4602. YOKOTA (K.), *Judgments of the Permanent Court of International Justice* (5). [Series A./B., No. 44 : Treatment of Polish nationals and other persons of Polish origin or speech in the Danzig territory. Advisory Opinion of Feb. 4th, 1932. In Japanese.] (The Journal of International Law and Diplomacy, Tokyo, Vol. XXXIII, No. 5, 1934, May.)

4603. *Association commerciale et industrielle genevoise.* 68me *Rapport annuel de la Chambre de commerce de Genève.* Exercice 1932. [Voir sur l'affaire des zones franches les pages 8-10.]

4604. *Association commerciale et industrielle genevoise.* 69me *Rapport annuel de la Chambre de commerce de Genève.* Exercice 1933. [Voir sur l'affaire des zones franches les pages 9-21.]

4605. ASTRAUDO (Duc —), *La fin du conflit des zones.* (La Revue diplomatique, politique, coloniale, littéraire, financière, n° 2.124, 56me année, 1933, 31 déc., p. 5.)

4606. *Carte du pays de Genève avec les zones franches [de la Haute-Savoie et du Pays de Gex]. État 1933, d'après les documents officiels.* [Échelle 1 : 90.000, format 56 × 67 cm.] Lausanne-Genève-Neuchâtel, Payot, 1933.

4607. HUDSON (MANLEY O.), *The aftermath of the Permanent Court's judgment in the Free Zones case.* (American Journal of International Law, Vol. 28, No. 2, 1934, April, pp. 322-325.)

4608. MARTIN (WILLIAM), *Le rétablissement des zones franches. — Genevois, soyons logiques.* (Le Messager social, Genève, 1934, 10 janv. Réimprimé dans la Revue mensuelle.)

4609. *Mémorial des Séances du Grand Conseil de Genève. Session extraordinaire de décembre* 1933. [Voir sur l'affaire des zones franches les pages 49-50, 58-59, 134-146, 205-226.]

4610. *Mémorial des Séances du Grand Conseil de Genève. Session ordinaire de janvier* 1934. [Voir sur l'affaire des zones franches les pages 277-280.]

4611. PICTET (PAUL), *La zone franche autour de Genève.* (Bulletin de la Fédération patriotique suisse, 4me année, 1934, pp. 6-8.)

4612. *Que vaut la zone franche pour Genève?, par l'Association genevoise pour le maintien des Zones franches de* 1815 *et* 1816. Genève, Imprimerie Sonor, S. A., 1934. In-8°, 34 pages. [Arrêt de la Cour, *passim.*]

4613. *Réponse de la Chambre genevoise d'agriculture aux brochures de l'Association genevoise pour le maintien des Zones franches.* (Journal d'agriculture suisse, 56me année, 1934, pp. 81-84.)

4614. *Settlement by reason [of "Free Zones dispute"]* (by a correspondent). (The Economist, No. 4718, Vol. CXVIII, 1934, 27 Jan., p. 165.)

4615. *Société des Arts de Genève. Comptes rendus de l'exercice* 1931-1932. Tome XXII, 4me fascicule. [Voir sur l'affaire des zones franches les pages 394-399.]

4616. VALAYER (PAUL), *La folle aventure des zones franches.* Paris, Hachette, janv. 1933. In-8°, 34 pages.

4617. WILDE (JOHN C. DE), *Paix par le droit.* [Settlement of customs zones dispute between France and Switzerland.] (Foreign Policy Bulletin, Vol. XIII, No. 12, 1934, Jan. 19, p. 2.)

4618. GÁL (LÁSZLÓ), *Hatásköri itélet a Memel-Statutum ügyében. [Judgment concerning the jurisdiction of the Court in the case of the Statute of the Memel territory.* In Hungarian.] (Nemzetközi Jog Tára, 1933, janv.-févr.-mars, pp. 21-24.)

4619. GÁL (LÁSZLÓ), *Érdemi itélet a Memel Statutum ügyében.* [*Judgment of the Court in the case concerning the Statute of the Memel territory* (*the merits*). In Hungarian.] (Nemzetközi Jog Tára, 1933, oct., pp. 44-48.)

4620. HALLIER (JOACHIM), *Die Rechtslage des Memelgebiets. Eine völker- und staatsrechtliche Untersuchung der Memelkonvention.* Borna-Leipzig, Noske, 1933. In-8°, VIII+232 pages.

4621. LEISEWITZ (GEORG), *Die völkerrechtliche Stellung des Memelgebiets.* Würzburg, Rechts- und staatswissenschaftliche Dissertation. Ochsenfurt a. Main, Fritz & Rappert, 1933. In-8°, 62 pages.

4622. MIRKINE-GUETZÉVITCH (B.), *Droit constitutionnel international.* Paris, Recueil Sirey, 1933. In-8°, 289 pages. [Voir les pages 46-61 sur la décision de la Cour dans l'affaire du Statut du territoire de Memel.]

4623. ROBINSON (JACOB), *Kommentar der Konvention über das Memelgebiet vom 8. Mai* 1924. Kaunas, Verlag „Spaudas Fondas", 1934. 2 vol. In-8°. [See the Index to Vol. I, under the heading "Cour", also Vol. II, pp. 153-218, 338-351.]

4624. SCELLE (GEORGES), *Statut du territoire de Memel.* (Annuaire de l'Institut international de Droit public, 1933, pp. 760-776.)

4625. HYDE (CHARLES CHENEY), *Judge* ANZILOTTI *on the interpretation of treaties.* (The American Journal of International Law, Vol. 27, No. 3, 1933, July, pp. 502-506.) [.... Convention of 1919 concerning the employment of women during the night.]

4626. AALL (ANATHON), *Den norsk-danske Grønlandssak. Utsiktene.* (Samtiden, 43 årg., 1932, S. 709-715.)

4627. ALTEN (E.), *Haag-dommen.* [*The Hague decision.*] (Samtiden, 1933, n° 6, pp. 357-372.) [The Greenland question. Historical review, decision of the Hague Court.]

4628. BRØGGER (A. W.), *Dommen i Haag.* Oslo, H. Aschehoug & Co., 1933. In-8°, 128 pages. [The Eastern Greenland case.]

4629. BRØGGER (A. W.), *Haag.* Oslo, H. Aschehoug & Co., 1933. In-8°, 147 pages. [The Eastern Greenland case. Judgment of the P. C. I. J. of April 5th, 1933.]

4630. CAVARÉ (LOUIS), *L'arrêt de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale du 5 avril* 1933 *sur le statut juridique du Groënland oriental.* (Les États-Unis d'Europe, XV^me^ série, n° 45, 65^me^ année, 1933, oct., pp. 342-344.)

4631. COHN (GEORG), *Statut juridique du Groënland oriental.* (Revue de Droit international et de Législation comparée, 3^me^ série, t. XIV, 1933, n° 4, pp. 557-571.)

4632. *East Greenland dispute. Case before The Hague.* (London Times, 1933, Apr. 4, p. 15.)

4633. F[ACHIRI] (A. P.), *The Greenland case.* (The British Year Book of International Law, 14th Year of issue, 1933, pp. 146-147.)

4634. FUGLSANG ([W.]), *Der Standpunkt der Parteien im Grönlandkonflikt.* (Zeitschrift für Politik, 33. Bd., 1933, pp. 741 *et sqq.*)

4635. GARNER (JAMES W.), *The international binding force of unilateral oral declarations.* [M. IHLEN'S *declaration—Eastern Greenland case.*] (The American Journal of International Law, Vol. 27, No. 3, 1933, July, pp. 493-497.)

4636. HJ[ELLE] (L.), *Danmark vann Grønland ved svik og lygn.* (Norrøna, 7 årg., 1933, nr. 4, S. 56-58.)

4637. HUDSON (MANLEY O.), *Recent disputes before the League of Nations.* (Problems of Peace, 8th series. Lectures delivered at the Geneva Institute of International Relations, August 1933, pp. 100-119.) [VI. The Eastern Greenland case, pp. 108-110.]

4638. HYDE (CHARLES CHENEY), *The case concerning the legal status of Eastern Greenland.* (The American Journal of International Law, Vol. 27, No. 4, 1933, Oct., pp. 732-738.)

4639. HYDE (C. C.), *Acquisition of sovereignty over polar areas.* (Iowa Law Review, 19 : 286-294, 1934, Jan.)

4640. *Judgment for Denmark.* (London Times, Apr. 6, 1933, p. 13.)

4641. MOWINCKEL (JOH. LUDW.), *Grønlandssaken. To brever og to taler.* Oslo, 1933. In-8°, 14 tosp. 8.

4642. *Het Oost-Groenland proces voor het Permanente Hof van Internationale Justitie.* (Slot.) (De Indische Gids, LV, Nr. 7, 1933, Juli, pp. 617-656.)

4643. RÆSTAD (A.), *Historiske villfarelser i Grønlandsdommen.* (Festskrift til Halvdan Koht, 1933.)

4644. REDSLOB (ROBERT), *Kommentarer til Dommen i Grønlandssagen.* II. *Udfra det norske Synspunkt.* (Nordisk Tidsskrift for International Ret = Acta scandinavica juris gentium, Vol. 4, 1933, Fasc. 1-2, pp. 98-114.)

4645. REDSLOB (ROBERT), *Le jugement du Groënland (au point de vue norvégien).* (Nordisk Tidsskrift for International Ret = Acta scandinavica juris gentium, Vol. 4, 1933, Fasc. 1-2, pp. 9-24.)

4646. SKÁSHEIM (A.), *Grønlandssaki etter domen i Haag. Norrøn politikk bygd på norrøn soga.* (Norrøna, 7 årg., 1933, nr. 4, s. 49-50.)

4647. SKEIE (JON), *Politikere og Diplomater i Grønlandssaken.* Oslo, 1933.

4648. *The legal status of Eastern Greenland.* (The Geographical Journal, Vol. 82, No. 2, 1933, August, pp. 151-156.)

4649. STRUPP (KARL), *Kommentarer til Dommen i Grønlandssagen.* I. *Udfra det danske Synspunkt.* (Nordisk Tidsskrift for International Ret = Acta scandinavica juris gentium, Vol. 4, 1933, Fasc. 1-2, pp. 93-98.)

4650. STRUPP (KARL), *Kommentar zum Urteil im Grönlandsstreit. (Vom dänischen Gesichtspunkt.)* (Nordisk Tidsskrift for International Ret = Acta scandinavica juris gentium, Vol. 4, 1933, Fasc. 1-2, pp. 3-8.)

4651. VERZIJL (J. H. W.), *De invloed van staatsrechtelijke voorschriften op de geldigheid van internationale rechtshandelingen.* I. (Weekblad van het Recht, Nr. 12726, 1934, 24 Maart, pp. 1-2.) *Idem.* II. (*Ibidem*, Nr. 12727, 1934, 27 Maart, pp. 1-2.) [The Eastern Greenland case and M. IHLEN's declaration.]

4652. WOLGAST (ERNST), *Das Grönlandurteil des Ständigen Internationalen Gerichtshofs vom 5. April* 1933. (Zeitschrift für öffentliches Recht, Band XIII, Heft 4, 1933, 1. Okt., pp. 54-5616.)

4653. WOLGAST ([ERNST]), *Das Urteil im dänisch-norwegischen Grönlandsprozess.* (Völkerbund und Völkerrecht, 1. Jahrg., Heft 1, 1934, April, pp. 53-56.)

4654. BAETZGEN, *Rechtsstreit betreffend die Verwaltung des Fürsten von Pless vor dem Ständigen Internationalen Gerichtshof im Haag.* (Völkerbund und Völkerrecht, 1. Jahrg., Heft 1, 1934, April, pp. 56-59.)

4655. V[ERZIJL] (J. H. W.), *Statenprocesrecht in groei.* (Weekblad van het Recht, Nr. 12637, 1933, 29 Aug., pp. 1-2.)

4656. L[EVY] (R.), *Die polnische Agrarreform vor dem Ständigen Internationalen Gerichtshof.* (Die Friedens-Warte, XXXIII. Jahrg., Heft 10, 1933, Okt., pp. 266-269.) — *Idem*, Erwiderung der Redaktion der Friedenswarte, von H.[ANS] W.[EHBERG]. (*Ibidem*, pp. 269-270.)

4657. ANGYAL (PÁL), *Az egyetemi per katolikus vonatkozásai.* [*The catholic aspects of the case of the University of Budapest.* In Hungarian.] (Katolikus Szemle, 1934, févr., pp. 69-76.)

4658. *A magyar-csehszlovák vegyes döntöbiróság és az állandó Nemzetközi Bíróság itélete a Pázmány Péter Egyetem perében. Forditotta és jegyzetekkel ellátta* FERENC VÁLI. [*The decision of the Hungaro-Czechoslovak Mixed Arbitral Tribunal and the judgment of the P. C. I. J. in the case concerning the Peter Pázmány University.* Translated and annotated by—. In Hungarian.]

4659. *Der Streit um das Eigentum der Peter-Pázmány-Universität vor dem Ständigen Internationalen Gerichtshof.* (Die Friedens-Warte, XXXIX. Jahrg., Nr. 2, 1934, pp. 73-77.)

4660. VÁLI (FERENC), *Az Állandó Nemzetközi Bíróság itélete a Pázmány Péter Tudomány Egyetem perében.* [*The judgment of the Permanent Court of International Justice in the case concerning the Peter Pázmány University.* In Hungarian.] (Jogtudományi Közlöny, 1934, No. 16, pp. 89-90, No. 17, pp. 97-99, No. 18, p. 102.)

4661. V[ERZIJL] (J. H. W.), *Internationale rechtspraak in appèl.* I: *De verschillende mogelijkheden.* (Weekblad van het Recht, Nr. 12687, 1933, 23 Dec., pp. 1-2.) — *Idem*, II: *De vordering der Peter Pázmány-Universiteit.* (*Ibidem*, Nr. 12688, 26 Dec., pp. 1-2.)

4662. V[ERZIJL] (J. H. W.), *Het Fransch-Grieksche vuurtorens-geschil.* I. (Weekblad van het Recht, Nr. 12746, 1934, 10 Mei, pp. 1-2.) *Idem*, II. (*Ibidem*, Nr. 12747, 1934, 12 Mei, pp. 1-2.)

D.—GENERAL.

1. OFFICIAL SOURCES.

(See E 2, pp. 301-303 ; E 3, pp. 283-284 ; E 4, pp. 364-366 ; E 5, pp. 330-332 ; E 6, pp. 394-396 ; E 7, pp. 394-395 ; E 8, pp. 379-381 ; E 9, pp. 237-239.)

4663. *Journal officiel* [*de la*] *Société des Nations.* 1933-1934. [Voir l'Index sous les mots « Cour permanente de Justice internationale ».]

4664. *Official Journal* [*of the*] *League of Nations.* 1933-1934. [See Index under the heading "Court of International Justice (Permanent)".]

4665. *Société des Nations. Actes de la Quatorzième Assemblée.* Genève, 1933-1934. [Voir l'Index sous les mots « Cour permanente de Justice internationale ».]

4666. *League of Nations. Records of the Fourteenth Assembly.* Geneva, 1933-1934. [See Index under the heading "Court of International Justice (Permanent)".]

4667. *Procès-verbaux des sessions du Conseil de la Société des Nations,* 1933-1934. [Voir l'Index sous les mots « Cour permanente de Justice internationale ».]

4668. *Minutes of the sessions of the Council of the League of Nations,* 1933-1934. [See Index under the heading "Court of International Justice (Permanent)".]

4669. *Résumé mensuel des travaux de la Société des Nations,* 1933-1934. [Il existe des éditions française, anglaise, allemande, italienne, espagnole et tchèque de ce Résumé.]

4670. *Monthly Summary of the League of Nations,* 1933-1934. [Published in separate editions in English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and Czech.]

4671. *Dixième Rapport annuel de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale* (15 *juin* 1933 — 15 *juin* 1934). Leyde, Sijthoff, 1934. In-8°. (Publications de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale, Série E, n° 10.)

4672. *Tenth Annual Report of the Permanent Court of International Justice.* (*June* 15*th*, 1933—*June* 15*th*, 1934). Leyden, Sijthoff, 1934. In-8°. (Publications of the Permanent Court of International Justice, Series E., No. 10.)

4673. *Verslag van de veertiende Zitting van de Vergadering van den Volkenbond te Genève,* 25 *Sept.*—11 *Oct.* 1933. Overgelegd door den Minister van Buitenlandsche Zaken aan de beide Kamers van de Staten-Generaal. 's-Gravenhage, Algemeene Landsdrukkerij, 1933. In-f°, 30 pages. [P. C. I. J., p. 6.]

4674. *St. med. nr.* 3. (1933). *Om Folkeforbundets* 13*de Forsamling i Genève i* 1932. *Utenriksdepartementets innstilling av* 5 *mai* 1933, *som er bifalt ved kongelig resolusjon av samme dag.* [Oslo], Utenriksdepartementet, 1933. In-4°, 76 pages. [See p. 22.]

2. MONOGRAPHS ON THE COURT IN GENERAL.

A.—*Complete Works and Pamphlets.*

(See E 2, pp. 303-304; E 3, p. 284; E 4, pp. 366-367; E 5, pp. 332-333; E 6, pp. 396-397; E 7, p. 396; E 8, pp. 381-382; E 9, p. 239.)

4675. BRUNS (VIKTOR), *Der internationale Richter.* (Skrifter utgivna af Svenska Institutet för internationell rätt vid Universitetet i Uppsala, Harry Ax:son Iohnsoninstitutet = Publications de l'Institut suédois de Droit international, n° 1.) Uppsala, Almquist & Wicksell — Berlin, Carl Heymanns, 1934. In-8°, 26 pages.

4676. *Het Hof van den Volkenbond en de Rechters van Den Haag.* Vereeniging voor Volkenbond en Vrede. [1933.] In-8°, 32 pages.

4677. [HU (YU-CHIH), *The Permanent Court of International Justice.* Shanghai, Commercial Press, 1930. 58 pages. In Chinese.]

4678. HUDSON (MANLEY O.), *The World Court* 1921-1934. *A Handbook of the Permanent Court of International Justice.* 4th edition, revised and brought up to date (Jan. 1, 1934). Boston (World Peace Foundation), 1934. In-8°, VIII+302 pages.

4679. URRUTIA (FRANCISCO JOSE), *La Corte Permanente de Justicia Internacional.* Bogota (Columbia), Editorial Minerva, S. A., 1934. In-8°, 57 pages.

B.—*General Studies published in Reviews.*

(See E 2, pp. 304-311; E 3, pp. 285-289; E 4, pp. 367-370; E 5, pp. 333-336; E 6, pp. 397-400; E 7, pp. 396-398; E 8, pp. 229-231; E 9, pp. 239-241.)

1921-1932.

4680. [*La Cour permanente de Justice internationale.* En langue turque.] (Ayin tarihi [= L'Histoire du mois, Revue officielle], 1926, n° 22, pp. 849-876.)

4681. [*La Cour permanente de Justice internationale.* En langue turque.] (Ayin tarihi [= L'Histoire du mois, Revue officielle], 1930, n° 70, pp. 5356-5364.)

4682. HANSSON (MICHAEL), *Nogen meddelelser om internasjonal rettspleie.* (Medlemsblad for den norske dommerforening, 1931, nr. 94-95, s. 15-21.) [Den faste domstol, ca. 2 s.]

4683. MACKENZIE (NORMAN), *The Permanent Court of International Justice.* (Bulletin of the League of Nations Society in Canada, 1928, April, p. 3.)

4684. MAGYARY (GÉZA DE), *A nemzetközi bíráskodás válsagá.* [*The critical period of international justice.* In Hungarian.] (Magyar Szemle, 1927, Oct., pp. 113-120.)

4685. MAGYARY (GÉZA DE), *A nemzetközi bíráskodás.* [*International Justice.* In Hungarian.] (Polgári Jog, 1928, janv.-févr., pp. 1-4.)

4686. POLGÁR (IMRE), *Nemzetközi bíráskodás.* [*International Justice.* In Hungarian.] (Külügyi Szemle, 1929, janv., pp. 123-130.)

4687. *Stálý dvůr mezinárodní spravedlnosti.* [*The Permanent Court of International Justice.* In Czech.] (Masarykův slovník naučný Praha, sv. II., 1922, p. 470.)

4688. SZENT-ISTVÁNY (BÉLA), *Az Állandó Nemzetközi Bíróság.* [*The Permanent Court of International Justice.* In Hungarian.] (Magyar Külpolitika, 1921, 25 sept., p. 6; 2 oct., p. 6.)

4689. [WANG CHUNG-HUI, *The Permanent Court of International Justice.* (Eastern Miscellany, Vol. 22, No. 14, 1925, pp. 20-39.) In Chinese.]

4690. WENINGER (LÁSZLÓ), *Nemzetközi bíráskodás.* [*International Justice.* In Hungarian.] (Külügyi Szemle, 1929, avril, pp. 253-255.)

4691. WENINGER (LÁSZLÓ), *Nemzetközi bíráskodás szemléje.* [*Review of international justice.* In Hungarian.] (Külügyi Szemle, 1932, janv., pp. 81-83.)

1933.

4692. *Cour permanente de Justice internationale.* [*Faits et informations.*] *Arrêts, ordonnances et avis consultatifs.* (Bulletin de l'Institut intermédiaire international, t. XXIX : 2, 1933, oct., pp. 286-287, 332, 333.)

4693. *Cour permanente de Justice internationale.* [*Faits et informations.*] (Revue de Droit international, de Sciences diplomatiques et politiques .... fondée et publiée par ANTOINE SOTTILE, IIme année, n° 2, 1933, avril-juin, pp. 158-163.)

4694. *Cour permanente de Justice internationale.* [*Faits et informations.*] (Revue de Droit international, de Sciences diplomatiques et politiques .... fondée et publiée par ANTOINE SOTTILE, IIme année, n° 4, 1933, oct.-déc., pp. 289-291.)

4695. DRUCKER (GYÖRGY), *A nemzetközi szervezetek. A nemzetközi organizáció kialakulása. Tamlmány a nemzetközi jog és nemzetközi vonatkozások köréből.* [*International organizations.* In Hungarian.] Budapest, 1933. In-8°, 215 pages. [P. C. I. J., pp. 120-121.]

4696. KERTÉSZ (ISTVÁN), *A nemzetközi bíráskodás fejlödése és jelenlegi helyzete.* [*The development and present position of international justice.* In Hungarian.] (Birák és Ügyészek Lapja, 1933, mars, pp. 5-7.)

4697. MILLER (ROBERT W.), *The position of the World Court in legal history.* (World Affairs—continuing the Advocate of Peace through Justice—Vol. 96, No. 3, 1933, Sept., pp. 150-154.)

4698. ROWELL (N. W.), *The Permanent Court of International Justice.* Presidential Address by—at the 18th annual meeting of the Canadian Bar Association. (The Canadian Bar Review, Vol. XI, No. 7, 1933, Sept., pp. 435-453.)

4699. VISSCHER (CHARLES DE), *La Cour permanente de Justice internationale et son rôle dans le règlement des différends entre États.* (Nordisk Tidsskrift for International Ret = Acta Scandinavica juris gentium, Vol. 4, Fasc. 4, 1933, pp. 147-157.)

1934.

4700. BUTLER (NICHOLAS MURRAY), *Between two worlds. Interpretations of the age in which we live. Essays and addresses.* New York—London, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1934. In-8°, XV+450 pages. [P. C. I. J., pp. 27, 28, 34-35, 42, 91, 104, 186, 282, 283, 307, 356, 406.]

4701. DECENCIÈRE-FERRANDIÈRE (ANDRÉ), *Essai critique sur la justice internationale.* (Revue générale de Droit international public, 3me série, t. VII, 41me année, n° 2, 1934, mars-avril, pp. 148-178.)

4702. HUDSON (MANLEY O.), *Permanent Court of International Justice.* (Encyclopædia of the social sciences. Editor-in-chief, EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN; Associate ed., ALVIN JOHNSON. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1934. Vol. 12, pp. 78-81.)

4703. KELSEN (HANS), *The legal process and international order.* (II.) (The New Commonwealth, No. 9, Vol. 2, 1934, June, pp. 122-123.)

4704. LODER (B. C. J.), *Internationale Gerichtsbarkeit. Voraussetzung des europäischen Friedens.* (Paneuropa, 10. Jahrg., Heft 5, 1934, Mai, pp. 113-115.)

4705. POLGÁR (IMRE), *Nemzetközi biráskodás.* [*International Justice.* In Hungarian.] (Külügyi Szemle, 1934, janv., pp. 77-82.)

E.—WORKS OF VARIOUS KINDS CONTAINING CHAPTERS ON THE COURT.

1. WORKS ON THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS [1].

(See E 2, pp. 311-316; E 3, pp. 289-293; E 4, pp. 370-373; E 5, pp. 336-339; E 6, pp. 400-403; E 7, pp. 398-401; E 8, pp. 386-388; E 9, pp. 241-244.)

1921-1932.

4706. AIREY (WILLIS), *Onward? A study of the League of Nations and the principles of International Cooperation.* Christchurch, New Zealand, L. M. Isitt Ltd., 1929.

4707. CEMIL BEY (DJÉMIL), *Cemiyeti Akvam.* [*The League of Nations.* In Turkish.] 1924. [P. C. I. J., pp. 1-254.]

4708. CHOW (S. R.). [CHOW KENG-SHENG, *The League of Nations.* Shanghai, Commercial Press, 1922. 218 pages. In Chinese.] [Chapters 8, 9: The P. C. I. J.]

[1] See also Nos. 4663-4670 and 4673-4674 of this list.

4709. FODOR (ÁRMIN), *A nemzetközi bíráskodás a Nemzetek Szövetségében. [International Justice in the League of Nations.* In Hungarian.] (Békejog és békegazdaság, 1922, Oct., pp. 22-30.)

4710. *Folkeforbundet. Mål og organisasjon. Utg. av Folkeforbundets Sekretariat. På norsk ved Norsk akademisk Folkeforbundsgruppe.* (Skrift nr. 2.) Oslo, 1931. In-8°, 83 pages. [Den faste Domstol, pp. 47-51.]

4711. [HSIA (CH'I-FENG), *Accomplishments of the League of Nations in* 1923. Eastern Miscellany, Vol. 21, No. 8, 1924, pp. 38-45. In Chinese.] [Pp. 39-40 : The P. C. I. J.]

4712. [*League of Nations. Secretariat. Aims and organisation of the League of Nations.* Translated into Chinese by CHENG YU-LIOU. Shanghai, Commercial Press, 1931. 152 pages. In Chinese.] [Chapter 3, Section 1 : The P. C. I. J.]

4713. [*League of Nations. Secretariat. Aims and organisation of the League of Nations.* Translated into Chinese by CHIANG KËN-YÜAN. Shanghai, Ta Tung Book Co., 1931. 128 pages. In Chinese.] [Chapter 3, Section 1 : The P. C. I. J.]

4714. MAGYARY (GÉZA DE), *A nemzetközi bíráskodás a Nemzetek Szövetségében. [International Justice in the League of Nations.* In Hungarian.] (Magyar Jogi Szemle, 1921, May, pp. 273-293.)

4715. MENGELE (FERENC), *A Népszövetség jogi és politikai rendszere. [The juridical and political system of the League of Nations.* In Hungarian.] Budapest, Franklin társulat, 1927, 408 pages. [P. C. I. J., pp. 143-149, 232.]

4716. VLADÁR (ERVIN), *Mi is az a Népszövetség. Aktuális problémák. 1. füzet. kiadja a Magyar Külügyi Társaság. [The League of Nations and what it stands for.* In Hungarian.] Budapest, Gergely, 1930. 8°, 87 pages, 13 annexes.

4717. ZIMMERMANN (MICHAIL), *Společnost národů. Idea míru a právní organisace lidstva v minulosti, přitomnosti a budoucnosti.* Praha, 1931. 368 p. [S 28, *a.* Stálý dvůr mezinárodní spravedlnosti, str. 155-156 ; S 43 : Rozhodčí soudnictví a Stálý dvůr mezinárodní spravedlnosti, str. 251-266.] [*The League of Nations. The idea of Peace and the legal organization of mankind in the past, the present and the future.* In Czech.] [S 28, *a* : The P. C. I. J., pp. 155-156 ; S 43 : Arbitration and the P. C. I. J., pp. 251-266.]

1933.

4718. *L'Année de la Société des Nations* (1er *oct.* 1931 — 31 *déc.* 1932). Genève, Section d'information — Secrétariat de la S. d. N. [1933.] In-8°, 244 pages. [C. P. J. I., chap. II : pp. 45-70.]

4719. APPONYI (ALBERT), *La crise de la Société des Nations.* Budapest, Société de la Nouvelle Revue de Hongrie, 1933. 15 pages.

4720. *Essential facts in regard to the League of Nations, the World Court and the International Labour Organization.* 7th rev. ed. League of Nations Association, Educational Committee.

4721. GIBBERD (KATHLEEN), *The League in our time.* Oxford, Blackwell, 1933. In-8°, XXIII+237 pages. [P. C. I. J., pp. 28-33.]

4722. [*League of Nations, Secretariat. Ten years of world co-operation;* foreword by Sir ERIC DRUMMOND. Translated into Chinese by CHANG CHÜN-CH'I. Shanghai, Chung-Hwa Book Co., 1933, 234 pages.] [Chapter 3: The P. C. I. J.]

4723. *The League from year to year.* (*Oct. 1st, 1931—Dec. 31st,* 1932.) Geneva, Information Section—League of Nations. [1933.] In-8°, 246 pages. [P. C. I. J., Chapter II: pp. 47-72.]

4724. *The League Year-book.* 1933. *Second annual edition.* Edited by JUDITH JACKSON and STEPHEN KING-HALL. With a foreword by Viscount CECIL. London, Ivor Nicholson & Watson Ltd, 1933. In-8°, XII+468 pages. [P. C. I. J., pp. 179-197, 448-454.]

4725. RAY (JEAN), *La politique et la jurisprudence de la Société des Nations du début de* 1932 *au début de* 1933 (3me *supplément au Commentaire du Pacte*). Paris, Recueil Sirey, 1933. In-8°, 102 pages. [C. P. J. I., pp. 64, 81.]

4726. SCELLE (GEORGES), *Critique du soi-disant domaine de « compétence exclusive ».* [§ 8 de l'art. XV du Pacte de la S. d. N.] (Revue de Droit international et de Législation comparée, 60me année, 3me série, t. XIV, 1933, n° 3, pp. 365-394.) [C. P. J. I., *passim.*]

1934.

4727. *Petit Manuel de la Société des Nations.* 2me édition, entièrement revisée. Genève, Section d'information [Société des Nations]. 1934. In-8°, 208 pages. [XI: C. P. J. I., pp. 106-111.]

4728. *Essential facts about the League of Nations.* 2nd edition (revised). Geneva, Information Section [League of Nations]. 1934. In-8°, 215 pages. [XI: P. C. I. J., pp. 109-114.]

2. WORKS ON THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION.

(See E 2, pp. 316-317; E 3, pp. 293-294; E 4, p. 373; E 5, p. 340; E 6, pp. 403-404; E 7, p. 401; E 9, p. 244.)

4729. GORRESIO (VITTORIO), *Contribution à un examen juridique de l'Organisation internationale du Travail. L'application des conventions.* [Traduit de l'italien par LÉON DEVOGEL.] (Revue de Droit international et de Législation comparée, 3me série, t. XIV, 60me année, 1933, n° 2, pp. 328-350.) [C. P. J. I., pp. 346-347.]

3. THE COURT IN RECENT TREATISES AND HANDBOOKS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.—CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

(See E 2, pp. 317-321; E 3, pp. 294-297; E 4, pp. 373-378; E 5, pp. 340-343; E 6, pp. 404-407; E 7, pp. 401-403; E 8, pp. 388-391; E 9, pp. 244-246.)

1923-1932.

4730. AJTAY (GÁBOR), *A nemzetközi jog kodifikációja.* [*The codification of international law.* In Hungarian.] (Magyar Jogi Szemle, 1930, Feb., pp. 49-58; March, pp. 97-104; May, pp. 176-185.)

4731. CEMIL BEY (DJÉMIL). [*Droit international public. Cours professés à la Faculté de droit d'Ankara.* En langue turque.] [Voir les tomes 1, 2, 3 et 4 sur la C. P. J. I.]

4732. CEMIL BEY (DJÉMIL), *Harpta ve sulhta Hukuku Düvel.* [*International law in war and in peace.* In Turkish.] 1923. [P. C. I. J., pp. 119-141.]

4733. CHOW (S. R.). [CHOW KENG-SHENG, *The problem of contemporary international law.* Shanghai, Commercial Press, 1931. 323 pages. Chapters 3 to 7: P. C. I. J., pp. 52-164. In Chinese.]

4734. DASCOVICI (N.), *Curs de drept international public după prelegerile* [*de*]. (Note scoase de V. CRUDU.) Complectat cu bibliografia generală şi textele principale utilizate la lucrările de seminar întocmite de I. I. POPOVICI, 1930-1931. (Facultatea de drept din Iaşi.) Iaşi („Cultura românească"), 1931. In-8°, 495 pages. [P. C. I. J., pp. 308-325, 359-370.]

4735. DIENA (GIULIO), *Derecho internacional público.* Traducción de la 3.ª edición Italiana con referencias al derecho español, por J. M. TRIAS DE BES Y J. QUERO MOLARES. Barcelona, Bosch. 1932. In-8°. [P. C. I. J., pp. 541-551.]

4736. ETHEM BEY. [*Cours de droit international professés à l'École Mülkiyé.* En langue turque.]

4737. IRK (ALBERT), *Bevezetés az uj nemzetközi jogba. 2. kiadás.* [*Introduction to the new law of nations.* 2nd ed. In Hungarian.] Tudományos gyüjtemény 102. Pécs, Danubia, 1929, 310 pages. [P. C. I. J., pp. 72-74.]

4738. KALLAB (JAROSLAV), *Příručka k přednáškám o právu mezinárodním.* Brno, 1924. [Sv. I., str. 108: Mezinárodní soudy.] [*Manual for lectures on international law.* Vol. I, p. 108: International tribunals. In Czech.]

4739. NAGY (IVÁN), *A Népszövetség a nemzetközi jog kodifikálásáért.* [*The League of Nations and the codification of international law.* In Hungarian.] (Jogállam, 1926, oct.-nov., pp. 453-456.)

4740. OLIVI (LUIGI), *Diritto internazionale pubblico e privato.* I. *Diritto internazionale pubblico.* 3ª ediz. italiana, curata ed accresciuta .... AUGUSTO OLIVI. Prefazione .... ENRICO CATELLANI. Milano, Ulrico Hoepli, 1932. XI. In-8°, XVI+671 pages. [P. C. I. J., pp. 419-422.]

4741. RESIT BEY (A.). [*Cours de droit international.* En langue turque.] [C. P. J. I., livre II: pp. 59-61.]

4742. RESIT BEY (A.). [*Cours de droit international professés à l'Académie militaire turque.* En langue turque.]

4743. TEGHZE (GYULA), *Nemzetközi jog.* [*Law of nations.* In Hungarian.] Debrecen. Városi nyomda, 8°, XVI+735 pages. [P. C. I. J., pp. 18, 31, 96, 110, 136, 145, 158, 331, 334, 336, 347, 379, 385, 386, 475, 558-560, 576, 696, 712.]

4744. ULLEIN (ANTAL), *A nemzetközi jog kodifikálásának kisérletei.* [*Attempts at the codification of the law of nations.* In Hungarian.] Debrecen, 1928. 11 pages.

4745. WENINGER (LÁSZLÓ), *Az uj nemzetközi jog.* [*The new law of nations.* In Hungarian.] Budapest, Turcsányi, 1927. 8°, 367 pages. [P. C. I. J., pp. 272-280.]

4746. ZIMMERMANN (MICHAIL), *Meždunarodnoe pravo.* Praha, 1925. [Čast II, Vyp. 2, § 53 : Postojannaja palata meždunarodnogo suda.] [*International law.* Vol. II, Book 2, § 53 : The Permanent Court of International Justice, pp. 264-266. In Russian.]

1933.

4747. ACCIOLY (HILDEBRANDO), *Tratado de direito internacional publico.* Tomo I. Rio de Janeiro, Imprenso Nacional, 1933. In-8°, XXIV+549 pages. [A Côrte permanente de Justiça internacional, pp. 391-406.]

4748. BRÜCK (OTTO), *Les sanctions en droit international public.* Préface de J. DUMAS. Paris, A. Pedone, 1933. In-8°, 285 pages. [Les sanctions juridiques, pp. 240-245.]

4749. BRUNS (VIKTOR), *Völkerrecht als Rechtsordnung.* II. *Politische und Rechtsstreitigkeiten.* (Zeitschrift für ausländisches öffentliches Recht und Völkerrecht, Band III, Nr. 4, pp. 445-487.)

4750. CHANG (YI-TING), *The interpretation of treaties by judicial tribunals.* New York, Columbia University Press, 1933. In-8°, 196 pages. [P. C. I. J., pp. 23, 27, 30, 33, 35, 39, 59, 62, 65, 67, 75, 76, 78, 80, 82, 95, 99, 102, 106, 108, 112, 115, 120, 141, 145, 148, 180, 181, 185.]

4751. FASSBENDER (KARL), *Die Schiedsgerichtsbarkeit im Völkerrecht der Neuzeit.* (Rechts- und staatswissenschaftl. Dissertation, 1932.) Kulmbach, Schumann, 1933. In-8°, VII+70 pages.

4752. FEDOZZI (PROSPERO), *Introduzione al diritto internazionale e parte generale.* 2ª edizione riveduta e aggiornata. (Trattato di diritto internazionale, in collaborazione di vari autori, per cura di PROSPER FEDOZZI e SANTI ROMANO, vol. 1°.) Padova, CEDAM, 1933. XI+550 pages. [P. C. I. J., *passim.*]

4753. HOLLAND (THOMAS ERSKINE), *Lectures on international law.* Edited by THOMAS ALFRED WALKER and WYNDHAM LEGH WALKER. London, Sweet & Maxwell, 1933. In-8°, XLII+576 pages. [P. C. I. J., pp. 25, 31, 32, n., 129, 133, 141, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225.]

4754. JACKSON (S.), *A manual of international law, with epitomes of leading cases and conventions. A guide to the modern practice of States.* London, Sweet & Maxwell, 1933. In-8°, VI+163 pages. [International Tribunals, pp. 85-87.]

4755. LAUTERPACHT (H.), *The function of law in the international community.* Oxford, The Clarendon Press, 1933. In-8°, XXIV+469 pages. [P. C. I. J., pp. 4, 53-57, 66-67, 73, 83, 84, 94-96, 112-115, 118, 119, 125, 126, 155, 156, 210, 212-215, 228-240, 280-283, 298, 317-327, 333-336, 361-363, 426-429.]

4756. MØLLER (AXEL), *Folkeretten i Fredstid og Krigstid. Første Del: De normale Retsforhold mellem Stater.* Anden Udgave (Tredje-fjerde Tusinde). København, G. E. C. Gads Forlag, 1933. In-8°, XII+366 pages. [Mellemfolkelig Domstol, pp. 6, 47, 57, 66, 69, 133, 205-206, 238, 240, 250, 284, 299, 301, 317, S X og § 27.]

4757. REDSLOB (ROBERT), *Considérations sur les fondements du droit des gens.* I. (Revue de Droit international et de Législation comparée, 3me série, t. XV, 1933, n° 3, pp. 488-513.) *Idem*, II. (*Ibidem*, n° 4, pp. 615-633.) [C. P. J. I., *passim*.]

4758. TOBIN (HARVED J.), *The termination of multipartite treaties.* New York, Columbia University Press, 1933. In-8°, II+321 pages. [P. C. I. J., pp. 162, 209, 288, 290.]

4759. VÁLI (F. A.), *Servitudes of international law. A study of rights in foreign territory.* London, P. S. King & Son, 1933. In-8°, XIV+254 pages. [P. C. I. J., pp. 25, n., 29, n., 50, 55, 159 *et seq.*, 183, 185 *et seq.*, 225, n., 226, n., 233, 240, n., 241.]

1934.

4760. BLÜHDORN (RUDOLF), *Einführung in das angewandte Völkerrecht. Eine Untersuchung über die Bedeutung des Rechtes für die Regelung der zwischenstaatlichen Beziehungen.* Wien, Julius Springer, 1934. In-8°, X+256 pages. [Ständiger Internationaler Gerichtshof, *passim*. See the index, p. 253.]

4761. HUDSON (MANLEY O.), *The post-war development of international law and some contributions by the United States of America.* (International Conciliation, No. 301, 1934, June, pp. 177-195.) [P. C. I. J., pp. 187-191.]

4762. ORÚE (JOSÉ RAMÓN DE), *Manual de derecho internacional publico.* Primera edición. Madrid, Editorial Reus, 1934. In-8°, XXXII+638 pages. [Tribunal permanente de Justicia internacional, pp. 103, 495-511.]

4763. *Recueil des Cours [professés à l'] Académie de Droit international, établie avec le concours de la Dotation Carnegie pour la paix internationale.* [*Suite.*] Tomes 42, 43, 44 et 45 de la collection = 1932: IV; 1933: I, II, III. Paris, Recueil Sirey [1933-1934]. In-8°. [C. P. J. I., *passim*. Voir l'index à la fin de chaque volume.]

4764. *Recueil de textes de droit international public, par* LOUIS LE FUR *et* GEORGES CHKLAVER. 2me édition. Paris, Librairie Dalloz, 1934. In-8°, X+1117 pages. [Statut de la C. P. J. I., pp. 597-609; Règlement de la C. P. J. I., pp. 884-906; Amendements au Statut, pp. 1040-1046; Adhésion des États-Unis d'Amérique, pp. 1047-1049.]

4. PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES.

A.—*General.*

(See E 2, pp. 321-323; E 3, pp. 297-298; E 4, p. 378; E 5, pp. 343-344; E 6, p. 407; E 7, pp. 403-404; E 8, p. 391; E 9, p. 246.)

4765. GEÖCZE (BERTALAN), *Nemzetközi viszályok békés elintézésének modja. Előadas az Orszagos Tisuti Kaszinoban.* [*Pacific settlement of international disputes.* In Hungarian.] (Nemzetközi Jog Tára, 1931, sept., pp. 74-80.)

4766. ICHIMATA (M.), *Development of the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes during 1930-1933.* (The Journal of International Law and Diplomacy, Tokyo, Vol. XXXIII, No. 5, 1934, May.) [In Japanese.]

B.—*Arbitration and Justice.*

(See E 2, pp. 323-324; E 3, pp. 298-299; E 4, pp. 378-379; E 5, pp. 344-345; E 6, pp. 408-409; E 7, p. 404; E 8, pp. 391-392; E 9, pp. 246-247.)

4767. *L'Arbitrage en 1932.* (La Paix par le Droit, 43me année, n° 10, 1933, oct., pp. 375-382.)

4768. *L'Arbitrage en 1933.* Société des Nations. Section d'Information. Genève, 1er mars 1934. In-f°, 21 pages. [Dactylographié.]

4769. *Mouvement arbitral. L'arbitrage en 1933.* (Revue de Droit international, fondée et dirigée par A. DE GEOUFFRE DE LA PRADELLE, t. XIII, n° 1, VIIIme année, 1934, janv.-févr.-mars, pp. 287-299.)

4770. LIMBURG (J.), *Internationale arbitrage en rechtspraak.* (Internationale Vraagstukken van dezen tijd, uitgegeven door de Vereeniging voor Volkenbond en Vrede, pp. 32-36.)

4771. SCOTT (JAMES BROWN), *Die richterliche Entscheidung von internationalen Streitfällen.* (Ergänzungsheft zu Band XVII. Zeitschrift für Völkerrecht.) Breslau, J. U. Kern's Verlag, 1933. In-8°. [Vortrag, gehalten an dem Genfer Institut für internationale Beziehungen am 16. und 17. August 1926. Deutsche Übersetzung angefertigt von ULRICH WEISZ.]

C.—*The Geneva Protocol.*

(See E 2, pp. 324-326; E 3, p. 299; E 4, p. 379; E 6, p. 409.)

4772. KOUDELKA (JAROSLAV), *Ženevský protokol. Idea a organisace světového míru.* [*The Geneva Protocol. The idea and organization of universal peace.* In Czech.] Praha, 1926, pp. 80, 110, 202-204.

4773. WLASSICS (GYULA BR), *A nemzetközi biráskodás a genfi jegyzökönyvig.* [*International justice until the Geneva Protocol.* In Hungarian.] (Jogállam, 1925, janv.-févr., pp. 32-40.)

D.—*The Locarno Agreements.*

(See E 2, p. 326; E 3, p. 300; E 4, p. 379; E 5, p. 345; E 7, p. 404; E 9, p. 247.)

E.—*General Act of Arbitration adopted by the Ninth Assembly of the League of Nations.*

(See E 5, pp. 346-347; E 6, p. 409; E 7, p. 405; E 8, p. 391; E 9, p. 247.)

4774. GONSIOROWSKI (MIROSLAS), *Political arbitration under the General Act for the pacific settlement of international disputes.* (The American Journal of International Law, Vol. 27, No. 3, 1933, July, pp. 469-490.)

4775. LORCH (FRITZ B.), *Die Abgrenzung der internationalen Streitigkeiten in der Genfer Generalakte.* Dissertation der rechts- und staatswissenschaftl. Fakultät der Universität Zürich.... Genehmigt auf Antrag von Prof. Dr. D. SCHINDLER. Zürich, Leemann & Co, 1934. In-8°, 98 pages. [P. C. I. J., pp. 79-86.]

F.—*The Kellogg Pact.*

(See E 5, p. 347 ; E 6, p. 410 ; E 7, p. 405.)

4776. FALUHELYI (FERENC), *A párisi Kellogg-Egyezmény és annak jelentösége. 2. kiadás.* [*The Kellogg Pact and its importance.* 2nd ed. In Hungarian.] Kaposvár, Somogymegyei Keresztény Irodalmi és nyomdai rt. 15 pages.

4777. FALUHELYI (FERENC), *A Kellogg-egyezmény nemzetközi jogi jelentösége. Irta és az "International Law Association" magyarországi csoportjának* 1929. *évi március hó* 21-*én tartott ülésén elöadta.* [*The Kellogg Pact and its importance from the standpoint of international law.* In Hungarian.] (Magyar Jogászegyleti Értekezések, 1929, szept.-okt. Uj folyam XXI. kötet, 105-106. füzet. Budapest, 1927. 87 pages.

5. RELATIONS BETWEEN STATES.—POLITICS.—DIPLOMACY.

(See E 2, pp. 327-328 ; E 3, p. 300 ; E 4, p. 380 ; E 5, p. 347 ; E 6, p. 410 ; E 7, pp. 405-406 ; E 8, pp. 393-394 ; E 9, p. 248.)

4778. *Dictionnaire diplomatique.* Publié sous la direction de M. A.-F. FRANGULIS. Avec la collaboration des Membres du Bureau, MM. Vte DE FONTENAY, M. ADATCI, A. ALVAREZ, ED. BENÈŠ, H. BERNHOFT, G. GUERRERO, Vte POULLET, N. TITULESCO, et la collaboration des Membres, des Associés et des Adhérents de l'Académie. Paris, Académie diplomatique internationale, 4 *bis*, avenue Hoche, 1933. 2 vol., in-8°. [Voir, entre autres, vol. I: *Cour permanente de Justice internationale.* I. *Origine, caractères, œuvre, tendances nouvelles,* par M. DEMÈTRE NEGULESCO, pp. 587-594. II. *La Cour permanente de Justice internationale comme instance de recours,* par M. R. V. CABALLERO DE BEDOYA, pp. 594-604. *Statut de la Cour,* pp. 604-610.]

4779. LASKI (HAROLD J.), *Grammaire de la politique.* Traduction de MARG. L. ROCHER. (Bibliothèque de l'Institut international de Droit public, II.) Paris, Librairie Delagrave, 1933. In-8°, 362 pages. [C. P. J. I., pp. 344-349.]

4780. SCHUMAN (FREDERICK L.), *International politics. An introduction to the Western State System.* First edition. New York and London, McGraw-Hill Book Comp., 1933. In-8°, XXI+922 pages. [P. C. I. J., pp. 219 f., 270, 765-771, 806, 813.]

4781. VINACKE (HAROLD MONK), *International organization.* New York, Crofts, 1934. 493 pages. [The judicial settlement of international disputes: The P. C. I. J., pp. 246-279.]

6. PACIFISM.—DISARMAMENT.—INTERNATIONALISM.

(See E 2, pp. 328-329 ; E 3, pp. 300-301 ; E 4, pp. 380-381 ; E 5, p. 348 ; E 6, p. 411 ; E 7, p. 406 ; E 8, pp. 394-395 ; E 9, p. 248.)

4782. BAKER (NEWTON D.), *The "New Spirit" and its critics.* (Foreign Affairs, an American quarterly review, Vol. 12, No. 1, 1933, Oct., pp. 1-19.) [World Court, pp. 8-9.]

4783. BIKKAL (DÉNES), *Au seuil de la paix mondiale.* (Revue de Hongrie, 1930, 15 févr., pp. 76-88.)

4784. HART (HEBER L.), *The bulwarks of peace and international justice.* London, Methuen, 1933. In-8°, XXVI+240 pages.

4785. HINDMARSH (ALBERT E.), *Force in peace ; force short of war, in international relations.* Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1933. 249 pages. [P. C. I. J., pp. 2, 16, n., 35-39, 117.]

4786. WLASSICS (GYULA), *A tartós béke feltételei és a nemzetközi jog jövö feladatai.* [*Conditions for a durable peace and the first task of international law.* In Hungarian.] (Budapesti Szemle, 1918, févr., pp. 177-188.)

7. HISTORY.—ENCYCLOPÆDIAS.—NEWSPAPERS.—YEAR BOOKS.

(See E 2, pp. 329-330 ; E 3, p. 301 ; E 4, p. 382 ; E 5, p. 348 ; E 6, pp. 411-412 ; E 7, pp. 406-407 ; E 8, p. 396 ; E 9, pp. 248-249.)

4787. *Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Year Book,* 1933. Washington, The Endowment, 1933. In-8°, XV+240 pages. [P. C. I. J., pp. 39, 70, 192.]

4788. TOYNBEE (ARNOLD J.), Assisted by V. M. BOULTER, *Survey of International Affairs.* 1932. Oxford University Press—London, Humphrey Milford, 1933. In-8°, IX+643 pages. [P. C. I. J., *passim ;* see Index, p. 634.]

F.—SPECIAL QUESTIONS.

1. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE COURT[1].

(See E 2, pp. 330-346 ; E 3, pp. 301-311 ; E 4, pp. 382-385 ; E 5, pp. 349-356 ; E 6, pp. 412-419 ; E 7, pp. 407-411 ; E 8, pp. 396-403 ; E 9, pp. 249-253.)

1929-1932.

4789. *The Bar associations and the World Court ; this reviews the consideration which bar associations, national, state and local, have given to the World Court, and the conclusions they have reached with regard to the adherence of the United States under the terms of the three protocols now awaiting ratification.* New York, American Foundation, Inc., Nov. 9th, 1931, 16 pages.

4790. COUDERT (FREDERIC R.), *The United States and the World Court.* Address at annual dinner, Rhode Island Bar Association, Biltmore Hotel, Providence, R.I., April 19th, 1932. 37 pages.

[1] See also No. 4429 of this list.

4791. GULICK (SIDNEY L.), *Shall the United States join the World Court?* Federal council of the churches of Christ in America. Commission on international justice and goodwill, 1931 (No. 7), 6 pages.

4792. LEWIS (DAVID J.), *Permanent Court of International Justice; extract from hearings before the Committee on foreign affairs, House of Representatives, 72nd Congress, 1st session, on H.J. Res. 378 May 20th, 1932. Statement by—.* Washington, Government Printing Office, 1932, 31 pages.

4793. STEBBINS (L. A.), *World Court decisions; the* ROOT-HURST *formula for the adhesion by the United States to the World Court.* Reprinted from the League of Nations Chronicle, March and April, 1929, 1 page.

4794. SZENT-ISTVÁNY (BÉLA), *Az Állandó Nemzetközi Bíróság véleményezö hatásköre, a statutum módositása és az Amerikai Egyesült Államok csatlakozása szempontjából. [The advisory jurisdiction of the P. C. I. J. considered in connection with the revision of the Statute and the accession of the United States of America.* In Hungarian.] (Külügyi Szemle, 1930, April, pp. 156-170.)

1933.

4795. *Draft resolution endorsing the World Court protocols for consideration by the Texas State Bar Association.* (Texas Law Review, Bar Association number, Oct. 1933, pp. 179-180.)

4796. HUDSON (MANLEY O.), *America's participation in world organization.* (Geneva Institute of International Relations. Problems of peace, seventh series, by G. P. GOOCH and others. London, G. Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 1933, pp. 174-192.) [The World Court, pp. 182-186.]

4797. JONES (ROBERT L.), *History of the foreign relations of the United States.* New York—London, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1933. In-8°, IX+536 pages. [P. C. I. J., pp. 457-464.]

4798. MARTIN (FRANK), *The United States and the World Court.* [Address before the Idaho State Bar, Boise, Idaho, July 15, 1933.] (Idaho Law Journal, 1933, Nov., Vol. 3, pp. 327-334.)

4799. PHILIPSE (A. H.), *Les États-Unis et la Cour de Justice.* (Revue de Droit international et de Législation comparée, 3me série, t. XIV, 60me année, 1933, n° 2, pp. 351-355.)

4800. *Report of Committee of Women's Bar Association of District of Columbia to study documents relating to Permanent Court of International Justice, with annexes thereto; presented by* Mr. MOSES. 1933. (Senate document 209, 72nd Congress, 2nd Session.)

4801. *The United States and the League of Nations during 1933.* Geneva special studies, Vol. IV, No. 3, 1933. Geneva, Geneva Research Center. [1934.] In-4°, 26 pages. [World law: P. C. I. J., pp. 25-26.]

4802. WILSON (ALEC.), *The United States and the League.* London, G. Allen & Unwin, Ltd. [1933], 109 pages. ["First part published under the title 'World peace and American policy' in spring 1930; this edition completely revised to Jan. 1933."]

1934.

4803. *Association of University women. Waterville (Maine) branch. Resolution in the nature of a petition bearing on the subject of the United States adherence to the World Court.* Introduced into the Record by Mr. WHITE, Apr. 24, 1934. (Congressional Record, 73rd Congress, 2nd Session, Vol. 78, No. 89 : 7432.)

4804. BEITER (ALFRED F.), *"No entangling alliances!" through participation in the League of Nations.* Extension of remarks in the House, Mar. 29, 1934. (Congressional Record, 73rd Congress, 2nd Session, Vol. 78, No. 70 : 5940-5941.)

4805. HUDSON (MANLEY O.), *Conditions of accession by the United States to the World Court protocols.* (American Bar Association Journal, Vol. 20, No. 3, 1934, March, pp. 155-157.)

4806. HUDSON (MANLEY O.), *The World Court.* Radio Address No. 3 (May 18th, 1934). New York City, The Intercollegiate Council, 1934. In-8°, 8 pages.

4807. KLUYVER (C. A.), *Amerika en den Volkenbond.* (Internationale Vraagstukken van dezen tijd, uitgegeven door de Vereeniging voor Volkenbond en Vrede, 1934, pp. 75-80.)

4808. *League Court mischief.* Editorial from the Washington (D.C.) Herald, Feb. 27, 1934, introduced into the Record by Mr. SCHALL, Feb. 27, 1934. (Congressional Record, 73rd Congress, 2nd Session, Vol. 78, No. 44 : 3448-3449.)

4809. LEWIS (DAVID J.), *Introduction of the bill H. R. 8713, providing for membership of the United States in the Permanent Court of International Justice, March 19, 1934.* Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. (Congressional Record, 73rd Congress, 2nd Session, Vol. 78. No. 61 : 4935.)

4809 a. LODER (B. C. J.), *Justice. An address delivered on the invitation of the Committee on international broadcasting of the Public Affairs Institute and broadcasting from the Columbia broadcasting Station,* New York. Jan. 14th, 1934. In-8°, 10 pages.

4810. *New Hampshire Bar Association. Resolutions adopted calling upon the Senate to complete the adherence of this country to the World Court.* Introduced into the Record by Mr. BROWN, Apr. 10, 1934. (Congressional Record, 73rd Congress, 2nd Session, Vol. 78, No. 77 : 6468-6469.)

4811. PITTMAN (KEY), *The World Court treaty.* Extension of remarks in the Senate, March 5, 1934. (Congressional Record, 73rd Congress, 2nd Session, Vol. 78, No. 49 : 3815.)

4812. *Resolution in favor of prompt completion of the adherence of the United States to the World Court, passed by a group of 250 citizens at the annual international relations dinner in Elizabeth, N.J., May 18, 1933.* Introduced into the Record by Mr. BARBOUR, Mar. 7, 1934. (Congressional Record, 73rd Congress, 2nd Session, Vol. 78, No. 51 : 3952.)

4813. *Rhode Island. General assembly. Resolution approving ratification of World Court treaties (approved March 22, 1934.)* Introduced into the Record by Mr. HEBERT, Apr. 4, 1934. (Congressional Record, 73rd Congress, 2nd Session, Vol. 78, No. 73 : 6106.)

4814. VREELAND JR. (HAMILTON), *Accession of the United States to the Permanent Court of International Justice.* (American Bar Association Journal, Vol. 20, No. 1, 1934, Jan., pp. 43-48.)

4815. *Woman's Union of Prospect Hill Congregational Church, Somerville, Mass. Resolution urging the ratification of the World Court protocols.* Introduced into the Record by Mr. WALSH, March 1, 1934. (Congressional Record, 73rd Congress, 2nd Session, Vol. 78, No. 46 : 3522.)

4816. *The World Court.* Two editorials from the Evening Journal Every Evening, Wilmington, Del., Jan. 6, 1934. Introduced into the Record by Mr. TOWNSEND, Jan. 19, 1934. (Congressional Record, 73rd Congress, 2nd Session, Vol. 78, No. 13 : 916-917.)

2. GREAT BRITAIN AND THE OPTIONAL CLAUSE.

(See E 2, p. 347 ; E 3, p. 312 ; E 4, pp. 385-386 ; E 5, p. 356 ; E 6, pp. 419-421 ; E 7, p. 411 ; E 8, p. 403 ; E 9, p. 253.)

3. A PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

(See E 2, pp. 347-348 ; E 3, pp. 312-313 ; E 4, p. 386 ; E 5, p. 357 ; E 6, p. 421 ; E 8, p. 403.)

4817. DOLESCHALL (ALFRED), *Bünteöjog a nemzetközi jogban. A nemzetközi büntetöbiráskodás kérdéséhez. [Principles of criminal law in international law. The question of international criminal jurisdiction.* In Hungarian.] Budapest, Eggenberger, 1930. 94 pages.

4818. GLEISPACH (W. COMTE), *Nemzetközi büntetöbiróság. [Court of international criminal justice.* In Hungarian.] (Jogtudományi Közlöny, 1926, 1er sept., p. 137.)

4819. VADÁSZ (IMRE), *Nemzetközi büntetöbiráskodás. [International criminal justice.* In Hungarian.] (Jogtudományi Közlöny, 1927, 15 juin, pp. 111-113.)

4820. WEBER (H. VON), *Internationale Strafgerichtsbarkeit.* (Völkerrechtsfragen. Eine Sammlung von Vorträgen und Studien. Begründet von HEINRICH POHL und MAX WENZEL. 40. Heft.) Berlin und Bonn, Ferd. Dümmlers Verlag, 1934. In-8°, 176 pages. [P. C. I. J., *passim.*]

4. THE HUNGARIAN-ROUMANIAN DISPUTE.

(See E 4, pp. 387-389 ; E 5, p. 358.)

5. VARIOUS.

(See E 2, pp. 348-349 ; E 3, p. 314 ; E 4, p. 390 ; E 5, p. 358 ; E 6, pp. 421-423 ; E 7, pp. 411-412 ; E 8, p. 404 ; E 9, pp. 254-255.)

4821. BARANYAI (ZOLTÁN), *A kisebbségi jogok védelmének kézikönyve. Összeállitotta* —. WLASSICS GYULA *br. bevezetésével.* 2. átdolgozott kiadás. [*Manual of the protection of minority rights, by*—. *Preface by* GYULA WLASSICS ; br., 2nd revised ed. In Hungarian.] Berlin. L. Voggenreiter, Verlag Magyar Osztály, 1925. In-16°, 318 pages. [The minorities and the P. C. I. J., pp. 11-14.]

4822. HAJN (ALOIS), *Problém ochrany menšin.* [*The problem of the protection of minorities.* In Czech.] Praha, 1929, pp. 150-152.

4823. LEMANSKI (J.), *La protection des minorités et la Cour permanente de Justice internationale.* (Questions minoritaires, 6 : 64-74, 1933, déc.)

4824. PRŽIĆ (ILIJA A.). [*La protection des nationalités.* (Bibliothèque de l'Association yougoslave de Droit international, VI.) Beograd, 1933. En serbe.] In-8°, 328 pages. [C. P. J. I., *passim.*]

4825. WLASSICS (GYULA BR.), *A kisebbségi jogvédelem és a Nemzetek Szövetsége.* [*Legal protection of minorities and the League of Nations.* In Hungarian.] (Budapesti Szemle, 1926, mai, pp. 184-192.)

4826. ZALESKI (WŁADYSŁAW JÓZEF), *Międzynarodowa ochrona mniejszósci.* [*International protection of minorities.* In Polish.] Warszawa, 1932. In-8°, 191 pages. [P. C. I. J., pp. 106-108.]

4827. BORCHARD (EDWIN M.), *The protection of citizens abroad and change of original nationality.* (Yale Law Journal, Vol. 43, No. 3, 1934, Jan., pp. 359-392.) [P. C. I. J., *passim.*]

4828. BORCHARD (EDWIN. M.), *La protection des nationaux à l'étranger et le changement de la nationalité d'origine.* (Revue de Droit international et de Législation comparée, 60me année, 3me série, t. XIV, 1933, n° 3, pp. 421-467.) [C. P. J. I., *passim.*]

4829. GRAMAIN (PAUL), *Les droits internationaux de l'homme.* Paris, Les Éditions internationales, 1933. In-8°, XV+243 pages. [C. P. J. I., pp. 101-106.]

4830. MULDER (A. C. J.), *Het Haagsche Hof en het Internationaal Privaatrecht.* (Nederlandsch Juristenblad, 9e Jaarg., Nr. 11, 1934, 17 Maart, pp. 165-172.)

4831. TÉNÉKIDÈS (GEORGES), *L'individu dans l'ordre juridique international.* Paris (A. Pedone), 1933. In-8°, 261 pages. [Évolution de la jurisprudence de la C. P. J. I. en matière d'intérêts privés. — Véritable portée de l'article 34 du Statut de la Cour, pp. 243-250.]

4832. R[AY] (J[EAN]), *Un centenaire : le Comité judiciaire du Conseil privé d'Angleterre.* (Affaires étrangères, 3me année, 1933, 10 oct., pp. 453-456.) [.... comparé aux juridictions proprement internationales.... : C. P. J. I., pp. 455-456.]

4833. MAGYARY (GÉZA DE), APPONYI *és az Állandó Nemzetközi Bíróság. Apponyi Emlékkönyv.* [APPONYI *and the Permanent Court of International Justice.*] Budapest, Külügyi Társaság, 1926, pp. 188-207.

4834. SCHUURMAN (W. H. A. ELINK), *Le droit par la paix. La Haye siège de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale et centre du désarmement.* Édition française. Paris, A. Pedone, 1933. In-8°, 33 pages [L'édition néerlandaise a été publiée en 1926.]

4835. *De speciale dienstzegels van het Permanente Hof van Internationale Justitie te 's-Gravenhage.* (De Philatelist, Nr. 99, 9e jaarg., No. 5, 1934, 1 Maart, p. 57.)

ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF AUTHORS' NAMES AND OF NAMES CITED

IN THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE COURT [1].

(The numbers refer to titles of publications and not to pages.)

[1] The present Index, like the Alphabetical Index of Subjects which is to be found on page 256, is cumulative, i.e. it covers the Bibliographies of the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Annual Reports (Series E., Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9) as well as that of this volume (pages 190-234).

The **fatfaced** figures which precede the numbers of titles refer to the corresponding volumes of Series E. (**2** : Series E., No. 2 ; **3** : Series E., No. 3 ; **4** : Series E., No. 4 ; **5** : Series E., No. 5 ; **6** : Series E., No. 6 ; **7** : Series E., No. 7 ; **8** : Series E., No. 8 ; **9** : Series E., No. 9 ; **10** : Series E., No. 10, i.e. the present volume). No reference has been made to the Bibliography of the First Annual Report, as that list was incorporated in the Bibliography of the Second Report.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF SUBJECTS
OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE COURT [1].

(The numbers refer to titles of publications and not to pages.)

ABBREVIATIONS :

Doc.	Documents.
I. L. O.	International Labour Organization.
Legisl.	Legislative.
L. N.	League of Nations.
Offic.	Official.
Parliam.	Parliamentary.
Publ.	Publications.

[1] The present Index, like the Alphabetical Index of Authors' Names and of Names cited, which is to be found on page 235, is cumulative, i.e. it covers the Bibliographies of the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Annual Reports (Series E., Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9) as well as that of this volume (pages 190-234).

The **fatfaced** figures which precede the numbers of titles refer to the corresponding volumes of Series E. (**2** : Series E., No. 2 ; **3** : Series E., No. 3 ; **4** : Series E., No. 4 ; **5** : Series E., No. 5 ; **6** : Series E., No. 6 ; **7** : Series E., No. 7 ; **8** : Series E., No. 8 ; **9** : Series E., No. 9 ; **10** : Series E., No. 10, i.e. the present volume). No reference has been made to the Bibliography of the First Annual Report, as that list was incorporated in the Bibliography of the Second Report.

CHAPTER X.

THIRD ADDENDUM TO THE FOURTH EDITION OF THE COLLECTION OF TEXTS GOVERNING THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURT[1].

The fourth edition of the *Collection of Texts governing the jurisdiction of the Court*, dated January 31st, 1932, mentions all the instruments which, in any manner, confer jurisdiction on the Court or on its President, and which have come to the knowledge of the Registry before that date. In the case of instruments for the pacific settlement of disputes, the *Collection* gives the complete text ; in the case of other instruments, only the relevant extracts are given.

The first and second addenda to this edition, which were contained in the Eighth Annual Report (pp. 437-488) and in the Ninth Annual Report (pp. 287-375), give all the information on the subject which had reached the Registry up to June 15th, 1933.

Below is given, in the form of a "third addendum", additional information obtained between June 15th, 1933, and June 15th, 1934.

The present Chapter is therefore intended to bring up to date the fourth edition of the *Collection*, supplemented by the tenth chapters of the Eighth and Ninth Annual Reports. Like the latter, it is divided into two sections: the first comprises modifications and additions affecting texts given in the fourth edition of the *Collection* or in its addenda and arising amongst other things from new signatures, ratifications, etc. ; the serial numbers refer either to the *Collection*, or to the addenda. The second section contains new international instruments which have come to the knowledge of the Registry since the Ninth Annual Report was published. They are arranged according to the system followed in the *Collection*. As concerns the language in which the acts are reproduced, it seemed best to follow the system applied in the fourth

[1] Publications of the Court, Series D., No. 6.

edition of the *Collection of Texts* (see Preface to that publication, p. 11).

The *Collection*, with its addenda, does not claim to be absolutely complete or accurate. It relies, however, exclusively upon official information both as regards the actual existence of clauses affecting the Court's activity and as regards the text of such clauses, and the position in regard to their signature and ratification. This information is of two different kinds: official publications either by the League of Nations or its organizations, or by the various governments; direct communications from the same sources [1].

As was done last year, the present Chapter has been reprinted separately in pamphlet form, so that the addendum may be easily added to the Collection of Texts. *Copies of these reprints can be supplied to persons who possess the fourth edition of the* Collection.

---

[1] See p. 41 of this Report for an account of the steps taken by the Registrar of the Court with a view to obtaining the consent of all governments entitled to appear before the Court to communicate regularly to the Registry the text of new agreements concluded by them and containing clauses relating to the Court's jurisdiction.

SECTION I.

MODIFICATIONS AND ADDITIONS AFFECTING THE TEXTS GIVEN IN THE FOURTH EDITION OF THE COLLECTION OF TEXTS AND IN THE FIRST AND SECOND ADDENDA TO THIS EDITION [1].

6.—PROTOCOL RELATING TO THE REVISION OF THE STATUTE FOR THE COURT.

Geneva, September 14th, 1929.

Ratif. [2] (cont.):	Chile	November 20th, 1933
	Uruguay	September 19th, 1933
	Venezuela	August 4th, 1933

8.—PROTOCOL RELATING TO THE ACCESSION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE OF THE STATUTE FOR THE COURT.

Geneva, September 14th, 1929.

Ratif. (cont.):	Uruguay	September 19th, 1933

9.—OPTIONAL CLAUSE CONCERNING THE COURT'S COMPULSORY JURISDICTION.

Declarations of acceptance of the Optional Clause (*continued*).

Hungary (renewal).

On behalf of the Royal Hungarian Government and subject to ratification, I recognize, in relation to any other Member or State accepting the same obligation, that is to say, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the Court as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special convention, in conformity with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court, for a further period of five years as from August 13th, 1934.

Geneva, May 30th, 1934.

(*Signed*) LADISLAS DE TAHY.

---

[1] See E 8, pp. 439-459; E 9, pp. 289-311.

[2] *Ratif.*: *Ratifications.*

List of States having signed the Optional Clause [1].

States.	Date of signature.	Conditions.	Date of deposit of ratification (*if any*[2]).
Union of South Africa	19 IX 29	Ratification. Reciprocity. 10 years and thereafter until notice of termination is given. For all disputes arising after ratification with regard to situations or facts subsequent to ratification, except : —disputes in regard to which the Parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement ; —disputes between Members of the League of Nations who are also Members of the British Commonwealth of Nations ; —disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of South Africa. The right is reserved in respect of any disputes considered by the Council to suspend judicial proceedings under certain conditions.	7 IV 30
Albania	17 IX 30	Ratification. Reciprocity. 5 years (as from the date of the deposit of the instrument of ratification). For all disputes arising after ratification with regard to situations or facts subsequent to ratification. Except the disputes (*a*) relating to the territorial status of Albania ; (*b*) with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of Albania ; (*c*) relating directly or indirectly to the application of treaties providing for another method of pacific settlement.	17 IX 30

[1] Sometimes the date of the signature of the Optional Clause does not appear in the declaration. In such cases, the list gives in brackets an approximate indication based on the date on which the declaration was first published in an official document of the League of Nations ; this document is then referred to in a note.

[2] Ratification is not in fact required under the terms of the Optional Clause.

States.	Date of signature.	Conditions.	Date of deposit of ratification (*if any*).
Australia	20 IX 29	(*See*, mutatis mutandis, *the conditions stipulated by the Union of South Africa.*)	18 VIII 30
Austria	14 III 22 *Renewed* on 12 I 27	Reciprocity. 5 years. Ratification. Reciprocity. 10 years (from the date of the deposit of the instrument of ratification).	13 III 27
Belgium	25 IX 25	Ratification. Reciprocity. 15 years. For any dispute arising after ratification with regard to situations or facts subsequent to such ratification. Except in cases where the Parties may have agreed or may agree to have recourse to some other method of pacific settlement.	10 III 26
Brazil	1 XI 21 [1]	Reciprocity. 5 years. On condition that compulsory jurisdiction is accepted by at least two of the Powers permanently represented on the Council of the League of Nations [2].	
Bulgaria	(1921) [3]	Reciprocity.	12 VIII 21
Canada	20 IX 29	(*See*, mutatis mutandis, *the conditions stipulated by the Union of South Africa.*)	28 VII 30
China	13 V 22	Reciprocity. 5 years.	
Colombia	6 I 32	Reciprocity.	

[1] Brazil's declaration is contained in the deed of ratification of the Protocol of Signature of the Statute (deposited on November 1st, 1921).

[2] Germany and Great Britain—Powers permanently represented on the Council of the League of Nations—are now bound by the Clause, the first since February 29th, 1928, and the second since February 5th, 1930.

[3] Declaration reproduced in the *Treaty Series* of the League of Nations, Vol. VI (1921), No. 170.

States.	Date of signature.	Conditions.	Date of deposit of ratification (*if any*).
Costa Rica	(Before 28 I 21) [1]	Reciprocity.	
Czechoslovakia	19 IX 29	Ratification. Reciprocity. 10 years (as from the date of deposit of the instrument of ratification). For all disputes arising after ratification with regard to situations or facts subsequent to ratification. Except in cases where the Parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of pacific settlement. Subject to the right of either Party to a dispute to submit it, before any recourse to the Court, to the Council of the League of Nations.	
Denmark	(Before 28 I 21) [2]	Ratification. Reciprocity. 5 years.	13 VI 21
	Renewed on 11 XII 25	Ratification. Reciprocity. 10 years (from June 13th, 1926).	28 III 26
Dominican Republic	30 IX 24	Ratification. Reciprocity.	4 II 33
Esthonia	2 V 23 [3]	Reciprocity. 5 years. For any future dispute in regard to which the Parties have not agreed to have recourse to some other method of pacific settlement.	

[1] Declaration reproduced in the document of the League of Nations No. 21/31/6, A, dated January 28th, 1921.

Costa Rica, on December 24th, 1924, informed the Secretary-General of her decision to withdraw from the League of Nations, this decision to take effect as from January 1st, 1927. Before that date, Costa Rica had not ratified the Protocol of Signature of the Statute; moreover, Costa Rica is not mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant of the League of Nations. This would seem to point to the conclusion that Costa Rica's obligations resulting from her signature of the Protocol of December 16th, 1920, and of the Optional Clause have lapsed.

[2] Declaration reproduced in the document of the League of Nations No. 21/31/6, A, dated January 28th, 1921.

[3] Esthonia's declaration is contained in the deed of ratification of the Protocol of Signature of the Statute (deposited on May 2nd, 1923).

States.	Date of signature.	Conditions.	Date of deposit of ratification (*if any*).
Esthonia (*cont.*)	*Renewed* on 25 VI 28 [1]	Extension for a period of 10 years as from May 2nd, 1928.	
Ethiopia	12 VII 26	Reciprocity. 5 years. Future disputes in regard to which the Parties may have agreed to have recourse to some other method of pacific settlement are excepted.	16 VII 26
	Renewed on 15 IV 32	Prolongation for a period of two years, from July 16th, 1931.	
Finland	(1921) [2]	Ratification. Reciprocity. 5 years.	6 IV 22
	Renewed on 3 III 27	Reciprocity. 10 years (as from April 6th, 1927).	
France	19 IX 29 [3]	Ratification. Reciprocity. 5 years. For all disputes arising after ratification with regard to situations or facts subsequent to ratification ; And which cannot be settled by a procedure of conciliation or by the Council according to the terms of Article 15, paragraph 6, of the Covenant. Except cases in which the Parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of arbitral settlement.	25 IV 31
Germany	23 IX 27	Ratification. Reciprocity. 5 years. For any future dispute arising after ratification regarding situations or facts subsequent to ratification. Except in cases where the Parties may have agreed or may agree to have recourse to another method of pacific settlement.	29 II 28

[1] Date of the letter by which the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Esthonian Government informed the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of the extension of the period for which that Government was bound.

[2] Declaration reproduced in the *Treaty Series* of the League of Nations, Vol. VI (1921), No. 170.

[3] This declaration replaces the declaration made on behalf of the French Government on October 2nd, 1924, which was subject to ratification but had not been ratified.

States.	Date of signature.	Conditions.	Date of deposit of ratification (*if any*).
Germany (*cont.*)	*Renewed* on 9 II 33	Ratification. Prolongation for 5 years as from March 1st, 1933.	5 VII 33
Great Britain	19 IX 29	(*See*, mutatis mutandis, *the conditions stipulated by the Union of South Africa.*)	5 II 30
Greece	12 IX 29	Reciprocity. 5 years. For all categories of disputes enumerated in Article 36 of the Statute, except: (*a*) disputes relating to the territorial status of Greece, including those concerning its rights of sovereignty over its ports and lines of communication; (*b*) disputes relating directly or indirectly to the application of treaties or conventions accepted by Greece and providing for another procedure.	
Guatemala	17 XII 26	Ratification. Reciprocity.	
Haiti	7 IX 21	(Without conditions.)	
Hungary	14 IX 28	Ratification. Reciprocity. 5 years (from the date of the deposit of the instrument of ratification).	13 VIII 29
	Renewed on 30 V 34	Ratification. Reciprocity. 5 years (as from Aug. 13th, 1934).	
India	19 IX 29	(*See*, mutatis mutandis, *the conditions stipulated by the Union of South Africa.*)	5 II 30
Irish Free State [1]	14 IX 29	Ratification. Reciprocity. 20 years.	11 VII 30

[1] In his circular letter No. 105, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations notified the governments of Members of the League that the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Irish Free State had informed him in a letter dated August 21st, 1926, that the Irish Free State should be included amongst the Members of the League which had ratified the Protocol of Signature.

On October 12th, 1926, the Secretary-General informed the Registrar of the Court that the letter of August 21st above mentioned had been handed to him on August 26th by the representative of the Irish Free State accredited to the League of Nations, and that, since that date, the Irish Free State has been included on the Secretariat's list as bound by the Protocol of the Court.

States.	Date of signature.	Conditions.	Date of deposit of ratification (*if any*).
Italy	9 IX 29	Ratification. Reciprocity. 5 years. Subject to any other method of settlement provided by a special convention. In cases where a solution by means of diplomacy or by the action of the Council of the League of Nations is not attained.	7 IX 31
Latvia	10 IX 29 [1]	Ratification. Reciprocity. 5 years. For all disputes arising after ratification of this declaration in regard to situations or facts subsequent to ratification. Except in cases where the Parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement.	26 II 30
Liberia	(1921) [2]	Ratification. Reciprocity.	
Lithuania	5 X 21 *Renewed* on 14 I 30	5 years. 5 years (as from Jan. 14th, 1930).	16 V 22
Luxemburg	15 IX 30 [3]	Reciprocity. 5 years (renewable by tacit reconduction). For all disputes arising after the signature in regard to situations or facts subsequent to the signature. Except the cases where the Parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement.	
Netherlands	6 VIII 21	Reciprocity. 5 years. For any future dispute in regard to which the Parties have not agreed to have recourse to some other method of pacific settlement.	

[1] This declaration replaces the declaration made on behalf of the Latvian Government on September 11th, 1923, which was subject to ratification but had not been ratified.

[2] Declaration reproduced in the *Treaty Series* of the League of Nations, Vol. VI (1921), No. 170.

[3] In 1921, the Government of Luxemburg had already signed the Optional Clause, subject to ratification; but ratification had not taken place.

States.	Date of signature.	Conditions.	Date of deposit of ratification (*if any*).
Netherlands (*cont.*)	*Renewed* on 2 IX 26	Reciprocity. 10 years (as from August 6th, 1926). For all future disputes excepting those in regard to which the Parties may have agreed, after the entry into force of the Court's Statute, to have recourse to some other method of pacific settlement.	
New Zealand	19 IX 29	(*See*, mutatis mutandis, *the conditions stipulated by the Union of South Africa.*)	29 III 30
Nicaragua	24 IX 29	(Unconditionally.)	
Norway	6 IX 21	Ratification. Reciprocity. 5 years.	3 X 21
	Renewed on 22 IX 26	Reciprocity. 10 years (from Oct. 3rd, 1926).	
Panama	25 X 21	Reciprocity.	14 VI 29
Paraguay	11 V 33 [1]	(Unconditionally.)	
Persia	2 X 30	Ratification. Reciprocity. 6 years (and after expiration of that period, until notification of abrogation). For all disputes arising after ratification with regard to situations or facts relating directly or indirectly to the application of treaties accepted by Persia and subsequent to the ratification. With the exception of: (*a*) disputes relating to the territorial status of Persia, including those concerning the rights of sovereignty of Persia over its islands and ports; (*b*) disputes in regard to which the Parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement; (*c*) disputes with regard to questions which, by international law, fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of Persia.	19 IX 32

[1] The declaration of Paraguay was made when the instrument of ratification of the Protocol of Signature of the Statute was deposited.

States.	Date of signature.	Conditions.	Date of deposit of ratification (*if any*).
Persia (*cont.*)		Subject to Persia's right to demand the suspension of proceedings before the Court in regard to any dispute referred to the Council of the League of Nations.	
Peru	19 IX 29	Ratification. Reciprocity. 10 years (as from date of ratification). For all disputes arising with regard to situations or facts subsequent to ratification. Except in cases where the Parties may have agreed either to have recourse to some other method of settlement by arbitration or to submit the dispute previously to the Council of the League of Nations.	29 III 32
Poland	24 I 31	Ratification. Reciprocity. 5 years. For all disputes arising after the signature with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the signature. Except the cases where the Parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement. Except the disputes : (1) with regard to matters which, by international law, are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of States ; (2) arising between Poland and States which refuse to establish or maintain normal diplomatic relations with Poland ; (3) connected directly or indirectly with the World War or with the Polono-Sovietic War ; (4) resulting directly or indirectly from the provisions of the Treaty of Peace signed at Riga on March 18th, 1921 ; (5) relating to provisions of internal law connected with points (3) and (4).	
Portugal	(Before 28 I 21) [1]	Reciprocity.	8 X 21
Roumania	8 X 30	Ratification.	9 VI 31

[1] Declaration reproduced in the document of the League of Nations No. 21/31/6, A, dated January 28th, 1921.

States.	Date of signature.	Conditions.	Date of deposit of ratification (*if any*).
Roumania (*cont.*)		In respect of the governments recognized by Roumania and under reciprocity. 5 years. In regard to legal disputes arising out of situations or facts subsequent to ratification. With exception of the matters for which a special procedure has been or may be established. Subject to the right of Roumania to submit the dispute to the Council of the League of Nations before having recourse to the Court. With the exception of : (*a*) any question of substance or procedure which might directly or indirectly cause the existing territorial integrity of Roumania and of her sovereign rights, including her rights over her ports and communications, to be brought into question ; (*b*) disputes relating to questions which, according to international law, fall under the domestic jurisdiction of Roumania.	
Salvador	29 VIII 30 [1]	With the exception of any disputes or differences concerning points or questions which cannot be submitted to arbitration in accordance with the political constitution of Salvador. Except the disputes which arose before the signature, and pecuniary claims made against the nation. Reciprocity only in regard to States which accept the arbitration in that form.	29 VIII 30
Siam	20 IX 29	Ratification. Reciprocity. 10 years. For all disputes as to which no other means of pacific settlement is agreed upon between the Parties.	7 V 30
Spain	21 IX 28	Reciprocity. 10 years. For any dispute arising after signature with regard to situations or facts subsequent to such signature.	

[1] The declaration of Salvador is contained in the deed of ratification of the Protocol of Signature of the Statute (deposited on August 29th, 1930).

States.	Date of signature.	Conditions.	Date of deposit of ratification (*if any*).
Spain (*cont.*)		Except in cases where the Parties may have agreed or may agree to have recourse to some other method of pacific settlement.	
Sweden	16 VIII 21	Reciprocity. 5 years.	
	Renewed on 18 III 26	Reciprocity. 10 years (as from August 16th, 1926).	
Switzerland	(Before 28 I 21) [1]	Ratification. Reciprocity. 5 years.	25 VII 21
	Renewed on 1 III 26	Ratification. Reciprocity. 10 years (as from deposit of instrument of ratification).	24 VII 26
Uruguay	(Before 28 I 21) [1]	Reciprocity.	27 IX 21
Yugoslavia	16 V 30	Ratification. In relation to any government recognized by the Kingdom of Yugoslavia and on condition of reciprocity. 5 years (as from deposit of instrument of ratification). For all disputes arising after ratification. Except disputes relating to questions which, by international law, fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. And except in cases where the Parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement.	24 XI 30

[1] Declaration reproduced in the document of the League of Nations No. 21/31/6, A, dated January 28th, 1921.

24. — TRAITÉ DE CONCILIATION ET D'ARBITRAGE OBLIGATOIRE ENTRE LA FRANCE ET LA SUISSE.

Paris, 6 avril 1925.

(*Ratifications échangées à Paris le* 23 *mars* 1934.)

---

113. — ACTE GÉNÉRAL DE CONCILIATION, D'ARBITRAGE ET DE RÈGLEMENT JUDICIAIRE ENTRE LA ROUMANIE, LA TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE ET LA YOUGOSLAVIE.

Belgrade, 21 mai 1929.

(Renouvelé pour une durée illimitée par le Pacte d'organisation de la Petite-Entente, signé à Genève, le 16 février 1933, entre la Roumanie, la Tchécoslovaquie et la Yougoslavie.)

---

135. — TRAITÉ DE CONCILIATION, DE RÈGLEMENT JUDICIAIRE ET D'ARBITRAGE ENTRE L'ESPAGNE ET LA GRÈCE.

Athènes, 23 janvier 1930.

(*Ratifications échangées à Athènes le* 12 *mai* 1933.)

---

143. — TRAITÉ DE CONCILIATION, DE RÈGLEMENT JUDICIAIRE ET D'ARBITRAGE ENTRE LA FINLANDE ET LA FRANCE.

Paris, 28 avril 1930.

(*Entrée en vigueur :* 27 février 1933.)

166.—CONVENTION LIMITING THE HOURS OF WORK IN INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS TO EIGHT IN THE DAY AND FORTY-EIGHT IN THE WEEK

adopted by the Labour Conference.

Washington, November 28th, 1919.

Ratif. (cont.) :	Argentine	November 30th, 1933
	Colombia	June 20th, 1933
	Uruguay	June 6th, 1933

167.—CONVENTION CONCERNING UNEMPLOYMENT

adopted by the Labour Conference.

Washington, November 28th, 1919.

Ratif. (cont.) :	Argentine	November 30th, 1933
	Chile	May 31st, 1933
	Colombia	June 20th, 1933
	Uruguay	June 6th, 1933

168.—CONVENTION CONCERNING NIGHT WORK OF WOMEN

adopted by the Labour Conference.

Washington, November 28th, 1919.

Ratif. (cont.) :	Argentine	November 30th, 1933
	Colombia	June 20th, 1933
	Uruguay	June 6th, 1933

169.—CONVENTION FIXING THE MINIMUM AGE FOR ADMISSION OF CHILDREN TO INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT

adopted by the Labour Conference.

Washington, November 28th, 1919.

Ratif. (cont.) :	Argentine	November 30th, 1933
	Colombia	June 20th, 1933
	Uruguay	June 6th, 1933

170.—CONVENTION CONCERNING THE NIGHT WORK OF YOUNG PERSONS EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRY

adopted by the Labour Conference.

Washington, November 28th, 1919.

Ratif. (cont.) :	Argentine	November 30th, 1933
	Uruguay	June 6th, 1933

171.—CONVENTION CONCERNING EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN BEFORE AND AFTER CHILDBIRTH

adopted by the Labour Conference.

Washington, November 28th, 1919.

Ratif. (cont.) :	Argentine	November 30th, 1933
	Colombia	June 20th, 1933
	Uruguay	June 6th, 1933

172.—CONVENTION FIXING THE MINIMUM AGE FOR ADMISSION OF CHILDREN TO EMPLOYMENT AT SEA

adopted by the Labour Conference.

Genoa, July 9th, 1920.

Ratif. (cont.) :	Argentine	November 30th, 1933
	Colombia	June 20th, 1933
	Uruguay	June 6th, 1933

173.—CONVENTION CONCERNING UNEMPLOYMENT INDEMNITY IN CASE OF LOSS OR FOUNDERING OF THE SHIP

adopted by the Labour Conference.

Genoa, July 9th, 1920.

Ratif. (cont.) :	Argentine	November 30th, 1933
	Colombia	June 20th, 1933
	Uruguay	June 6th, 1933

174.—CONVENTION FOR ESTABLISHING FACILITIES FOR FINDING EMPLOYMENT FOR SEAMEN

adopted by the Labour Conference.

Genoa, July 10th, 1920.

Ratif. (cont.) :	Argentine	November 30th, 1933
	Colombia	June 20th, 1933
	Uruguay	June 6th, 1933

175.—CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON FREEDOM OF TRANSIT.

Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.

Acc. [1] (cont.) :	Ethiopia (subject to ratification)	October 16th, 1933
	Turkey	June 27th, 1933

176.—CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON THE RÉGIME OF NAVIGABLE WATERWAYS OF INTERNATIONAL CONCERN.

Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.

Acc. (cont.) :	Turkey	June 27th, 1933

---

[1] *Acc.* : *Accessions.*

177.—CONVENTION CONCERNING THE COMPULSORY MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS EMPLOYED AT SEA

adopted by the Labour Conference.

Geneva, November 11th, 1921.

Ratif. (cont.) :	Colombia	June 20th, 1933
	Uruguay	June 6th, 1933

178.—CONVENTION CONCERNING THE MINIMUM AGE FOR ADMISSION OF YOUNG PERSONS TO EMPLOYMENT AS TRIMMERS OR STOKERS

adopted by the Labour Conference.

Geneva, November 11th, 1921.

Ratif. (cont.) :	Colombia	June 20th, 1933
	Uruguay	June 6th, 1933

179.—CONVENTION CONCERNING WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN AGRICULTURE

adopted by the Labour Conference.

Geneva, November 12th, 1921.

Ratif. (cont.) :	Colombia	June 20th, 1933
	Uruguay	June 6th, 1933

180.—CONVENTION CONCERNING THE RIGHTS OF ASSOCIATION AND COMBINATION OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

adopted by the Labour Conference.

Geneva, November 12th, 1921.

Ratif. (cont.) :	Colombia	June 20th, 1933
	Uruguay	June 6th, 1933

181.—CONVENTION RELATING TO THE AGE AT WHICH CHILDREN ARE TO BE ADMITTED TO AGRICULTURAL WORK

adopted by the Labour Conference.

Geneva, November 16th, 1921.

Ratif. (cont.) :	Uruguay	June 6th, 1933

182.—CONVENTION CONCERNING THE APPLICATION OF WEEKLY REST IN INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS

adopted by the Labour Conference.

Geneva, November 17th, 1921.

Ratif. (cont.) :	Colombia		June 20th, 1933
	Uruguay		June 6th, 1933

183.—CONVENTION CONCERNING THE USE OF WHITE LEAD IN PAINTING

adopted by the Labour Conference.

Geneva, November 19th, 1921.

Ratif. (cont.) :	Colombia		June 20th, 1933
	Uruguay		June 6th, 1933

184.—CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CIRCULATION OF AND TRAFFIC IN OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS.

Geneva, September 12th, 1923.

Acc. (cont.) :	Guatemala		October 25th, 1933
	Paraguay		October 21st, 1933

187.—CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON THE INTERNATIONAL RÉGIME OF MARITIME PORTS.

Geneva, December 9th, 1923.

Ratif. (cont.) :	Italy (under conditions)		October 16th, 1933

191.—CONVENTION CONCERNING EQUALITY OF TREATMENT FOR NATIONAL AND FOREIGN WORKERS AS REGARDS WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENTS

adopted by the Labour Conference.

Geneva, June 5th, 1925.

Ratif. (cont.) :	Colombia		June 20th, 1933
	Uruguay		June 6th, 1933

192.—CONVENTION RELATING TO NIGHT WORK IN BAKERIES

adopted by the Labour Conference.

Geneva, June 8th, 1925.

Ratif. (cont.) :	Chile	May 31st, 1933
	Colombia	June 20th, 1933
	Uruguay	June 6th, 1933

193.—CONVENTION CONCERNING WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENTS

adopted by the Labour Conference.

Geneva, June 10th, 1925.

Ratif. (cont.) :	Colombia	June 20th, 1933
	Uruguay	June 6th, 1933

194.—CONVENTION CONCERNING WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION FOR OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

adopted by the Labour Conference.

Geneva, June 10th, 1925.

Ratif. (cont.) :	Chile	May 31st, 1933
	Colombia	June 20th, 1933
	Italy (subject to subsequent decisions as regards the application of the Convention to Italian colonies and possessions)	January 22nd, 1934
	Uruguay	June 6th, 1933

196.—CONVENTION CONCERNING THE SIMPLIFICATION OF THE INSPECTION OF EMIGRANTS ON BOARD SHIP

adopted by the Labour Conference.

Geneva, June 5th, 1926.

Ratif. (cont.) :	Colombia	June 20th, 1933
	Uruguay	June 6th, 1933

197.—CONVENTION CONCERNING THE REPATRIATION OF SEAMEN

adopted by the Labour Conference.

Geneva, June 23rd, 1926.

Ratif. (cont.) :	Colombia	June 20th, 1933
	Uruguay	June 6th, 1933

198.—CONVENTION CONCERNING SEAMEN'S ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT

adopted by the Labour Conference.

Geneva, June 24th, 1926.

Ratif. (cont.) :	Colombia	June 20th, 1933
	Uruguay	June 6th, 1933

199.—CONVENTION REGARDING SLAVERY.

Geneva, September 25th, 1926.

Acc. (cont.) :	Turkey	July 24th, 1933

200.—CONVENTION CONCERNING SICKNESS INSURANCE FOR WORKERS IN INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE AND DOMESTIC SERVANTS

adopted by the Labour Conference.

Geneva, June 16th, 1927.

Ratif. (cont.) :	Colombia	June 20th, 1933
	Uruguay	June 6th, 1933

201.—CONVENTION CONCERNING SICKNESS INSURANCE FOR AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

adopted by the Labour Conference.

Geneva, June 16th, 1927.

Ratif. (cont.) :	Colombia	June 20th, 1933
	Uruguay	June 6th, 1933

203.—INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE ABOLITION OF IMPORT AND EXPORT RESTRICTIONS.

Geneva, November 8th, 1927.

Denunciations :	America (U.S. of—)	As from June 30th, 1933
	Denmark	,, ,, June 30th, 1933
	Great Britain	,, ,, June 30th, 1933
	Japan	,, ,, June 30th, 1934
	Netherlands	,, ,, June 30th, 1934
	Norway	,, ,, June 30th, 1933
	Portugal	,, ,, June 30th, 1931

204.—CONVENTION CONCERNING THE CREATION OF MINIMUM WAGE-FIXING MACHINERY

adopted by the Labour Conference.

Geneva, June 16th, 1928.

Ratif. (cont.) :	Chile	May 31st, 1933
	Colombia	June 20th, 1933
	Norway	July 7th, 1933
	Uruguay	June 6th, 1933

207.—INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF COUNTERFEITING CURRENCY.

Geneva, April 20th, 1929.

Ratif. (cont.) :	Cuba	June 13th, 1933
	Germany	October 3rd, 1933
	Hungary	June 14th, 1933

208.—CONVENTION CONCERNING THE MARKING OF THE WEIGHT ON HEAVY PACKAGES TRANSPORTED BY VESSELS

adopted by the Labour Conference.

Geneva, June 21st, 1929.

Ratif. (cont.) :	Chile	May 31st, 1933
	Germany	July 5th, 1933
	Italy	July 18th, 1933
	Uruguay	June 6th, 1933

210.—CONVENTION ON CERTAIN QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE CONFLICT OF NATIONALITY LAWS.

The Hague, April 12th, 1930.

Ratif. (cont.) :	Sweden	July 6th, 1933

211.—PROTOCOL RELATING TO MILITARY OBLIGATIONS IN CERTAIN CASES OF DOUBLE NATIONALITY.

The Hague, April 12th, 1930.

Ratif. (cont.) : Sweden — July 6th, 1933

214.—CONVENTION CONCERNING THE REGULATION OF HOURS OF WORK IN COMMERCE AND OFFICES *adopted by the Labour Conference.*

Geneva, June 28th, 1930.

Ratif. (cont.) : Uruguay — June 6th, 1933

215.—CONVENTION CONCERNING FORCED OR COMPULSORY LABOUR *adopted by the Labour Conference.*

Geneva, June 28th, 1930.

Ratif. (cont.) : Chile — May 31st, 1933

217.—CONVENTION ESTABLISHING AN INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL MORTGAGE CREDIT COMPANY.

Geneva, May 21st, 1931.

Ratif. (cont.) : Yugoslavia — January 16th, 1934

219.—CONVENTION FOR LIMITING THE MANUFACTURE AND REGULATING THE DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS.

Geneva, July 13th, 1931.

Ratif. (cont.) :

San Marino	June 12th, 1933
Siam	February 22nd, 1934
Venezuela	November 15th, 1933

Acc. (cont.) :

Australia (including Papua, Norfolk Island, and the mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru)	January 24th, 1934
China	January 10th, 1934
Colombia	January 29th, 1934
Honduras (subject to ratification)	July 1st, 1933

---

423. — TRAITÉ DE CONCILIATION, D'ARBITRAGE ET DE RÈGLEMENT JUDICIAIRE ENTRE LE LUXEMBOURG ET LA NORVÈGE.

Genève, 12 février 1932.

(*Ratifications échangées à Genève le 2 octobre* 1933.)

---

433. — TRAITÉ DE RÈGLEMENT JUDICIAIRE, D'ARBITRAGE ET DE CONCILIATION ENTRE LA NORVÈGE ET LES PAYS-BAS.

La Haye, 23 mars 1933.

(*Ratifications échangées à Oslo le* 8 *janvier* 1934.)

434.—CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION AGAINST ACCIDENTS OF WORKERS EMPLOYED IN LOADING OR UNLOADING SHIPS (REVISED IN 1932)

adopted by the Labour Conference.

Geneva, April 27th, 1932.

Ratifications :	Italy	October 30th, 1933
	Uruguay	June 6th, 1933

Entry into force : Twelve months after the registration of the ratifications of two Members (Art. 20).

435.—CONVENTION CONCERNING THE AGE FOR ADMISSION OF CHILDREN TO NON-INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT

adopted by the Labour Conference.

Geneva, April 30th, 1932.

Ratifications :	Uruguay	June 6th, 1933

SECTION II.

INSTRUMENTS GOVERNING THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURT WHICH HAVE COME TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE REGISTRY SINCE JUNE 15th, 1933.

FIRST PART.

CONSTITUTIONAL TEXTS
DETERMINING THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURT.

(*No new instruments.*)

SECOND PART.

INSTRUMENTS FOR THE PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES AND CONCERNING THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURT.

SUMMARY.

444. — TRAITÉ DE CONCILIATION, D'ARBITRAGE ET DE RÈGLEMENT JUDICIAIRE ENTRE LA BELGIQUE ET LA BULGARIE

SOFIA, 23 JUIN 1931 [1].

(*Ratifications échangées à Bruxelles le 4 février* 1933.)

CHAPITRE PREMIER. — DU RÈGLEMENT PACIFIQUE EN GÉNÉRAL.

Article premier. — Les différends de toute nature qui viendraient à s'élever entre les Hautes Parties contractantes et qui n'auraient pu être résolus par la voie diplomatique seront soumis, dans les conditions fixées par le présent traité, à un règlement judiciaire ou arbitral, précédé, selon les cas, obligatoirement ou facultativement, d'un recours à la procédure de conciliation.

Article 2. — Les différends pour la solution desquels une procédure spéciale serait prévue par d'autres conventions en vigueur entre les Hautes Parties contractantes seront réglés conformément aux dispositions de ces conventions. Toutefois, si une solution du différend n'intervenait pas par application de cette procédure, les dispositions du présent traité relatives à la procédure arbitrale ou au règlement judiciaire recevraient application.

Article 3. — 1. S'il s'agit d'un différend dont l'objet, d'après la législation intérieure de l'une des Hautes Parties contractantes, relève de la compétence des autorités judiciaires ou administratives, cette Partie pourra s'opposer à ce que ce différend soit soumis aux diverses procédures prévues par le présent traité avant qu'une décision définitive ait été rendue dans des délais raisonnables par l'autorité compétente.

2. La Partie qui, dans ce cas, voudra recourir aux procédures prévues par le présent traité devra notifier à l'autre Partie son intention dans un délai d'un an, à partir de la décision susvisée.

CHAPITRE II. — DU RÈGLEMENT JUDICIAIRE.

Article 4. — Tous différends au sujet desquels les Parties se contesteraient réciproquement un droit seront soumis pour jugement à la Cour permanente de Justice internationale, à moins que les Parties ne tombent d'accord, dans les termes prévus ci-après, pour recourir à un tribunal arbitral.

Il est entendu que les différends ci-dessus visés comprennent notamment ceux que mentionne l'article 36 du Statut de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale.

Article 5. — Si les Parties sont d'accord pour soumettre les différends visés à l'article précédent à un tribunal arbitral, elles

[1] *Société des Nations, Recueil des Traités*, vol. CXXXVII (1933), p. 191.

rédigeront un compromis dans lequel elles fixeront l'objet du litige, le choix des arbitres et la procédure à suivre. A défaut d'indications ou de précisions suffisantes dans le compromis, il sera fait application dans la mesure nécessaire des dispositions de la Convention de La Haye, du 18 octobre 1907, pour le règlement pacifique des conflits internationaux. Dans le silence du compromis quant aux règles de fond à appliquer par les arbitres, le tribunal appliquera les règles de fond énumérées dans l'article 38 du Statut de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale.

Article 6. — A défaut d'accord entre les Parties sur le compromis visé à l'article précédent ou à défaut de désignation d'arbitres et après un préavis de trois mois, l'une ou l'autre d'entre elles aura la faculté de porter directement par voie de requête le différend devant la Cour permanente de Justice internationale.

Article 7. — 1. Pour les différends prévus à l'article 4, avant toute procédure devant la Cour permanente de Justice internationale, ou avant toute procédure arbitrale, les Parties pourront, d'un commun accord, recourir à la procédure de conciliation prévue par le présent traité.

2. En cas de recours à la conciliation et d'échec de cette procédure, aucune des Parties ne pourra porter le différend devant la Cour permanente de Justice internationale ou demander la constitution du tribunal arbitral visé à l'article 5 avant l'expiration du délai d'un mois à compter de la clôture des travaux de la commission de conciliation.

CHAPITRE III. — DE LA CONCILIATION.

Article 8. — Tous différends entre les Parties, autres que ceux prévus à l'article 4, seront soumis obligatoirement à une procédure de conciliation avant de pouvoir faire l'objet d'un règlement arbitral.

Article 9. — Les différends visés à l'article précédent seront portés devant une commission de conciliation permanente ou spéciale constituée par les Parties.

Article 10. — Sur la demande adressée par une des Hautes Parties contractantes à l'autre Partie, il devra être constitué, dans les six mois, une commission permanente de conciliation.

Article 11. — Sauf accord contraire des Parties, la commission de conciliation sera constituée comme suit :

1° La commission comprendra trois membres. Les Hautes Parties contractantes en nommeront chacune un, qui pourra être choisi parmi leurs nationaux respectifs. Le troisième commissaire sera choisi d'un commun accord parmi les ressortissants d'une tierce Puissance. Ce dernier ne pourra avoir sa résidence habituelle sur le territoire des Parties, ni se trouver à leur service. Il assumera la présidence de la commission.

2° Les commissaires seront nommés pour trois ans. Ils seront rééligibles. Le commissaire nommé en commun pourra être remplacé au cours de son mandat, de l'accord des Parties. Chacune des Hautes Parties contractantes pourra toujours, d'autre part,

procéder au remplacement du commissaire nommé par elle. Nonobstant leur remplacement, les commissaires resteront en fonctions pour l'achèvement de leurs travaux en cours.

3° Il sera pourvu, dans le plus bref délai, aux vacances qui viendraient à se produire par suite de décès ou de démission ou de quelque autre empêchement, en suivant le mode fixé pour les nominations.

Article 12. — Si, lorsqu'il s'élève un différend, il n'existe pas une commission permanente de conciliation nommée par les Parties, une commission spéciale sera constituée pour l'examen du différend dans un délai de trois mois à compter de la demande adressée par l'une des Parties à l'autre. Les nominations se feront conformément aux dispositions de l'article précédent, à moins que les Parties n'en décident autrement.

Article 13. — Si la nomination du commissaire à désigner en commun n'intervient pas dans les délais prévus aux articles 10 et 12, le soin de procéder à sa nomination sera confié au président en exercice du Conseil de la Société des Nations.

Article 14. — 1. La commission de conciliation sera saisie par voie de requête adressée au président, par les deux Parties agissant d'un commun accord ou, à défaut, par l'une ou l'autre des Parties.

2. La requête, après avoir exposé sommairement l'objet du litige, contiendra l'invitation à la commission de procéder à toutes mesures propres à conduire à une conciliation.

3. Si la requête émane d'une seule des Parties, elle sera notifiée par celle-ci sans délai à l'autre Partie.

Article 15. — 1. Dans un délai de quinze jours à partir de la date où l'une des Parties aura porté un différend devant une commission permanente de conciliation, chacune des Parties pourra, pour l'examen de ce différend, remplacer son commissaire par une personne possédant une compétence spéciale dans la matière.

2. La Partie qui usera de ce droit en fera immédiatement la notification à l'autre Partie ; celle-ci aura, dans ce cas, la faculté d'agir de même dans un délai de quinze jours à compter de la date où la notification lui sera parvenue.

Article 16. — 1. La commission de conciliation se réunira, sauf accord contraire des Parties, au siège de la Société des Nations ou en tout autre lieu désigné par son président.

2. La commission pourra, en toute circonstance, demander au Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations de prêter son assistance à ses travaux.

Article 17. — Les travaux de la commission de conciliation ne seront publics qu'en vertu d'une décision prise par la commission avec l'assentiment des Parties.

Article 18. — 1. Sauf accord contraire des Parties, la commission de conciliation réglera elle-même sa procédure, qui, dans tous les cas, devra être contradictoire. En matière d'enquête, la commission, si elle ne décide autrement à l'unanimité, se conformera aux dispositions du titre III de la Convention de La Haye, du 18 octobre 1907, pour le règlement pacifique des conflits internationaux.

2. Les Parties seront représentées auprès de la commission de conciliation par des agents ayant mission de servir d'intermédiaire entre elles et la commission ; elles pourront, en outre, se faire assister par des conseils et experts nommés par elles à cet effet et demander l'audition de toutes personnes dont le témoignage leur paraît utile.

3. La commission aura, de son côté, la faculté de demander des explications orales aux agents, conseils et experts des deux Parties, ainsi qu'à toutes personnes qu'elle jugerait utile de faire comparaître avec l'assentiment de leur gouvernement.

Article 19. — Sauf accord contraire des Parties, les décisions de la commission de conciliation seront prises à la majorité des voix, et la commission ne pourra se prononcer sur le fond du différend que si tous ses membres sont présents.

Article 20. — Les Parties s'engagent à faciliter les travaux de la commission de conciliation et, en particulier, à lui fournir, dans la plus large mesure possible, tous documents et informations utiles, ainsi qu'à user des moyens dont elles disposent pour lui permettre de procéder sur leur territoire et selon leur législation à la citation et à l'audition de témoins ou d'experts et à des transports sur les lieux.

Article 21. — 1. Pendant la durée de leurs travaux, chacun des commissaires recevra une indemnité dont le montant sera arrêté de commun accord des Parties, qui en supporteront chacune une part égale.

2. Les frais généraux occasionnés par le fonctionnement de la commission seront répartis de la même façon.

Article 22. — 1. La commission de conciliation aura pour tâche d'élucider les questions en litige, de recueillir à cette fin toutes les informations utiles, par voie d'enquête ou autrement, et de s'efforcer de concilier les Parties. Elle pourra, après examen de l'affaire, exposer aux Parties les termes de l'arrangement qui lui paraîtrait convenable et leur impartir un délai pour se prononcer.

2. A la fin de ses travaux, la commission dressera un procès-verbal constatant suivant le cas, soit que les Parties se sont arrangées et, s'il y a lieu, les conditions de l'arrangement, soit que les Parties n'ont pu être conciliées. Le procès-verbal ne mentionnera pas si les décisions de la commission ont été prises à l'unanimité ou à la majorité.

3. Les travaux de la commission devront, à moins que les Parties n'en conviennent autrement, être terminés dans un délai de six mois à compter du jour où la commission aura été saisie du différend.

Article 23. — Le procès-verbal de la commission sera porté sans délai à la connaissance des Parties. Il appartient aux Parties d'en décider la publication.

CHAPITRE IV. — DU RÈGLEMENT ARBITRAL.

Article 24. — Si, dans le mois qui suivra la clôture des travaux de la commission de conciliation visée dans les articles précédents, les Parties ne se sont pas entendues, la question sera portée devant un tribunal arbitral constitué, sauf accord contraire des Parties, de la manière indiquée ci-après.

Article 25. — Le tribunal arbitral comprendra trois membres. Les Parties en nommeront chacune un, qui pourra être choisi parmi leurs nationaux respectifs. Le surarbitre sera choisi d'un commun accord parmi les ressortissants d'une tierce Puissance. Il ne pourra avoir sa résidence habituelle sur le territoire des Parties, ni se trouver à leur service.

Article 26. — Si, dans un délai de trois mois, les Parties n'ont pu tomber d'accord sur le choix du surarbitre, sa nomination sera faite par le président de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale. Si celui-ci est empêché, ou s'il est ressortissant de l'une des Parties, la nomination sera faite par le Vice-Président. Si celui-ci est empêché ou s'il est ressortissant de l'une des Parties, la nomination sera faite par le membre le plus âgé de la Cour qui n'est ressortissant d'aucune des Parties.

Article 27. — Il sera pourvu, dans le plus bref délai, aux vacances qui viendraient à se produire par suite de décès ou de démission, ou de quelque autre empêchement, en suivant le mode fixé pour les nominations.

Article 28. — Les Parties rédigeront un compromis déterminant l'objet du litige et la procédure à suivre.

Article 29. — A défaut d'indications ou de précisions suffisantes dans le compromis, relativement aux points indiqués dans l'article précédent, il sera fait application, dans la mesure nécessaire, des dispositions de la Convention de La Haye, du 18 octobre 1907, pour le règlement pacifique des conflits internationaux.

Article 30. — Faute de conclusion d'un compromis dans un délai de trois mois à partir de la constitution du tribunal, celui-ci sera saisi par requête de l'une ou l'autre des Parties.

Article 31. — Dans le silence du compromis ou à défaut de compromis, le tribunal appliquera les règles de fond énumérées dans l'article 38 du Statut de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale. En tant qu'il n'existe pas de pareilles règles applicables au différend, le tribunal jugera *ex æquo et bono*.

CHAPITRE V. — DISPOSITIONS GÉNÉRALES.

Article 32. — 1. Dans tous les cas où le différend fait l'objet d'une procédure arbitrale ou judiciaire, notamment si la question au sujet de laquelle les Parties sont divisées résulte d'actes déjà effectués ou sur le point de l'être, la Cour permanente de Justice internationale, statuant conformément à l'article 41 de son Statut, ou le tribunal arbitral, indiquera dans le plus bref délai possible

les mesures provisoires qui doivent être prises. Les Parties seront tenues de s'y conformer.

2. Si la commission de conciliation se trouve saisie du différend, elle pourra recommander aux Parties les mesures provisoires qu'elle estimera utiles.

3. Les Parties s'engagent à s'abstenir de toute mesure susceptible d'avoir une répercussion préjudiciable à l'exécution de la décision judiciaire ou arbitrale ou aux arrangements proposés par la commission de conciliation et, en général, à ne procéder à aucun acte, de quelque nature qu'il soit, susceptible d'aggraver ou d'étendre le différend.

Article 33. — Si la sentence judiciaire ou arbitrale déclarait qu'une décision prise ou une mesure ordonnée par une autorité judiciaire ou toute autre autorité de l'une des Parties en litige se trouve entièrement ou partiellement en opposition avec le droit international, et si le droit constitutionnel de ladite Partie ne permettait pas ou ne permettait qu'imparfaitement d'effacer les conséquences de cette décision ou de cette mesure, les Hautes Parties contractantes conviennent qu'il devra être accordé par la sentence judiciaire ou arbitrale, à la Partie lésée, une satisfaction équitable.

Article 34. — 1. Le présent traité sera applicable entre les Hautes Parties contractantes encore qu'une tierce Puissance ait un intérêt dans le différend.

2. Dans la procédure de conciliation, les Parties pourront d'un commun accord inviter une tierce Puissance.

3. Dans la procédure judiciaire ou arbitrale, si une tierce Puissance estime que, dans un différend, un intérêt d'ordre juridique est pour elle en cause, elle peut adresser à la Cour permanente de Justice internationale ou au tribunal arbitral une requête à fin d'intervention.

La Cour ou le tribunal décide.

4. Lorsqu'il s'agit de l'interprétation d'une convention à laquelle auront participé d'autres États que les Parties en cause, le Greffe de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale ou le tribunal arbitral les avertit sans délai.

Chacun d'eux aura le droit d'intervenir, et, s'il exerce cette faculté, l'interprétation contenue dans la sentence est obligatoire à son égard.

Article 35. — Les différends relatifs à l'interprétation ou à l'application du présent traité, y compris ceux relatifs à la qualification des litiges, seront soumis à la Cour permanente de Justice internationale.

Article 36. — Le présent traité, conforme au Pacte de la Société des Nations, ne sera pas interprété comme restreignant la mission de celle-ci de prendre, à tout moment, les mesures propres à sauvegarder efficacement la paix du monde.

Article 37. — 1. Le présent traité sera ratifié, et l'échange des ratifications aura lieu à Bruxelles.

Il sera enregistré au Secrétariat de la Société des Nations.

2. Le traité est conclu pour une durée de cinq ans à compter de la date de l'échange des ratifications.

3. S'il n'est pas dénoncé six mois au moins avant l'expiration de ce terme, il demeurera en vigueur pour une nouvelle période de cinq ans et ainsi de suite.

4. Nonobstant la dénonciation par l'une des Parties contractantes, les procédures engagées au moment de l'expiration du terme du traité continueront jusqu'à leur achèvement normal.

---

445. — TRAITÉ DE CONCILIATION, DE RÈGLEMENT JUDICIAIRE ET D'ARBITRAGE ENTRE LE DANEMARK ET LA TURQUIE

GENÈVE, 8 MARS 1932 [1].

(*Ratifications échangées à Copenhague le* 18 *décembre* 1933.)

Article premier. — Les Hautes Parties contractantes s'engagent réciproquement à régler par voie pacifique et d'après les méthodes prévues par le présent traité, tous les litiges ou conflits de quelque nature qu'ils soient qui viendraient à s'élever entre le Danemark et la Turquie et qui n'auraient pu être résolus par les procédés diplomatiques ordinaires.

Article 2. — Tous les litiges entre les Hautes Parties contractantes, de quelque nature qu'ils soient, au sujet desquels les Parties se contesteraient réciproquement un droit et qui n'auraient pu être réglés à l'amiable par les procédés diplomatiques ordinaires, seront, pour jugement, soumis soit à la Cour permanente de Justice internationale, soit à un tribunal arbitral.

Les contestations pour la solution desquelles une procédure spéciale est prévue par d'autres conventions en vigueur entre les Hautes Parties contractantes seront réglées conformément aux dispositions de ces conventions.

Article 3. — Avant la procédure devant la Cour permanente de Justice internationale ou devant le tribunal arbitral, le différend pourra être, d'un commun accord entre les Parties, soumis à fin de conciliation, à une commission internationale permanente dite commission permanente de conciliation, constituée conformément au présent traité.

Article 4. — S'il s'agit d'une contestation dont l'objet, d'après la législation intérieure de l'une des Parties, relève de la compétence des tribunaux nationaux, cette Partie pourra s'opposer à ce qu'elle soit soumise à la procédure prévue par le présent traité avant qu'un jugement définitif ait été rendu, dans un délai raisonnable, par l'autorité judiciaire compétente.

---

[1] Communication du Gouvernement danois.

Article 5. — La commission permanente de conciliation sera composée de cinq membres. Les Parties contractantes nommeront, chacune, un commissaire à leur gré et désigneront, d'un commun accord, les trois autres et, parmi ces derniers, le président de la commission. Ces trois commissaires ne devront, ni être ressortissants des Parties contractantes, ni avoir leur domicile sur leur territoire ou se trouver à leur service. Ils devront être tous trois de nationalité différente.

Les commissaires seront nommés pour trois ans. Si, à l'expiration du mandat d'un membre de la commission, il n'est pas pourvu à son remplacement, son mandat est censé renouvelé pour une période de trois ans ; les Parties contractantes se réservent toutefois de transférer, à l'expiration du terme de trois ans, les fonctions du président à un autre des membres de la commission désigné en commun.

Un membre dont le mandat expire pendant la durée d'une procédure en cours, continue à prendre part à l'examen du différend jusqu'à ce que la procédure soit terminée, nonobstant le fait que son remplaçant aurait été désigné.

En cas de décès ou de retraite de l'un des membres de la commission de conciliation, il devra être pourvu à son remplacement pour le reste de la durée de son mandat, si possible dans les trois mois qui suivront et, en tous cas, aussitôt qu'un différend aura été soumis à la commission.

Article 6. — La commission permanente sera constituée dans les six mois qui suivront l'échange des ratifications du présent traité.

Si la nomination des membres à désigner en commun n'intervenait pas dans ledit délai, ou, en cas de remplacement, dans les trois mois à compter de la vacance d'un siège, le président de la Confédération suisse ou S. M. la reine des Pays-Bas sera, à défaut d'autre entente, priée de procéder aux désignations nécessaires.

Article 7. — La commission permanente de conciliation sera saisie par voie de requête adressée au président par les deux Parties agissant d'un commun accord.

La requête, après avoir exposé sommairement l'objet du litige, contiendra l'invitation à la commission de procéder à toutes mesures propres à conduire à une conciliation.

Article 8. — Dans le délai de quinze jours à partir de la date où la commission aura été saisie du différend, chacune des Parties pourra, pour l'examen de ce différend, remplacer le membre permanent désigné par elle par une personne possédant une compétence spéciale dans la matière. La Partie qui voudrait user de ce droit en avisera immédiatement l'autre Partie ; celle-ci aura la faculté d'user du même droit dans un délai de quinze jours à partir de la date où l'avis lui sera parvenu.

Chaque Partie se réserve de nommer immédiatement un suppléant pour remplacer temporairement le membre permanent désigné par elle qui, par suite de maladie ou de toute autre circonstance, se trouverait momentanément empêché de prendre part aux travaux de la commission.

Au cas où l'un des membres de la commission de conciliation désigné en commun par les Parties contractantes serait momentanément

empêché de prendre part aux travaux de la commission par suite de maladie ou de toute autre circonstance, les Parties s'entendront pour désigner un suppléant qui siégera temporairement à sa place. Si la désignation de ce suppléant n'intervient pas dans un délai d'un mois à compter de la vacance temporaire du siège, il sera procédé conformément à l'article 6 du présent traité.

Article 9. [*Pour l'al.* 1, *voir art.* 22, *al.* 1, *du Traité entre la Belgique et la Bulgarie*, 23 *juin* 1931, *p.* 295.]

A la fin de ses travaux, la commission dressera un procès-verbal constatant, suivant le cas, soit que les Parties se sont arrangées, et, s'il y a lieu, les conditions de l'arrangement, soit que les Parties n'ont pu être conciliées.

Les travaux de la commission devront, à moins que les Parties n'en conviennent différemment, être terminés dans le délai de six mois à compter du jour où la commission aura été saisie du litige.

Article 10. — A moins de stipulation spéciale contraire, la commission de conciliation réglera elle-même sa procédure qui, dans tous les cas, devra être contradictoire. En matière d'enquêtes, la commission, si elle n'en décide autrement à l'unanimité, se conformera aux dispositions du titre III (Commissions internationales d'enquête) de la Convention de La Haye du 18 octobre 1907 pour le règlement pacifique des conflits internationaux.

Article 11. — La commission de conciliation se réunira, sauf accord contraire entre les Parties, au lieu désigné par son président.

Article 12. — Les travaux de la commission de conciliation ne sont publics qu'en vertu d'une décision prise par la commission avec l'assentiment des Parties.

Article 13. [*Voir art.* 18, *nos* 2 *et* 3, *du traité précité*, *p.* 295.]

Article 14. — Sauf disposition contraire du présent traité, les décisions de la commission de conciliation seront prises à la majorité des voix. En cas de partage, la voix du président sera prépondérante.

Article 15. — Les Parties contractantes s'engagent à faciliter les travaux de la commission de conciliation, et en particulier à lui fournir dans la plus large mesure possible tous documents et informations utiles ainsi qu'à user des moyens dont elles disposent pour lui permettre de procéder sur leur territoire et selon leur législation à la citation et à l'audition de témoins ou d'experts et à des transports sur les lieux.

Article 16. — Pendant la durée des travaux de la commission de conciliation, chacun des commissaires recevra une indemnité dont le montant sera arrêté d'un commun accord entre les Parties contractantes.

Chaque Gouvernement supportera ses propres frais et une part égale des frais communs de la commission, les indemnités prévues à l'alinéa 1 étant comprises parmi ces frais communs.

Article 17. — A défaut d'un arrangement portant le litige devant la commission permanente de conciliation et, dans le cas d'un

semblable arrangement, à défaut de conciliation devant la commission permanente de conciliation, la contestation sera soumise par voie de compromis, soit à la Cour permanente de Justice internationale dans les conditions et suivant la procédure prévues par son Statut, soit à un tribunal arbitral dans les conditions et suivant la procédure prévues par la Convention de La Haye du 18 octobre 1907 pour le règlement pacifique des conflits internationaux.

Si le compromis n'est pas arrêté dans les trois mois à compter du jour où l'une des Parties aura été saisie de la demande de règlement judiciaire, chaque Partie pourra, après préavis d'un mois, porter directement par voie de requête la contestation devant la Cour permanente de Justice internationale.

Article 18. — Toutes les questions sur lesquelles les Gouvernements des deux Hautes Parties contractantes seraient divisés sans pouvoir les résoudre à l'amiable par les procédés diplomatiques ordinaires, dont la solution ne pourrait être recherchée par un jugement, ainsi qu'il est prévu par l'article 2 du présent traité, et pour lesquelles une procédure de règlement ne serait pas déjà prévue par un traité ou convention en vigueur entre les Parties, seront soumises à la commission permanente de conciliation.

La procédure prévue par les articles 7 à 16 du présent traité sera applicable.

A défaut d'accord entre les Parties sur la requête à présenter à la commission, l'une ou l'autre d'entre elles aura toutefois la faculté de soumettre directement, après préavis d'un mois, la question à ladite commission.

Si la requête émane d'une seule des Parties, elle sera notifiée par celle-ci sans délai à la Partie adverse.

Article 19. — Si les Parties n'ont pu être conciliées, le conflit sera, à la requête de l'une ou l'autre des Parties, soumis pour décision à un tribunal arbitral ayant le pouvoir de statuer *ex æquo et bono* en tant qu'une règle de droit international ne peut lui être appliquée.

Ce tribunal sera, s'il n'en est convenu autrement, composé de cinq membres désignés suivant la méthode prévue aux articles 5 et 6 du présent traité pour la constitution de la commission de conciliation. Le tribunal devra être constitué dans les six mois qui suivront la demande d'arbitrage.

La décision du tribunal arbitral sera obligatoire pour les Parties.

Article 20. — Lorsqu'il y aura lieu à arbitrage entre elles, les Parties contractantes s'engagent à conclure, dans les six mois qui suivront la demande d'arbitrage, un compromis spécial concernant l'objet du conflit ainsi que les modalités de la procédure.

Si ce compromis ne peut être conclu dans le délai prévu, l'une ou l'autre des Parties aura le droit de saisir le tribunal par voie de simple requête. Dans ce cas, le tribunal arbitral réglera lui-même la procédure.

Article 21. — Les dispositions du présent traité ne s'appliquent pas aux différends qui, de l'avis de l'une des Parties, relèvent, d'après les principes du droit international, exclusivement de sa

souveraineté ou rentrent, d'après les traités en vigueur entre elles, dans sa compétence exclusive.

Toutefois, l'autre Partie pourra recourir à la Cour permanente de Justice internationale pour faire décider cette question préalable.

Article 22. — Durant la procédure de conciliation, la procédure judiciaire ou la procédure arbitrale, les Parties contractantes s'abstiendront de toute mesure pouvant avoir une répercussion préjudiciable à l'acceptation des propositions de la commission de conciliation ou à l'exécution de l'arrêt de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale ou de la sentence du tribunal arbitral.

Article 23. — Si la Cour permanente de Justice internationale ou le tribunal arbitral établissait qu'une décision d'une autorité judiciaire ou de toute autre autorité relevant de l'une des Parties contractantes se trouve entièrement ou partiellement en opposition avec le droit des gens, et si le droit constitutionnel de cette Partie ne permettait pas ou ne permettait qu'imparfaitement d'effacer par voie administrative les conséquences de la décision dont il s'agit, la sentence judiciaire ou arbitrale déterminerait la nature et l'étendue de la réparation à accorder à la Partie lésée.

Article 24. — Les contestations qui surgiraient au sujet de l'interprétation ou de l'exécution du présent traité seront, sauf accord contraire, soumises directement à la Cour permanente de Justice internationale par voie de simple requête.

Article 25. — Le présent traité sera ratifié. Les instruments de ratification en seront échangés à Copenhague dans le plus bref délai possible.

Article 26. — Le présent traité entrera en vigueur à la date de l'échange des ratifications et aura une durée de dix ans à partir de son entrée en vigueur. S'il n'est pas dénoncé six mois avant l'expiration de ce délai, il sera considéré comme renouvelé pour une autre période de dix années, et ainsi de suite.

Si, lors de l'expiration du présent traité, une procédure de conciliation, de règlement judiciaire ou d'arbitrage se trouve pendante, elle suivra son cours jusqu'à son achèvement.

---

446. — TRAITÉ DE RÈGLEMENT JUDICIAIRE, D'ARBITRAGE ET DE CONCILIATION ENTRE LES PAYS-BAS ET LA TURQUIE

GENÈVE, 16 AVRIL 1932 [1].

(*Ratifications échangées à Ankara le 4 novembre* 1933.)

Article premier. — Les Hautes Parties contractantes s'engagent réciproquement à ne rechercher, dans aucun cas, autrement que

[1] Communication du Gouvernement néerlandais.

par voie pacifique le règlement des litiges ou conflits, de quelque nature qu'ils soient, qui viendraient à s'élever entre la Turquie et les Pays-Bas, et qui n'auraient pu être résolus, dans un délai raisonnable, par les procédés diplomatiques ordinaires.

Article 2. — Tous les litiges, de quelque nature qu'ils soient, ayant pour objet un droit allégué par une des Hautes Parties contractantes et contesté par l'autre, et qui n'auraient pu être réglés à l'amiable par les procédés diplomatiques ordinaires, seront soumis pour jugement soit à la Cour permanente de Justice internationale, soit à un tribunal arbitral, ainsi qu'il est prévu ci-après. Il est entendu que les litiges ci-dessus visés comprennent notamment ceux relatifs à l'interprétation d'un traité, à tout point de droit international, à la réalité de tout fait qui, s'il était établi, constituerait la rupture d'un engagement international, ou à l'étendue ou à la nature de la réparation due pour une telle rupture. [*Pour l'al. 2, voir art. 2, al. 2, du Traité entre le Danemark et la Turquie, 8 mars 1932, p. 298.*]

Article 3. — Avant toute procédure devant la Cour permanente de Justice internationale et avant toute procédure arbitrale, le litige pourra être, d'un commun accord entre les Parties, soumis à fin de conciliation à une commission internationale permanente, dite commission permanente de conciliation, constituée conformément au présent traité.

Article 4. — Si, dans le cas d'un des litiges visés à l'article 2, les deux Parties n'ont pas eu recours à la commission permanente de conciliation ou si celle-ci n'a pas réussi à concilier les Parties, le litige sera soumis d'un commun accord par voie de compromis soit à la Cour permanente de Justice internationale, qui statuera dans les conditions et suivant la procédure prévues par son Statut, soit à un tribunal arbitral, qui statuera dans les conditions et suivant la procédure prévues par la Convention de La Haye du 18 octobre 1907 pour le règlement pacifique des conflits internationaux.

A défaut d'accord entre les Parties sur le choix de la juridiction, sur les termes du compromis ou, en cas de procédure arbitrale, sur la désignation des arbitres, l'une ou l'autre d'entre elles, après un préavis d'un mois, aura la faculté de porter directement, par voie de requête, le litige devant la Cour permanente de Justice internationale.

Article 5. — S'il s'agit d'une contestation dont l'objet, d'après la législation intérieure de l'une des Parties, relève de la compétence des tribunaux nationaux de celle-ci, le différend ne pourra être soumis à la procédure prévue par le présent traité qu'après jugement passé en force de chose jugée et rendu dans des délais raisonnables par l'autorité judiciaire nationale compétente.

Article 6. — Si la sentence judiciaire ou arbitrale déclarait qu'une décision prise ou une mesure ordonnée par une autorité judiciaire ou toute autre autorité de l'une des Parties en litige se trouve entièrement ou partiellement en opposition avec le droit international, et si le droit constitutionnel de ladite Partie ne permettait pas ou ne permettait qu'imparfaitement d'effacer les consé-

quences de cette décision ou de cette mesure, les Parties conviennent qu'il devra être accordé par la sentence judiciaire ou arbitrale, à la Partie lésée, une satisfaction équitable.

Article 7. — Toutes questions sur lesquelles les Hautes Parties contractantes seraient divisées sans pouvoir les résoudre à l'amiable par les procédés diplomatiques ordinaires, questions dont la solution ne pourrait être recherchée par un jugement ainsi qu'il est prévu par l'article 8 du présent traité et pour lesquelles une procédure de règlement ne serait pas déjà prévue par un traité ou une convention en vigueur entre les Parties, seront soumises à la commission permanente de conciliation, qui sera chargée de proposer aux Parties une solution acceptable et dans tous les cas de leur présenter un rapport.

A défaut d'accord entre les Parties sur la requête à présenter à la commission, l'une ou l'autre d'entre elles aura la faculté de soumettre directement, après un préavis d'un mois, la question à ladite commission.

Dans tous les cas, s'il y a contestation entre les Parties sur la question de savoir si le différend a ou non la nature d'un litige visé dans l'article 2 et susceptible de ce chef d'être résolu par un jugement, cette contestation sera, préalablement à toute procédure devant la commission permanente de conciliation, soumise à la décision de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale, d'accord entre les Hautes Parties contractantes, ou à défaut d'accord à la requête de l'une d'entre elles.

Article 8. — La commission permanente de conciliation prévue par le présent traité sera composée de cinq membres, qui seront désignés comme il suit, savoir: les Hautes Parties contractantes nommeront chacune un commissaire choisi parmi leurs nationaux respectifs et désigneront d'un commun accord les trois autres commissaires parmi les ressortissants de tierces Puissances; ces trois commissaires devront être de nationalités différentes et, parmi eux, les Hautes Parties contractantes désigneront le président de la commission.

Les commissaires sont nommés pour trois ans; leur mandat est renouvelable. Ils resteront en fonctions jusqu'à leur remplacement et, dans tous les cas, jusqu'à l'achèvement de leurs travaux en cours au moment de l'expiration de leur mandat.

Il sera pourvu aussi rapidement que possible, et dans un délai qui ne devra pas excéder trois mois, aux vacances qui viendraient à se produire par suite de décès, de démission ou de quelque empêchement permanent ou temporaire, en suivant le mode fixé pour les nominations.

Article 9. — La commission permanente de conciliation sera constituée dans les six mois qui suivront l'échange des ratifications du présent traité.

Si la nomination des membres à désigner en commun n'intervenait pas dans ledit délai ou, en cas de remplacement, dans les trois mois à compter de la vacance du siège, le président de la Confédération suisse serait, à défaut d'autre entente, prié de procéder aux désignations nécessaires.

Article 10. — La commission permanente de conciliation sera saisie par voie de requête adressée au président dans les conditions prévues, selon les cas, par les articles 3 et 7.

[*Pour les al.* 2 *et* 3, *voir art.* 14, *nos* 2 *et* 3, *du Traité entre la Belgique et la Bulgarie*, 23 *juin* 1931, *p.* 294.]

Article 11. — Dans un délai de quinze jours à compter de la date où l'une des Hautes Parties contractantes aurait porté une contestation devant la commission permanente de conciliation, chacune des Parties pourra, pour l'examen de cette contestation, remplacer son commissaire par une personne possédant une compétence spéciale dans la matière.

La Partie qui userait de ce droit en ferait immédiatement la notification à l'autre Partie ; celle-ci aura, dans ce cas, la faculté d'agir de même dans un délai de quinze jours à compter de la date où la notification lui sera parvenue.

Article 12. — La commission permanente de conciliation aura pour tâche d'élucider les questions en litige, de recueillir à cet effet toutes les informations utiles par voie d'enquête ou autrement, et de s'efforcer de concilier les Parties. Elle pourra, après examen de l'affaire, exposer aux Parties les termes de l'arrangement qui lui paraîtrait convenable, et, s'il y a lieu, leur impartir un délai pour se prononcer.

A la fin de ses travaux, la commission dressera un rapport qui en constatera le résultat et dont un exemplaire sera remis à chacune des Parties.

Les Parties ne seront jamais liées par les considérations de fait, de droit ou autres auxquelles la commission se sera arrêtée.

Sous réserve de la disposition de l'article 7, alinéa 3, les travaux de la commission devront, à moins que les Parties en conviennent différemment, être terminés dans un délai de six mois à compter du jour où la commission aura été saisie du litige.

Article 13. — A moins de stipulations spéciales contraires, la commission permanente de conciliation réglera elle-même sa procédure qui, dans tous les cas, devra être contradictoire. En matière d'enquêtes, la commission, si elle n'en décide autrement à l'unanimité, se conformera aux dispositions du titre III (Commission internationale d'enquête) de la Convention de La Haye du 18 octobre 1907 pour le règlement pacifique des conflits internationaux.

Article 14. — La commission permanente de conciliation se réunira, sauf accord contraire entre les Parties, au lieu désigné par son président.

Article 15. — Les travaux de la commission permanente de conciliation ne sont publics qu'en vertu d'une décision prise par la commission avec l'assentiment des Parties.

Les Hautes Parties contractantes s'engagent à ne pas publier le résultat des travaux de la commission sans s'être préalablement consultées.

Article 16. [*Voir art.* 18, *nos* 2 *et* 3, *du traité précité*, *p.* 295.]

Article 17. — Sauf dispositions contraires du présent traité, les décisions de la commission permanente de conciliation seront prises à la majorité des voix.

La commission ne pourra prendre de décision portant sur le fond du différend que si tous les membres ont été dûment convoqués et si au moins tous les membres choisis en commun sont présents.

Article 18. — Les Hautes Parties contractantes s'engagent à faciliter les travaux de la commission permanente de conciliation et, en particulier, à assurer à celle-ci l'assistance de leurs autorités compétentes, à lui fournir dans la plus large mesure possible tous documents et informations utiles et à prendre les mesures nécessaires pour permettre à la commission de procéder sur leur territoire à la citation et à l'audition de témoins ou d'experts et à des transports sur les lieux.

Article 19. — Pendant la durée des travaux de la commission permanente de conciliation, chacun des commissaires recevra une indemnité dont le montant sera arrêté d'un commun accord entre les Hautes Parties contractantes, qui en supporteront chacune une part égale.

Article 20. — Dans tous les cas, et notamment si la question au sujet de laquelle les Parties sont divisées résulte d'actes déjà effectués ou sur le point de l'être, la Cour permanente de Justice internationale, statuant conformément à l'article 41 de son Statut ou, selon le cas, le tribunal arbitral, indiqueront dans le plus bref délai possible quelles mesures provisoires doivent être prises ; la commission permanente de conciliation pourra, s'il y a lieu, agir de même après entente entre les Parties.

Chacune des Hautes Parties contractantes s'engage à s'abstenir de toute mesure susceptible d'avoir une répercussion préjudiciable à l'exécution de la décision ou aux arrangements qui seraient proposés par la commission permanente de conciliation et, en général, à ne procéder à aucun acte de quelque nature qu'il soit susceptible d'aggraver ou d'étendre le différend.

Article 21. — Le présent traité reste applicable entre les Hautes Parties contractantes encore que d'autres Puissances aient également un intérêt dans le différend.

Article 22. — Si quelque contestation venait à surgir entre les Hautes Parties contractantes relativement à l'interprétation du présent traité, cette contestation serait portée devant la Cour permanente de Justice internationale suivant la procédure prévue dans l'article 4, alinéa 2.

Article 23. — Le présent traité sera ratifié. Les ratifications en seront échangées à Ankara aussitôt que faire se pourra.

Article 24. — Le présent traité entrera en vigueur dès l'échange des ratifications et aura une durée de dix ans à compter de son entrée en vigueur. S'il n'est pas dénoncé six mois avant l'expiration de cette période, il sera considéré comme renouvelé tacitement pour une nouvelle période de cinq ans et ainsi de suite.

Si, lors de l'expiration du présent traité, une procédure quelconque en vertu de ce traité se trouvait pendante devant la commission permanente de conciliation, devant la Cour permanente de Justice internationale ou devant le tribunal d'arbitrage, cette procédure serait poursuivie jusqu'à son achèvement.

447. — CONVENTION DE CONCILIATION, DE RÈGLEMENT JUDICIAIRE ET D'ARBITRAGE ENTRE LE PORTUGAL ET LA SUÈDE

LISBONNE, 6 DÉCEMBRE 1932 [1].

(*Ratifications échangées à Lisbonne le* 18 *décembre* 1933.)

Article premier. — Tous différends entre le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté le roi de Suède et le Gouvernement de la République portugaise, de quelque nature qu'ils soient, et qui n'auraient pu être résolus par les procédés diplomatiques ordinaires, seront, avant toute procédure devant la Cour permanente de Justice internationale ou avant tout recours à l'arbitrage, soumis à fin de conciliation à une commission internationale permanente, dite « commission permanente de conciliation », constituée conformément à la présente convention.

Toutefois, les litiges visés à l'article 15 de la présente convention ne seront portés devant la commission de conciliation que si les deux Gouvernements en conviennent. Dans tous les autres cas, les Hautes Parties contractantes auront d'ailleurs toujours la liberté de convenir qu'un litige déterminé sera réglé directement par voie d'arbitrage, sans recours au préliminaire de conciliation ci-dessus prévu.

Les litiges pour la solution desquels une procédure spéciale est prévue par d'autres accords en vigueur entre les Hautes Parties contractantes seront réglés conformément aux stipulations de ces accords.

Article 2. — S'il s'agit d'un différend qui, d'après la législation intérieure de l'une des Parties, relève de la compétence des tribunaux nationaux de celle-ci, y compris les tribunaux administratifs, le différend ne sera soumis à la procédure prévue par la présente convention qu'après jugement passé en force de chose jugée rendu dans des délais raisonnables par l'autorité judiciaire nationale compétente.

Article 3. — La commission permanente de conciliation prévue à l'article premier sera composée de cinq membres, qui seront désignés comme suit, savoir : Les Hautes Parties contractantes nommeront chacune un commissaire choisi parmi leurs nationaux respectifs et désigneront, d'un commun accord, les trois autres commissaires parmi les ressortissants de tierces Puissances ; ces trois commissaires devront être de nationalités différentes et, parmi eux, les Gouvernements suédois et portugais désigneront le président de la commission.

[*Pour l'al.* 2, *voir art.* 8, *al.* 2, *du Traité entre les Pays-Bas et la Turquie,* 16 *avril* 1932, *p.* 304.]

[1] Communication du Gouvernement suédois.

[*Pour l'al.* 3, *voir art.* 11, 3°, *du Traité entre la Belgique et la Bulgarie*, 23 *juin* 1931, *p.* 294.]

Article 4. — La commission permanente de conciliation sera constituée dans les six mois qui suivront l'entrée en vigueur de la présente convention.

Si la nomination des commissaires à désigner en commun n'intervenait pas dans ledit délai, ou, en cas de remplacement, dans les trois mois à compter de la vacance de siège, le président de la Confédération suisse sera, à défaut d'autre entente, prié de procéder aux désignations nécessaires.

Article 5. — La commission permanente de conciliation sera saisie par voie de requête adressée au président par les deux Parties, agissant d'un commun accord, ou, à défaut, par l'une ou l'autre des Parties.

[*Pour les al.* 2 *et* 3, *voir art.* 14, *nos* 2 *et* 3, *du traité précité*, *p.* 294.]

Article 6. — Dans un délai de quinze jours à partir de la date où le Gouvernement suédois ou le Gouvernement portugais aurait porté une contestation devant la commission permanente de conciliation, chacune des Parties pourra, pour l'examen de cette contestation, remplacer son commissaire par une personne possédant une compétence spéciale dans la matière.

La Partie qui userait de ce droit en fera immédiatement la notification à l'autre Partie ; celle-ci aura, dans ce cas, la faculté d'agir de même dans un délai de quinze jours à partir de la date où la notification lui sera parvenue.

Article 7. [*Pour l'al.* 1, *voir art.* 22, *al.* 1, *du traité précité*, *p.* 295 ; *pour les al.* 2 *et* 3, *voir art.* 9, *al.* 2 *et* 3, *du Traité entre le Danemark et la Turquie*, 8 *mars* 1932, *p.* 300.]

Articles 8, 9 *et* 10. [*Voir art.* 13, 14 *et* 15, *al.* 1, *du Traité entre les Pays-Bas et la Turquie*, 16 *avril* 1932, *p.* 305.]

Article 11. — Les Parties seront représentées auprès de la commission permanente de conciliation par des agents ayant mission de servir d'intermédiaires entre elles et la commission ; elles pourront, en outre, se faire assister par des conseils et experts nommés par elles à cet effet et demander que toutes personnes dont le témoignage leur paraîtrait utile soient entendues par la commission.

[*Pour l'al.* 2, *voir art.* 18, *n°* 3, *du Traité entre la Belgique et la Bulgarie*, 23 *juin* 1931, *p.* 295.]

Article 12. — Sauf disposition contraire de la présente convention, les décisions de la commission permanente de conciliation seront prises à la majorité des voix.

La commission ne pourra prendre des décisions portant sur le fond du différend que si tous les membres ont été dûment convoqués et si le président et deux membres au moins sont présents. Dans le cas où trois membres seulement et le président seraient présents, la voix du président comptera pour deux.

Article 13. — Les Hautes Parties contractantes s'engagent à faciliter les travaux de la commission permanente de conciliation

et, en particulier, à lui fournir dans la plus large mesure possible tous documents et informations utiles, ainsi qu'à user des moyens dont elles disposent pour lui permettre de procéder sur leur territoire et selon leur législation à la citation et à l'audition de témoins ou d'experts et à des transports sur les lieux.

Article 14. — Pendant la durée des travaux de la commission permanente de conciliation, chacun des commissaires recevra une indemnité, dont le montant sera arrêté d'un commun accord entre les Gouvernements suédois et portugais, qui en supporteront chacun une part égale.

Chaque Gouvernement supportera ses propres frais et une part égale des frais communs de la commission.

Article 15. — Les litiges ayant pour objet un droit allégué par une des Parties et contesté par l'autre, notamment les litiges mentionnés dans l'article 13 du Pacte de la Société des Nations, seront, à défaut d'un arrangement portant le litige devant la commission permanente de conciliation, et, dans le cas d'un semblable arrangement, à défaut de conciliation, soumis par voie de compromis à la Cour permanente de Justice internationale dans les conditions et suivant la procédure prévues par son Statut.

A défaut d'accord entre les Parties sur le compromis et après un préavis d'un mois, l'une ou l'autre des Parties aura la faculté de porter directement par voie de requête la contestation devant la Cour permanente de Justice internationale.

Article 16. — A défaut de conciliation, les différends autres que les litiges visés à l'alinéa premier de l'article 15 seront, à la requête de l'une ou l'autre des Parties, soumis pour décision à un tribunal arbitral constitué, à moins d'accord spécial entre les Parties, conformément aux dispositions de l'article 45 de la Convention de La Haye du 18 octobre 1907 pour le règlement pacifique des conflits internationaux. Ce tribunal suivra, dans la mesure où elle s'y prête, la procédure prévue au titre IV, chapitre III, de ladite convention. Toutefois, si, dans un délai de six mois à dater du jour où l'une des Parties aura adressé à l'autre une demande tendant à soumettre le différend à l'arbitrage, le compromis visé par ladite Convention de La Haye n'a pas été signé, il sera établi, à la demande de l'une des Parties, par le tribunal arbitral.

Le tribunal statuera *ex æquo et bono*.

La sentence arbitrale spécifiera, s'il y a lieu, les modalités d'exécution, notamment en fixant des délais d'exécution.

Article 17. — Les Gouvernements suédois et portugais s'engagent à s'abstenir, durant le cours d'une procédure ouverte en vertu des dispositions de la présente convention, de toute mesure susceptible d'avoir une répercussion préjudiciable, soit à l'exécution de la décision à rendre par la Cour permanente de Justice internationale ou par le tribunal arbitral, soit aux arrangements proposés par la commission permanente de conciliation, et en général à ne procéder à aucun acte, de quelque nature qu'il soit, susceptible d'aggraver ou d'étendre le différend.

Dans tous les cas, et notamment si la question au sujet de laquelle les Parties sont divisées résulte d'actes déjà effectués ou

sur le point de l'être, la Cour permanente de Justice internationale, statuant conformément à l'article 41 de son Statut, ou le tribunal arbitral indiquera dans le plus bref délai possible quelles mesures provisoires doivent être prises. Les Hautes Parties contractantes s'engagent respectivement à se conformer auxdites mesures.

Article 18. — Si quelque contestation venait à surgir entre les Hautes Parties contractantes relativement à l'application de la présente convention, cette contestation serait directement portée devant la Cour permanente de Justice internationale dans les conditions prévues à l'article 40 du Statut de ladite Cour.

Article 19. — La présente convention ne s'appliquera qu'aux litiges qui viendraient à s'élever après l'échange des ratifications, au sujet de situations ou de faits postérieurs à cette date.

Article 20. — La présente convention sera ratifiée, la ratification de Sa Majesté le roi de Suède ayant l'approbation du Riksdag, et les ratifications en seront échangées à Lisbonne aussitôt que faire se pourra.

Article 21. — La présente convention entrera en vigueur dès l'échange des ratifications et aura une durée de cinq ans à partir de son entrée en vigueur. Si elle n'est pas dénoncée six mois avant l'expiration de ce délai, elle sera considérée comme renouvelée pour une période de cinq années et ainsi de suite.

Si, lors de l'expiration de la présente convention, une procédure quelconque, en vertu de cette convention, se trouvait pendante devant la commission permanente de conciliation, devant la Cour permanente de Justice internationale ou devant un tribunal d'arbitrage, cette procédure serait poursuivie jusqu'à son achèvement.

448. — TRAITÉ D'ARBITRAGE, DE RÈGLEMENT JUDICIAIRE ET DE CONCILIATION ENTRE LES PAYS-BAS ET LE VENEZUELA

LA HAYE, 5 AVRIL 1933 [1].

(*Ratifications échangées à La Haye le* 19 *décembre* 1933.)

Article premier. — Les Hautes Parties contractantes s'engagent réciproquement à résoudre d'une manière amicale les conflits et divergences qui viendraient à s'élever entre les deux pays, et qui n'auraient pu être résolus, dans un délai raisonnable, par les procédés diplomatiques ordinaires.

Article 2. — Tous les litiges de nature juridique qui n'auraient pu être réglés à l'amiable par les procédés diplomatiques ordinaires, y compris ceux relatifs à l'interprétation du présent traité, seront soumis soit à un tribunal arbitral, soit à la Cour permanente de Justice internationale, conformément aux dispositions suivantes.

[1] *Staatsblad van het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden*, n° 813.

La disposition du paragraphe précédent ne s'appliquera pas aux controverses nées de faits qui sont antérieurs au présent traité et qui appartiennent au passé, ainsi qu'aux controverses portant sur des questions que le droit international laisse à la compétence exclusive des États.

Les controverses pour la solution desquelles une procédure spéciale est prévue par d'autres traités en vigueur entre les Hautes Parties contractantes, seront réglées conformément aux dispositions desdits traités.

Article 3. — Avant toute procédure devant la Cour permanente de Justice internationale ou devant le tribunal arbitral, le litige pourra être, d'un commun accord entre les Parties, soumis à fin de conciliation à une commission internationale permanente, dite commission permanente de conciliation, constituée conformément au présent traité.

Article 4. — Si, dans le cas d'un des litiges visés à l'article 2, les deux Parties n'ont pas eu recours à la commission permanente de conciliation ou si celle-ci n'a pas réussi à concilier les Parties, le litige sera soumis d'un commun accord par voie de compromis soit à un tribunal arbitral, qui statuera dans les conditions et suivant la procédure prévues par la Convention de La Haye du 18 octobre 1907 pour le règlement pacifique des conflits internationaux, soit à la Cour permanente de Justice internationale, qui statuera dans les conditions et suivant la procédure prévues par son Statut.

A défaut d'accord entre les Parties sur le choix de la juridiction, sur les termes du compromis ou, dans le cas où elles ont choisi l'arbitrage, sur le choix des arbitres, le litige sera porté devant la Cour permanente de Justice internationale, laquelle jugera sur la base des prétentions qui lui auront été soumises.

Article 5. — S'il s'agit d'une contestation ayant son origine dans une réclamation d'un ressortissant de l'un des deux États contre l'autre État, dont l'objet, d'après la législation intérieure de cette dernière Partie, relève de la compétence des tribunaux nationaux de celle-ci, les procédures du présent traité ne sont applicables que dans le cas de déni de justice, y compris retard abusif de la part des tribunaux, et dans le cas d'une décision judiciaire qui n'est pas susceptible de recours et qui est incompatible avec les obligations découlant d'un traité ou avec les autres obligations internationales de l'État, ou qui est manifestement injuste.

La détermination, si l'un des cas visés ci-dessus se présente, pourra être recherchée par l'arbitrage ou par la juridiction, selon les dispositions de l'article 4.

Le différend ne sera soumis à la procédure prévue par le présent traité qu'après épuisement des recours ordinaires légaux.

Article 6. — Si le tribunal arbitral ou la Cour permanente de Justice internationale déclarait qu'une décision prise ou une mesure ordonnée par une autorité judiciaire ou toute autre autorité de l'une des Parties en litige se trouve entièrement ou partiellement en opposition avec le droit international, et si le droit constitutionnel de ladite Partie ne permettait pas ou ne permettait qu'impar-

faitement d'effacer les conséquences de cette décision ou mesure, les Hautes Parties contractantes conviennent qu'il devra être accordé par la sentence arbitrale ou judiciaire, à la Partie lésée, une compensation équitable.

Article 7. — Toutes questions sur lesquelles les Hautes Parties contractantes seraient divisées sans pouvoir les résoudre à l'amiable par les procédés diplomatiques ordinaires, questions dont la solution ne pourrait être recherchée par un jugement ainsi qu'il est prévu par l'article 2 du présent traité et pour lesquelles une procédure de règlement ne serait pas déjà prévue par un traité ou une convention en vigueur entre les Parties, seront soumises à la commission permanente de conciliation, qui sera chargée de proposer aux Parties une solution acceptable et dans tous les cas de leur présenter un rapport. Cette disposition ne s'applique pas aux controverses nées de faits qui sont antérieurs au présent traité et qui appartiennent au passé.

A défaut d'accord entre les Parties sur la requête à présenter à la commission, l'une ou l'autre d'entre elles aura la faculté de soumettre directement, après un préavis d'un mois à l'autre Partie, la question à ladite commission.

S'il y a contestation entre les Parties sur la question de savoir si le différend a ou non la nature d'un litige visé dans l'article 2 et susceptible de ce chef d'être résolu par un jugement, cette contestation sera, préalablement à toute procédure devant la commission permanente de conciliation, soumise à la décision de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale.

Article 8. — La commission permanente de conciliation prévue par le présent traité sera composée de cinq membres, qui seront désignés comme il suit, savoir : les Hautes Parties contractantes nommeront chacune un commissaire choisi parmi leurs nationaux respectifs et désigneront d'un commun accord les trois autres commissaires parmi les ressortissants de tierces Puissances ; ces trois commissaires devront être de nationalités différentes, et, parmi eux, les Hautes Parties contractantes désigneront le président de la commission.

Les commissaires sont nommés pour six ans ; leur mandat est renouvelable. Ils resteront en fonctions jusqu'à leur remplacement et, dans tous les cas, jusqu'à l'achèvement de leurs travaux en cours au moment de l'expiration de leur mandat.

Pour chacun des cinq membres, il sera désigné un membre suppléant de la manière prévue pour la désignation de chacun des cinq membres visés à l'alinéa premier. Chaque membre suppléant deviendra automatiquement membre ordinaire dans le cas de vacance qui viendrait à se produire par suite de décès ou de démission ; il fonctionnerait temporairement en cas de quelque empêchement temporaire du membre à la vacance duquel il a été désigné à suppléer.

Il sera pourvu, suivant le mode fixé pour les nominations, aussi rapidement que possible et dans un délai qui ne devra pas excéder trois mois, aux vacances qui viendraient à se produire parmi les membres suppléants à la suite du fait qu'ils sont appelés à prendre définitivement la place d'un membre ordinaire décédé ou démissionné comme prévu à l'alinéa précédent.

Article 9. — La commission permanente de conciliation sera constituée dans les six mois qui suivront l'échange des ratifications du présent traité.

Si la nomination des membres ordinaires et suppléants à désigner en commun accord n'intervenait pas dans ledit délai ou, en cas de remplacement des membres suppléants, dans les trois mois à compter de la vacance du siège, à défaut d'autre entente le Président de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale sera prié par les Hautes Parties contractantes de procéder aux nominations requises. Si le Président est empêché ou s'il est ressortissant de l'une des Parties, le Vice-Président sera prié de procéder à ces nominations. Si celui-ci est empêché ou s'il est ressortissant de l'une des Parties, le premier des autres juges selon l'ordre du tableau de la Cour qui n'est ressortissant d'aucune des Parties sera prié de procéder à ces nominations.

Article 10. — La commission permanente de conciliation sera saisie par voie de requête adressée au président dans les conditions prévues, selon les cas, par les articles 3 et 7.

La requête, après avoir exposé l'objet du litige, contiendra l'invitation à ladite commission de procéder à toutes mesures propres à conduire à une conciliation.

Si la requête émane d'une seule des Parties, elle sera notifiée par celle-ci sans délai à la Partie adverse.

Articles 11 *à* 15. [*Voir articles* 11 *à* 15 *du Traité entre les Pays-Bas et la Turquie,* 16 *avril* 1932, *p.* 305.]

Article 16. [*Voir art.* 18, *nos* 2 *et* 3, *du Traité entre la Belgique et la Bulgarie,* 23 *juin* 1931, *p.* 295.]

Articles 17 *à* 19. [*Voir articles* 17 *à* 19 *du Traité entre les Pays-Bas et la Turquie,* 16 *avril* 1932, *pp.* 305-306.]

Article 20. — Dans tous les cas, et notamment si la question au sujet de laquelle les Parties sont divisées résulte d'actes déjà effectués ou sur le point de l'être, la commission permanente de conciliation, après entente entre les Parties, ou la Cour permanente de Justice internationale, statuant conformément à l'article 41 de son Statut, ou le tribunal arbitral, selon le cas, pourront indiquer dans le plus bref délai possible les mesures provisoires qui doivent être prises.

Chacune des Hautes Parties contractantes s'engage à s'abstenir de toute mesure susceptible d'avoir une répercussion préjudiciable à l'exécution de la décision ou aux arrangements qui seraient proposés par la commission permanente de conciliation et, en général, à ne procéder à aucun acte, de quelque nature qu'il soit, susceptible d'aggraver ou d'étendre le différend.

Article 21. — Les dispositions du présent traité ne s'appliqueront pas aux différends qui affectent l'intérêt ou se rapportent à l'action d'un État tiers.

Article 22. — Le présent traité sera ratifié. Les ratifications en seront échangées à La Haye aussitôt que faire se pourra.

Article 23. — Le présent traité entrera en vigueur dès l'échange des ratifications et aura une durée de dix ans à compter de son

entrée en vigueur. Il sera communiqué pour enregistrement à la Société des Nations conformément à l'article 18 du Pacte. S'il n'est pas dénoncé six mois avant l'expiration de cette période, il sera considéré comme renouvelé tacitement pour une nouvelle période de cinq ans et ainsi de suite.

Si, lors de l'expiration du présent traité, une procédure quelconque en vertu de ce traité se trouvait pendante devant la commission permanente de conciliation, devant la Cour permanente de Justice internationale ou devant le tribunal d'arbitrage, cette procédure serait poursuivie jusqu'à son achèvement.

---

449. — TRAITÉ DE RÈGLEMENT JUDICIAIRE, D'ARBITRAGE ET DE CONCILIATION ENTRE LE JAPON ET LES PAYS-BAS

LA HAYE, 19 AVRIL 1933 [1].

(*Ratifié par les Pays-Bas le 7 juillet* 1933.)

Article premier. — Tous les différends, de quelque nature qu'ils soient, qui pourraient se produire entre les Hautes Parties contractantes et qui n'auraient pu être réglés, dans un délai raisonnable, par les procédés diplomatiques ordinaires seront, d'un commun accord entre les Parties ou à la demande de l'une d'elles, soumis à une commission permanente de conciliation, constituée et fonctionnant conformément aux dispositions du présent traité. Les différends qui de l'avis des deux Parties seraient d'ordre juridique, ne seront soumis à la commission permanente de conciliation que d'un commun accord entre les Parties.

Article 2. — Les différends pour la solution desquels une procédure spéciale est prévue par d'autres conventions en vigueur entre les Hautes Parties contractantes, seront réglés conformément aux dispositions de ces conventions.

Article 3. — Les différends d'ordre juridique, notamment ceux concernant l'interprétation des traités en vigueur entre les Hautes Parties contractantes, différends qui n'auraient pas été soumis à la commission permanente de conciliation ou qui, ayant été soumis à celle-ci, n'auraient pas été réglés dans les trois mois après le dressement de son rapport, seront, à la demande de l'une des Parties adressée à l'autre, soumis d'un commun accord par voie de compromis soit à la Cour permanente de Justice internationale, qui statuera dans les conditions et suivant la procédure prévues par son Statut, soit à un tribunal arbitral, qui statuera dans les conditions et suivant la procédure prévues par la Convention de La Haye du 18 octobre 1907 pour le règlement pacifique des conflits inter-

[1] Communication du Gouvernement néerlandais.

nationaux. Le compromis est établi par échange de notes entre les Gouvernements des Hautes Parties contractantes.

A défaut d'accord entre les Parties sur le choix de la juridiction dans un délai de trois mois à compter de la proposition adressée par l'une des Parties à l'autre de soumettre le différend à la Cour permanente de Justice internationale ou à un tribunal arbitral, le différend sera soumis, selon la procédure prévue à l'alinéa précédent, à ladite Cour, qui statuera dans les conditions et suivant la procédure prévues par son Statut. Il sera également soumis à cette Cour, suivant la même procédure, si, les Hautes Parties contractantes ayant été d'accord pour soumettre le différend à un tribunal arbitral, la constitution de celui-ci selon les dispositions de l'article suivant n'a pas eu lieu dans les cinq mois à compter de la demande visée à l'alinéa 2 dudit article.

Article 4. — Si les Hautes Parties contractantes se sont mises d'accord pour soumettre le différend à un tribunal arbitral, celui-ci sera, à défaut d'autre entente, composé de cinq membres et constitué de la manière suivante : les Parties nommeront chacune un arbitre, qui pourra être choisi parmi leurs nationaux ; le président et les deux autres arbitres seront choisis d'un commun accord parmi les ressortissants de tierces Puissances ; ces trois arbitres devront être de nationalités différentes.

Si la nomination des membres du tribunal arbitral n'intervient pas dans un délai de trois mois à compter de la demande adressée par l'une des Parties à l'autre de constituer ensemble un tribunal arbitral, le soin de procéder aux nominations nécessaires sera confié à une tierce Puissance choisie d'un commun accord par les Parties.

Si l'accord ne s'établit pas à ce sujet, chaque Partie désignera une Puissance différente, et les nominations seront faites de concert par les Puissances ainsi choisies.

Article 5. — Il sera pourvu, dans le plus bref délai, aux vacances qui viendraient à se produire dans le tribunal arbitral par suite de décès, de démission, ou de quelque autre empêchement, en suivant le mode fixé à l'article 4 pour les nominations.

Article 6. — L'arbitrage visé à l'article 4 sera régi par les dispositions des articles 7, 8 et 9.

Article 7. — Les Hautes Parties contractantes rédigeront un compromis déterminant l'objet du différend et la procédure à suivre.

A défaut d'indications ou de précisions suffisantes dans le compromis, la procédure arbitrale sera réglée par les dispositions de la Convention de La Haye du 18 octobre 1907 pour le règlement pacifique des conflits internationaux.

Article 8. — A défaut d'autre entente concernant les règles de fond à appliquer par les arbitres, le tribunal arbitral fonde ses décisions :

1) sur les conventions générales ou spéciales en vigueur entre les deux Parties et les règles de droit qui en découlent ;

2) sur la coutume internationale considérée comme l'expression d'une pratique générale acceptée comme étant le droit ;

3) sur les principes généraux de droit reconnus par les nations civilisées ;

4) sur les résultats de la doctrine et de la jurisprudence les plus autorisées, comme moyens auxiliaires de détermination des règles de droit.

Article 9. — Sauf stipulation contraire du compromis d'arbitrage, une demande de revision de la sentence arbitrale sera admise conformément aux dispositions de l'article 83, alinéas 2 et 3, de la Convention de La Haye du 18 octobre 1907 pour le règlement pacifique des conflits internationaux, dans le délai qui sera fixé par le tribunal.

Article 10. — S'il s'agit d'un différend dont l'objet, d'après la législation intérieure de l'une des Hautes Parties contractantes, relève de la compétence des tribunaux nationaux de celle-ci, le différend ne pourra être soumis à la procédure prévue par le présent traité qu'après jugement passé en force de chose jugée et rendu dans des délais raisonnables par l'autorité judiciaire nationale compétente.

Article 11. [*Pour l'al.* 1, *voir art.* 8, *al.* 1, *du Traité entre les Pays-Bas et la Turquie,* 16 *avril* 1932, *p.* 304.]

Les commissaires sont nommés pour cinq ans à compter de la date de l'entrée en vigueur du présent traité ; leur mandat est renouvelable. Ils resteront en fonctions jusqu'à leur remplacement et, dans tous les cas, jusqu'à l'achèvement de leurs travaux en cours au moment de l'expiration de leur mandat.

Il sera pourvu aussi rapidement que possible, et dans un délai qui ne devra pas excéder trois mois, aux vacances qui viendraient à se produire par suite de décès, de démission ou de quelque empêchement permanent ou temporaire, en suivant le mode fixé pour les nominations. Les personnes ainsi désignées ne seront nommées que pour la période non écoulée du mandat des commissaires qu'elles remplacent.

Article 12. — La commission permanente de conciliation sera constituée aussitôt que possible après l'échange des ratifications du présent traité.

Si la nomination des membres à désigner en commun n'intervenait pas dans les six mois après l'échange des ratifications du traité ou, en cas de remplacement, dans les trois mois à compter de la vacance du siège, le Président de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale serait, à défaut d'autre entente, prié par les deux Hautes Parties contractantes conjointement ou par l'une d'elles, de procéder aux désignations nécessaires. Si le Président est empêché ou s'il est ressortissant de l'une des Parties, le Vice-Président sera prié de procéder à ces désignations. Si celui-ci est empêché ou s'il est ressortissant de l'une des Parties, le premier des autres juges selon l'ordre du tableau de la Cour qui n'est ressortissant d'aucune des Parties sera prié de procéder à ces désignations.

Article 13. — La commission permanente de conciliation sera saisie par voie de requête adressée au président.

La requête, après avoir exposé sommairement l'objet du différend, contiendra l'invitation à la commission de procéder à toutes mesures propres à conduire à une conciliation.

Si la requête émane d'une seule des Parties, elle sera notifiée par celle-ci sans délai à la Partie adverse.

Article 14. [*Pour l'al.* 1, *voir art.* 12, *al.* 1, *du traité précité, p.* 305.] A la fin de ses travaux, la commission dressera un rapport qui en constatera le résultat et dont un exemplaire sera remis à chacune des Parties. Le rapport ne mentionnera pas si les décisions de la commission ont été prises à l'unanimité ou à la majorité.

Les Hautes Parties contractantes ne seront jamais liées par les considérations de fait, de droit ou autres auxquelles la commission se sera arrêtée.

Les travaux de la commission devront être ouverts au plus tard dans les deux mois à compter du jour où elle aura été saisie du différend. A moins que les Parties n'en conviennent différemment ou que la commission ne juge indispensable de prolonger le délai, les travaux doivent être terminés dans un délai de six mois à compter du jour où la commission en aura déclaré l'ouverture. Si la commission juge indispensable de continuer ses travaux au delà du délai de six mois, elle communiquera les motifs aux deux Parties.

Article 15. [*Voir art.* 13 *du traité précité, p.* 305.]

Article 16. — Le président convoquera la commission permanente de conciliation aussitôt que possible après que celle-ci aura été saisie du différend.

La commission se réunira, sauf accord contraire entre les Parties, au lieu désigné et à la date fixée par son président.

Article 17. [*Voir art.* 15 *du traité précité, p.* 305.]

Article 18. [*Voir art.* 18, *nos* 2 *et* 3, *du Traité entre la Belgique et la Bulgarie,* 23 *juin* 1931, *p.* 295.]

Article 19. — Sauf dispositions contraires du présent traité, les décisions de la commission permanente de conciliation seront prises à la majorité des voix.

La commission ne pourra prendre de décision portant sur le fond du différend que si tous les membres ont été dûment convoqués et si au moins tous les membres élus en commun sont présents.

Article 20. [*Voir art.* 18 *du Traité entre les Pays-Bas et la Turquie,* 16 *avril* 1932, *p.* 306.]

Article 21. — Pendant la durée des travaux de la commission permanente de conciliation, chacun des commissaires recevra une indemnité dont le montant sera arrêté d'un commun accord entre les Hautes Parties contractantes, qui en supporteront chacune une part égale. Les frais généraux occasionnés par le fonctionnement de la commission seront répartis par moitié.

Article 22. — Les décisions du tribunal arbitral ou de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale devront être exécutées de bonne foi par les Parties.

Les Hautes Parties contractantes s'engagent à ne prendre pendant la durée de la procédure de la commission permanente de conciliation, du tribunal arbitral ou de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale, aucune mesure qui pourrait avoir une répercussion défavorable sur l'acceptation de la proposition de la commission permanente de conciliation ou sur l'exécution de la décision

du tribunal arbitral ou de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale. Le tribunal arbitral peut, à la demande de l'une des Parties, ordonner des mesures provisoires, pour autant que ces mesures peuvent être prises par les Parties par la voie administrative. La commission permanente de conciliation peut également faire des propositions dans le même but. Pour ce qui concerne la Cour permanente de Justice internationale, son Statut est applicable.

Article 23. — Si quelque différend venait à surgir entre les Hautes Parties contractantes relativement à l'interprétation du présent traité, ce différend serait réglé selon la procédure prévue à l'article 3.

Article 24. — Le présent traité sera ratifié. Les ratifications en seront échangées à La Haye aussitôt que faire se pourra.

Article 25. — Le présent traité entrera en vigueur dès l'échange des ratifications et aura une durée de cinq ans à compter de son entrée en vigueur. S'il n'est pas dénoncé six mois avant l'expiration de cette période, il sera considéré comme renouvelé tacitement pour une nouvelle période de cinq ans et ainsi de suite.

Si, lors de l'expiration de la durée du présent traité, une procédure quelconque en vertu de ce traité se trouvait pendante devant la commission permanente de conciliation, devant la Cour permanente de Justice internationale ou devant le tribunal arbitral, cette procédure serait poursuivie jusqu'à son achèvement.

PROTOCOLE DE SIGNATURE.

Au moment de procéder à la signature du traité de règlement judiciaire, d'arbitrage et de conciliation entre les Pays-Bas et le Japon, les plénipotentiaires soussignés se sont déclarés d'accord sur ce qui suit :

1. Le traité susmentionné sera applicable à tous les différends qui viendraient à s'élever entre les deux pays et qui ne toucheraient pas directement aux intérêts de tierces Puissances.

2. Au cas où, par suite de la réalisation du retrait du Japon de la Société des Nations, dont préavis a été donné le 27 mars 1933, un changement viendrait à se produire dans la situation juridique du Japon vis-à-vis de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale, les Hautes Parties contractantes entreront en pourparlers, à la demande du Gouvernement japonais, pour examiner s'il y a lieu de modifier des dispositions dudit traité qui ont trait à ladite Cour. Pendant ces pourparlers, l'application desdites dispositions sera suspendue. Les procédures pendantes devant la Cour au moment où le Gouvernement du Japon aurait fait la demande visée ci-dessus seraient toutefois poursuivies jusqu'à leur achèvement, et les dispositions du traité resteraient applicables aux décisions de la Cour dans ces cas.

THIRD PART.

VARIOUS INSTRUMENTS PROVIDING FOR THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURT.

SUMMARY.

SECTION A.

450.—PROTOCOL CONCERNING AMENDMENTS TO ARTICLES 3, 5, 7, 15, 34, 37, 41, 42, AND TO THE FINAL PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION RELATING TO THE REGULATION OF AERIAL NAVIGATION (PARIS, OCTOBER 13th, 1919) [1].

PARIS, JUNE 15th, 1929 [2].

Entry into force: May 17th, 1933.

Ratifications:	Union of South Africa	September 19th, 1930
	Australia	September 19th, 1930
	Belgium	March 8th, 1930
	Bulgaria	July 21st, 1931
	Canada	September 19th, 1930
	Chile	January 31st, 1933
	Czechoslovakia	October 8th, 1931
	Denmark	October 17th, 1929
	France	November 8th, 1929
	Great Britain and Northern Ireland	September 19th, 1930
	Greece	April 17th, 1931
	India	October 16th, 1930
	Irish Free State	April 9th, 1930
	Italy	November 25th, 1930
	Japan	March 25th, 1932
	Netherlands	September 18th, 1931
	New Zealand	September 19th, 1930
	Poland	September 24th, 1931
	Portugal	January 24th, 1930
	Roumania	December 19th, 1930
	Saar	November 14th, 1929
	Siam	November 7th, 1930
	Sweden	July 21st, 1930
	Uruguay	May 17th, 1933
	Yugoslavia	July 6th, 1931

New version of the first paragraph of Article 37.

In the case of a disagreement between two or more States relating to the interpretation of the present Convention, the question in dispute shall be determined by the Permanent Court of International Justice. Provided that, if one of the States concerned has not accepted the Protocols relating to the Court, the question in dispute shall, on the demand of such State, be settled by arbitration.

[1] See: *Collection of Texts governing the jurisdiction of the Court*, 4th ed. (Series D., No. 6, of the Court's Publications), No. 165, p. 486.

[2] *League of Nations, Treaty Series* (1933), Vol. CXXXVIII, p. 418.

451.—INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN WOMEN OF FULL AGE.

GENEVA, OCTOBER 11th, 1933 [1].

Signatories :

Albania
Austria
Belgium
Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations
Australia
Union of South Africa
China
Czechoslovakia
Danzig (Free City of—)
France
Germany
Greece
Lithuania
Monaco
Netherlands
Norway
Panama
Poland
Portugal
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Yugoslavia

Entry into force : The Convention shall come into force sixty days after the Secretary-General of the League of Nations has received two ratifications or accessions.

Article 4.—If there should arise between the High Contracting Parties a dispute of any kind relating to the interpretation or application of the present Convention or of the Conventions of 1910 and 1921, and if such dispute cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, it shall be settled in accordance with any applicable agreements in force between the Parties providing for the settlement of international disputes.

In case there is no such agreement in force between the Parties, the dispute shall be referred to arbitration or judicial settlement. In the absence of agreement on the choice of another tribunal, the dispute shall, at the request of any one of the Parties, be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice, if all the Parties to the dispute are Parties to the Protocol of December 16th, 1920, relating to the Statute of that Court, and, if any of the Parties to the dispute is not a Party to the Protocol of December 16th, 1920, to an arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with the Hague Convention of October 18th, 1907, for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.

[1] *League of Nations*, Doc. C. 649. M. 310. 1933. IV.

452.—CONVENTION FOR FACILITATING THE INTERNATIONAL CIRCULATION OF FILMS OF AN EDUCATIONAL CHARACTER.

GENEVA, OCTOBER 5th-11th, 1933 [1].

Signatories:

Albania
Egypt
France
Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations
India
Finland
Greece
Italy
Nicaragua
Panama
Roumania
Switzerland
Uruguay

Entry into force: The Convention shall come into force ninety days after the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall have received the ratifications or accessions of five Members of the League of Nations or non-member States.

Article XI.—Disputes as to the interpretation or application of the present Convention, except the clauses of Articles V, VIII and IX, shall be submitted to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

If the High Contracting Parties between which a dispute has arisen, or any one of them, are not parties to the Protocol dated December 16th, 1920, relating to the Permanent Court of International Justice, the dispute shall, if they so desire, be submitted, in accordance with the constitutional rules of each of them, either to the Permanent Court of International Justice or to an arbitral tribunal established in conformity with the Convention of October 18th, 1907, for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, or to any other arbitral tribunal.

453.—CONVENTION CONCERNING FEE-CHARGING EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ADOPTED BY THE LABOUR CONFERENCE [2].

GENEVA, JUNE 29th, 1933.

Entry into force: The Convention shall come into force twelve months after the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered by the Secretary-General.

[1] *League of Nations*, Doc. C. 588. M. 274. 1933. XII.
[2] *International Labour Conference*, 17th Session, Geneva, 1933, p. 435.

454.—CONVENTION CONCERNING COMPULSORY OLD AGE INSURANCE FOR PERSONS EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRIAL OR COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKINGS, IN THE LIBERAL PROFESSIONS, AND FOR OUTWORKERS AND DOMESTIC SERVANTS

ADOPTED BY THE LABOUR CONFERENCE [1].

GENEVA, JUNE 29th, 1933.

Entry into force: The Convention shall come into force twelve months after the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered by the Secretary-General.

455.—CONVENTION CONCERNING COMPULSORY OLD AGE INSURANCE FOR PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURAL UNDERTAKINGS

ADOPTED BY THE LABOUR CONFERENCE [2].

GENEVA, JUNE 29th, 1933.

Entry into force: The Convention shall come into force twelve months after the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered by the Secretary-General.

456.—CONVENTION CONCERNING COMPULSORY INVALIDITY INSURANCE FOR PERSONS EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRIAL OR COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKINGS, IN THE LIBERAL PROFESSIONS, AND FOR OUTWORKERS AND DOMESTIC SERVANTS

ADOPTED BY THE LABOUR CONFERENCE [3].

GENEVA, JUNE 29th, 1933.

Entry into force: The Convention shall come into force twelve months after the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered by the Secretary-General.

---

[1] *International Labour Conference*, 17th Session, Geneva, 1933, p. 438.
[2] *Op. cit.*, p. 440.
[3] *Op. cit.*, p. 442.

457.—CONVENTION CONCERNING COMPULSORY INVALIDITY INSURANCE FOR PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURAL UNDERTAKINGS

ADOPTED BY THE LABOUR CONFERENCE [1].

GENEVA, JUNE 29th, 1933.

Entry into force: The Convention shall come into force twelve months after the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered by the Secretary-General.

458.—CONVENTION CONCERNING COMPULSORY WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' INSURANCE FOR PERSONS EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRIAL OR COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKINGS, IN THE LIBERAL PROFESSIONS, AND FOR OUTWORKERS AND DOMESTIC SERVANTS

ADOPTED BY THE LABOUR CONFERENCE [2].

GENEVA, JUNE 29th, 1933.

Entry into force: The Convention shall come into force twelve months after the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered by the Secretary-General.

459.—CONVENTION CONCERNING COMPULSORY WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' INSURANCE FOR PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURAL UNDERTAKINGS

ADOPTED BY THE LABOUR CONFERENCE [3].

GENEVA, JUNE 29th, 1933.

Entry into force: The Convention shall come into force twelve months after the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered by the Secretary-General.

---

[1] *International Labour Conference*, 17th Session, Geneva, 1933, p. 444.
[2] *Op. cit.*, p. 446.
[3] *Op. cit.*, p. 448.

SECTION B.

460. — CONVENTION RELATIVE A LA NAVIGATION AÉRIENNE ENTRE L'ESPAGNE ET LES PAYS-BAS

MADRID, 14 FÉVRIER 1930 [1].

(*Ratifications échangées à Madrid le* 11 *janvier* 1933.)

Article 20. — Les détails d'application de la présente convention seront réglés, toutes les fois que ce sera possible, par entente directe entre les diverses administrations compétentes des deux Parties contractantes (notamment pour réglementer les formalités douanières).

Toute contestation au sujet de l'application de la présente convention, qui n'aurait pu être résolue amiablement par la voie diplomatique ordinaire, sera d'abord soumise à l'examen d'une commission de conciliation constituée par un membre du côté des Pays-Bas, un autre membre du côté de l'Espagne, et un président nommé de commun accord. Les membres, ainsi que le président, seront nommés chaque fois qu'un nouveau cas le rendra nécessaire. Si les Hautes Parties contractantes ne se mettaient pas d'accord au sujet de la nomination du président ou de la sentence prononcée par la commission dont il s'agit, le litige sera soumis à la Cour permanente de Justice internationale de La Haye.

461. — CONVENTION DE COMMERCE ET DE NAVIGATION ENTRE LA POLOGNE ET LA ROUMANIE

VARSOVIE, 23 JUIN 1930 [2].

(*Ratifications échangées à Bucarest le* 23 *août* 1932.)

Article 31. — Toute contestation entre les deux Hautes Parties contractantes, au sujet de l'interprétation ou de l'application de la présente convention, des tarifs et autres documents y annexés et du protocole final, sera — si le différend n'a pu être réglé par voie diplomatique dans un délai raisonnable — soumise à un tribunal arbitral.

[1] *Société des Nations, Recueil des Traités*, vol. CXXXVII (1933), p. 149.
[2] *Société des Nations, Recueil des Traités*, vol. CXXXIII (1932), p. 163.

Le tribunal arbitral sera composé de trois membres, dont un nommé par chaque Haute Partie contractante, et le troisième, qui sera président, désigné d'un commun accord par les deux Hautes Parties contractantes. A défaut d'accord, le président de la Confédération suisse sera prié de procéder à la désignation nécessaire.

Les membres du tribunal arbitral seront désignés dans les trente jours à courir de la date de l'échange des instruments de ratification de la présente convention, pour toute la durée de la convention.

S'il se produit, dans l'intervalle, une vacance pour n'importe quelle cause, le nouveau membre sera désigné dans les mêmes conditions.

La décision des arbitres aura force obligatoire.

Au cas où il se produirait une contestation de l'une des Hautes Parties contractantes, sur la compétence du tribunal arbitral à juger la question qui lui aura été soumise, le tribunal devra surseoir jusqu'à ce que la Cour permanente de Justice internationale de La Haye ait statué sur cette question de compétence et ne reprendra la question que si cette Cour a répondu affirmativement.

462. — CONVENTION VÉTÉRINAIRE ENTRE LA POLOGNE ET LA ROUMANIE ANNEXÉE A LA CONVENTION DE COMMERCE ET DE NAVIGATION

VARSOVIE, 23 JUIN 1930 [1].

Article 14. — La présente convention entrera en vigueur en même temps que la convention de commerce et de navigation signée en date de ce jour et aura la même durée que cette convention.

Tous les différends qui pourraient surgir entre les deux Hautes Parties contractantes au sujet de l'interprétation ou de l'application de la présente convention seront réglés d'après les dispositions prévues à l'article 31 de la Convention de commerce et de navigation signée en date de ce jour [2].

463. — CONVENTION GÉNÉRALE DE NAVIGATION AÉRIENNE ENTRE LA BELGIQUE ET L'ESPAGNE

MADRID, 27 FÉVRIER 1932 [3].

(*Ratifications échangées à Madrid le* 9 *janvier* 1933.)

Article 19. — Les détails d'application de la présente convention seront réglés, toutes les fois que ce sera possible, par entente

[1] *Société des Nations, Recueil des Traités*, vol. CXXXIII (1932), p. 204.
[2] Voir n° 461.
[3] *Société des Nations, Recueil des Traités*, vol. CXXXVII (1933), p. 111.

directe entre les diverses administrations compétentes des deux Parties contractantes (notamment pour réglementer les formalités douanières).

Toute contestation concernant l'application de la présente convention qui n'aurait pu être réglée à l'amiable par la voie diplomatique ordinaire sera résolue conformément aux dispositions du Traité de conciliation, de règlement judiciaire et d'arbitrage conclu entre la Belgique et l'Espagne, le 19 juillet 1927 [1].

464. — ARRANGEMENT CONCERNANT LA CRÉATION ET L'EXPLOITATION DE LIGNES AÉRIENNES PASSANT AU-DESSUS DE LEURS TERRITOIRES RESPECTIFS ENTRE LA BELGIQUE ET L'ESPAGNE

MADRID, 27 FÉVRIER 1932 [2].

(*Entrée en vigueur : 9 janvier* 1933.)

Article 4. — Si une entreprise désignée par l'un quelconque des deux Gouvernements se rendait coupable de contravention répétée aux règlements de sécurité et d'ordre public de l'autre Haute Partie contractante, le Gouvernement de celle-ci aurait le droit d'exiger le renvoi de l'employé coupable ou même, dans des cas graves, de demander la substitution d'une nouvelle entreprise à l'entreprise fautive.

En cas de désaccord à ce sujet entre les deux Hautes Parties contractantes, la procédure prévue à l'article 19 de la Convention générale belgo-espagnole de ce jour serait appliquée [3].

465. — CONVENTION RELATIVE A LA NAVIGATION AÉRIENNE ENTRE L'ESPAGNE ET LA SUÈDE

MADRID, 8 AVRIL 1932 [4].

(*Ratifications échangées le* 11 *mars* 1933.)

Article 20. — Les détails d'application de la présente convention seront réglés, toutes les fois que ce sera possible, par entente directe entre les diverses administrations compétentes des deux Parties contractantes (notamment pour les formalités douanières).

[1] Voir *Collection des Textes régissant la compétence de la Cour*, 4me éd. (Série D, n° 6, des Publications de la Cour, n° 73, p. 232).

[2] *Société des Nations, Recueil des Traités*, vol. CXXXVII (1933), p. 129.

[3] Voir n° 463.

[4] *Société des Nations, Recueil des Traités*, vol. CXXXVIII (1933), p. 135.

Les aéronefs de chacune des Hautes Parties contractantes seront soumis au régime des sanctions en vigueur au pays où ils se trouveront.

Toute contestation au sujet de l'application de la présente convention, qui n'aurait pu être résolue amiablement par la voie diplomatique ordinaire, sera d'abord soumise à l'examen d'une commission de conciliation constituée par un membre du côté de l'Espagne, un autre membre du côté de la Suède, et un président nommé de commun accord. Les membres, ainsi que le président, seront nommés chaque fois qu'un nouveau cas le rendra nécessaire. Si les Hautes Parties contractantes ne se mettaient pas d'accord au sujet de la nomination du président ou de la sentence prononcée par la commission dont il s'agit, le litige serait soumis à la Cour permanente de Justice internationale de La Haye.

466.—CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AND AUSTRIA RELATING TO AIR NAVIGATION.

VIENNA, JULY 16th, 1932 [1].

(*Ratifications exchanged at London, January 14th, 1933.*)

Article 20.—The details of the application of the present Convention (especially the question of Customs formalities) shall, as far as possible, be settled direct by arrangement between the various competent departments of the two High Contracting Parties.

The air navigation authorities of the two High Contracting Parties shall inform each other as early as possible of the frontier sectors mentioned in Article 12 of the Convention and reserve mutually the right at any time and by a unilateral declaration to determine and to announce with eight days' warning other frontier sectors.

The two High Contracting Parties agree in principle that any dispute that may arise between them as to the proper interpretation or application of any of the provisions of the present Convention shall, at the request of either Party, be referred to arbitration.

The court of arbitration to which disputes shall be referred shall be the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, unless in any particular case the two High Contracting Parties agree otherwise.

---

[1] H.M. Stationery Office, *Treaty Series No.* 7 (1933), Cmd. 4263.

467.—AGREEMENT AND PROTOCOL BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND DENMARK RELATING TO TRADE AND COMMERCE.

LONDON, APRIL 24th, 1933 [1].

(*Ratifications exchanged at Copenhagen, June 20th, 1933.*)

Article 8.—The Contracting Governments agree that any dispute that may arise between them as to the proper interpretation or application of any of the provisions of the present Agreement or of any of the treaties enumerated in Article 7 shall, at the request of either of them, be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice, unless in any particular case the Contracting Governments agree to submit the dispute to some other tribunal, or to dispose of it by some other form of procedure. In case any dispute shall fall to be submitted to the Permanent Court of International Justice, the Court shall, unless the Contracting Parties otherwise agree, be requested to give its decision in accordance with the summary procedure provided for in Article 29 of the Statute of the Court.

468.—CONVENTION BETWEEN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AND THE UNITED KINGDOM RELATING TO TRADE AND COMMERCE, WITH PROTOCOL.

LONDON, MAY 1st, 1933 [2].

(*Ratifications exchanged at London, November 7th, 1933.*)

Article 5.—The Contracting Parties agree that any dispute, which may arise betweeen them relating to the interpretation or application of the present Convention, shall at the request of either of them be submitted to the Permanent Court of International Justice, unless in any particular case the Contracting Parties agree to submit the dispute to some other tribunal or to dispose of it by some other form of procedure.

[1] *League of Nations, Treaty Series,* Vol. CXXXIX (1933-1934), p. 127.
[2] H.M. Stationery Office, *Treaty Series No.* 2 (1934), Cmd. 4492.

469.—AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND NORWAY RELATING TO TRADE AND COMMERCE, WITH PROTOCOL AND EXCHANGES OF NOTES.

LONDON, MAY 15th, 1933 [1].

(*Ratifications exchanged at Oslo, July 7th,* 1933.)

Article 9.—The Contracting Governments agree that any dispute that may arise between them as to the proper interpretation or application of any of the provisions of the present Agreement shall, at the request of either of them, be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice, unless in any particular case the Contracting Governments agree to submit the dispute to some other tribunal or to dispose of it by some other form of procedure.

In case any dispute shall fall to be submitted to the Permanent Court of International Justice, the Court shall, unless the Contracting Governments otherwise agree, be requested to give its decision in accordance with the summary procedure provided for in Article 29 of the Statute of the Court.

470.—AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND SWEDEN RELATING TO TRADE AND COMMERCE, WITH PROTOCOL AND EXCHANGES OF NOTES.

LONDON, MAY 15th, 1933 [2].

(*Ratifications exchanged at Stockholm, July 4th,* 1933.)

Article 7.—The Contracting Governments agree that any dispute that may arise between them as to the proper interpretation or application of any of the provisions of the present Agreement or of any of the treaties or agreements specifically mentioned in Article 6 shall, at the request of either of them, be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice, unless in any particular case the Contracting Governments agree to submit the dispute to some other tribunal or to dispose of it by some other form of procedure.

In case any dispute shall fall to be submitted to the Permanent Court of International Justice, the Court shall, unless the

[1] H.M. Stationery Office, *Treaty Series No.* 4 (1934), Cmd. 4500.
[2] H.M. Stationery Office, *Treaty Series No.* 32 (1933), Cmd. 4421.

Contracting Governments otherwise agree, be requested to give its decision in accordance with the summary procedure provided for in Article 29 of the Statute of the Court.

471.—AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND ICELAND RELATING TO TRADE AND COMMERCE (WITH PROTOCOL).

LONDON, MAY 19th, 1933 [1].

Article 5.—The Contracting Governments agree that any dispute that may arise between them as to the proper interpretation or application of any of the provisions of the present Agreement or of any of the treaties enumerated in Article 4 shall, at the request of either of them, be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice, unless in any particular case the Contracting Governments agree to submit the dispute to some other tribunal, or to dispose of it by some other form of procedure. In case any dispute shall fall to be submitted to the Permanent Court of International Justice, the Court shall, unless the Contracting Governments otherwise agree, be requested to give its decision in accordance with the summary procedure provided for in Article 29 of the Statute of the Court.

472.—COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FINLAND, WITH PROTOCOL.

HELSINGFORS, SEPTEMBER 29th, 1933 [2].

(*Ratifications exchanged on November 20th*, 1933.)

Article 7.—The Contracting Governments agree that any dispute that may arise between them as to the proper interpretation or application of any of the provisions of the present Agreement shall, at the request of either of them, be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice, unless in any particular case the Contracting Governments agree to submit the dispute to some other tribunal or to dispose of it by some other form of procedure. In case any dispute shall fall to be submitted to the Permanent Court of International Justice, the Court shall, unless the Contracting Governments otherwise agree, be requested to give its decision in accordance with the summary procedure provided for in Article 29 of the Statute of the Court.

[1] H.M. Stationery Office, *Treaty Series No.* 16 (1933), Cmd. 4331.
[2] H.M. Stationery Office, *Treaty Series No.* 40 (1933), Cmd. 4472.

FOURTH PART.

INSTRUMENTS CONFERRING UPON THE COURT OR ITS PRESIDENT AN EXTRAJUDICIAL FUNCTION

(APPOINTMENT OF UMPIRES, PRESIDENTS OF CONCILIATION COMMISSIONS, ETC.).

SUMMARY.

SECTION B.

473. — TRAITÉ DE COMMERCE ET DE NAVIGATION ENTRE L'ITALIE ET LE PANAMA

ROME, 16 OCTOBRE 1929 [1].

(*Ratifications échangées à Rome le* 3 *décembre* 1932.)

Article 23. — Au cas où il surgirait un différend concernant l'interprétation et l'application du présent traité et où l'une des Hautes Parties contractantes demanderait qu'il fût soumis à la décision d'un tribunal arbitral, l'autre Partie devra y consentir, même en ce qui concerne la question préalable de savoir si le différend, de par sa nature, doit être déféré au tribunal arbitral.

Le tribunal arbitral sera constitué pour tout différend de la façon suivante : chacune des Parties nommera un arbitre pris parmi ses ressortissants, et les deux Parties choisiront pour tiers-arbitre un ressortissant d'un tiers pays ami. Si les Parties contractantes ne tombent pas d'accord sur le choix du tiers-arbitre, elles demanderont, de concert, au Président de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale de La Haye de le désigner.

Les Hautes Parties contractantes se réservent la faculté de s'entendre, à l'avance et pour une période de temps déterminée, sur la personne à désigner comme tiers-arbitre.

Les décisions des arbitres auront force obligatoire.

474. — TRAITÉ D'AMITIÉ ENTRE LA FINLANDE ET LA PERSE

MOSCOU, 12 DÉCEMBRE 1931 [2].

Article 4. — Les États contractants conviennent de soumettre à l'arbitrage tous les différends qui surgiraient entre eux à propos de l'application ou de l'interprétation des prescriptions de tous traités et conventions conclus ou à conclure, y compris le présent traité, et qui n'auraient pu être réglés à l'amiable dans un délai raisonnable par les procédés diplomatiques ordinaires.

[1] *Société des Nations, Recueil des Traités*, vol. CXXXVIII (1933), p. 355.
[2] Communication du Gouvernement finlandais.

Cette disposition s'appliquera également en cas de besoin à la question préalable de savoir si le différend se rapporte à l'interprétation ou à l'application desdits traités et conventions.

La décision du tribunal arbitral obligera les Parties.

Pour chaque litige le tribunal arbitral sera formé sur la demande d'un des États contractants et de la façon suivante :

Dans le délai de trois mois à dater du dépôt de la demande, chaque État désignera son arbitre, qui pourra également être choisi parmi les ressortissants d'un État tiers. Si les deux États ne s'entendent pas, dans les trois mois à dater du dépôt de la demande, sur le délai dans lequel les deux arbitres devront avoir rendu leur décision, ou si les deux arbitres ne parviennent pas à régler le litige dans le délai à eux imparti, les deux États choisiront pour tiers-arbitre un ressortissant d'un État tiers. Si les États ne tombent pas d'accord sur le choix du tiers-arbitre dans le délai de deux mois à dater du jour où aura été formulée la demande de la nomination d'un tiers-arbitre, ils prieront en commun ou, faute d'avoir introduit cette requête commune dans un nouveau délai de deux mois, le plus diligent d'entre eux priera le Président de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale de La Haye de nommer ce tiers-arbitre parmi les ressortissants des États tiers. Du commun accord des Parties, il pourra lui être remis une liste des États tiers auxquels son choix devra se restreindre. Elles se réservent de s'entendre à l'avance pour une période déterminée sur la personne du tiers-arbitre.

La procédure que les deux arbitres auront à observer, si elle n'a pas été réglée dans un compromis spécial entre les deux États et conclu au plus tard lors de la désignation des arbitres, sera, sauf dispositions contraires des deux Gouvernements, réglée conformément à l'article 57 et aux articles 59 à 85 de la Convention de La Haye, du 18 octobre 1907, pour le règlement des conflits internationaux.

Au cas où il aurait fallu procéder à la désignation d'un tiers-arbitre et à défaut d'un compromis entre les deux États contractants ayant déterminé la procédure à suivre à partir de cette désignation, le tiers-arbitre se joindra aux deux premiers arbitres, et le tribunal arbitral, ainsi formé, déterminera sa procédure et réglera le différend. Toutes les décisions du tribunal arbitral seront rendues à la majorité.

475.—CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FINLAND REGARDING THE SUPPRESSION OF ILLICIT IMPORTATION OF ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS INTO FINLAND (WITH DECLARATION).

LONDON, OCTOBER 13th, 1933 [1].

(*Coming into force: October 13th, 1933.*)

Article 4.—(1) The Government of the Republic of Finland will pay full compensation for any loss or damage caused by an interference by the Finnish authorities, purporting to act in connection with the suppression of illicit imports of alcoholic liquors into Finland, with any vessel registered in any of the territories referred to in Article 2 (2) (*c*) above, which is not justified by or is contrary to the preceding provisions of this Convention or is an unreasonable exercise of the powers granted by this Convention, including all cases where it is established that the vessel in fact had not imported and had not engaged in an attempt to import liquor illegally into Finland.

(2) Any claim under the preceding paragraph shall, if His Majesty so requests, be referred for decision to a single arbitrator to be selected by agreement between the High Contracting Parties, or in default of agreement to be nominated by the President of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

(3) It shall not be necessary that the individuals concerned shall have had recourse to any remedies open to them in the courts of Finland before His Majesty presents any claim under the preceding paragraph.

[1] H.M. Stationery Office, *Treaty Series No.* 36 (1933), Cmd. 4436.

TABLE [1] IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER OF INSTRUMENTS IN FORCE, OR SIGNED ONLY, GOVERNING THE COURT'S JURISDICTION [2].

1919.	*Place of signature.*	*Title of the act.*	*Contracting Parties.*	*Nos.*	*Pages.*
June 28	Versailles	Covenant of the L. N.	(Members of the L. N.)	1	16
June 28	Versailles	Treaty of Peace	Allied and Assoc. Powers and Germany	220	533
June 28	Versailles	Treaty (so-called "Minorities")	Princ. Allied and Assoc. Powers and Poland	221	538
Sept. 10	Saint-Germain-en-Laye	Treaty of Peace	Allied and Assoc. Powers and Austria	222	539
Sept. 10	Saint-Germain-en-Laye	Treaty (so-called "Minorities")	Princ. Allied and Assoc. Powers and Yugoslavia	223	542
Sept. 10	Saint-Germain-en-Laye	Treaty (so-called "Minorities")	Princ. Allied and Assoc. Powers and Czechoslovakia	224	543
Sept. 10	Paris	Conv. for the control of the trade in arms and ammunition	(Collective Treaty)	162	484
Sept. 10	Saint-Germain-en-Laye	Conv. relating to the liquor traffic in Africa	U.S. of America, Belgium, British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, Portugal	163	485

[1] This table contains instruments which had come to the knowledge of the Registry on June 15th, 1934. In it are also included instruments conferring on the Court or its President some extrajudicial duty (appointment of a third arbitrator, of the president of a conciliation commission, etc.).

[2] The complete text of instruments for the pacific settlement of disputes and the relevant provisions of other instruments affecting the jurisdiction of the Court which had come to the knowledge of the Registry before June 15th, 1934, are reproduced either in the *Collection of Texts governing the jurisdiction of the Court*, fourth edition, the Eighth and Ninth Annual Reports (pp. 461-485 and 313-345), or in Chapter X of the present volume (third addendum to the fourth edition of the *Collection*). The two last columns of the present list indicate the serial number of each instrument and the volume in which it is contained.

Unless a contrary indication is given, the numbers and pages are those of the volume Series D., No. 6: *Collection of Texts governing the jurisdiction of the Court* (fourth edition).

E 8: *Eighth Annual Report;* E 9: *Ninth Annual Report;* E 10: *Tenth Annual Report* (June 15th, 1933—June 15th, 1934), i.e. the present volume.

1919 (*cont.*).	*Place of signature.*	*Title of the act.*	*Contracting Parties.*	*Nos.*	*Pages.*
Sept. 10	Saint-Germain-en-Laye	Conv. revising the General Act of Berlin of Feb. 26th, 1885, and the General Act and the Declaration of Brussels of July 2nd, 1890	U.S. of America, Belgium, British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, Portugal	164	485
Oct. 13	Paris	Conv. for the regulation of air navigation	(Collective Treaty)	165	486
Nov. 27	Neuilly-sur-Seine	Treaty of Peace	Allied and Assoc. Powers and Bulgaria	225	543
Nov. 28	Washington	Conv. limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to 8 in the day and 48 in the week	(Collective Treaty)	166	487
Nov. 28	Washington	Conv. concerning unemployment	(Collective Treaty)	167	487
Nov. 28	Washington	Conv. concerning night work of women	(Collective Treaty)	168	488
Nov. 28	Washington	Conv. fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment	(Collective Treaty)	169	488
Nov. 28	Washington	Conv. concerning the night work of young persons employed in industry	(Collective Treaty)	170	489
Nov. 29	Washington	Conv. concerning employment of women before and after childbirth	(Collective Treaty)	171	489
Dec. 9	Paris	Treaty (so-called "Minorities")	Princ. Allied and Assoc. Powers and Roumania	226	545
1920.					
March 26	Stockholm	Conv. concerning the establishment of a permanent conciliation commission	Chile and Sweden	359	634
June 4	Trianon	Treaty of Peace	Allied and Assoc. Powers and Hungary	227	545
July 9	Genoa	Conv. fixing the minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea	(Collective Treaty)	172	490

1920 (*cont.*).	*Place of signature.*	*Title of the act.*	*Contracting Parties.*	*Nos.*	*Pages.*
July 9	Genoa	Conv. concerning unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship	(Collective Treaty)	173	490
July 10	Genoa	Conv. for establishing facilities for finding employment for seamen	(Collective Treaty)	174	491
Aug. 10	Sèvres	Treaty (so-called "Minorities")	Princ. Allied and Assoc. Powers and Greece	228	549
Aug. 10	Sèvres	Treaty (so-called "Minorities")	Princ. Allied Powers and Armenia	229	549
Nov. 9	Paris	Convention	Poland and Danzig	230	550
Dec. 13	Geneva	Resolution of the Assembly of the L. N. approving the Statute of the P. C. I. J.	——	2	18
Dec 16	Geneva	Protocol of Signature of the P. C. I. J.	(Collective Treaty)	3	18
Dec. 16	Geneva	Statute of the P. C. I. J.	——	4	20
Dec. 17	Geneva	Mandate for German South-West Africa	Conferred on His Britannic Majesty to be exercised in His name by the Govt. of the Union of South Africa	231	550
Dec. 17	Geneva	Mandate for German Samoa	Conferred on His Britannic Majesty to be exercised in His name by the Govt. of the Dominion of New Zealand	232	551
Dec. 17	Geneva	Mandate for Nauru	Conferred on His Britannic Majesty	233	551
Dec. 17	Geneva	Mandate for the former German possessions in the Pacific Ocean situated south of the equator other than German Samoa and Nauru	Conferred on His Britannic Majesty to be exercised in His name by the Govt. of the Commonwealth of Australia	234	551
Dec. 17	Geneva	Mandate for the former German possessions in the Pacific Ocean situated north of the equator	Conferred on H.M. the Emperor of Japan	235	552
1921.					
April 20	Barcelona	Conv. and Statute on freedom of transit	(Collective Treaty)	175	491

1921 (*cont.*).	*Place of signature.*	*Title of the act.*	*Contracting Parties.*	*Nos.*	*Pages.*
April 20	Barcelona	Conv. and Statute on the régime of navigable waterways of international concern	(Collective Treaty)	176	493
May 17	Geneva	Resolution of the Council of the L. N. (conditions under which the Court is open to States other than Members of the L. N.)	——	5	22
June 24	Geneva	Agreement in regard to the Aaland Islands	Finland and Sweden	236	552
July 23	Paris	Conv. on the Statute of the Danube	Austria, Belgium, Great Britain, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Roumania, Yugoslavia	237	553
July 27	Copenhagen	Conv. on air navigation	Denmark and Norway	238	553
Oct. 2	Geneva	Declaration made before the Council of the L. N. in regard to the protection of minorities in Albania	Albania	239	554
Oct. 29	Helsingfors	Treaty of commerce and navigation	Esthonia and Finland	240	555
Nov. 11	Geneva	Conv. concerning the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea	(Collective Treaty)	177	494
Nov. 11	Geneva	Conv. fixing the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers or stokers	(Collective Treaty)	178	495
Nov. 12	Geneva	Conv. concerning workmen's compensation in agriculture	(Collective Treaty)	179	496
Nov. 12	Geneva	Conv. concerning the rights of association and combination of agricultural workers	(Collective Treaty)	180	496
Nov. 16	Geneva	Conv. relating to the age at which children are to be admitted to agricultural work	(Collective Treaty)	181	497

1921 (*cont.*).	*Place of signature.*	*Title of the act.*	*Contracting Parties.*	*Nos.*	*Pages.*
Nov. 17	Geneva	Conv. concerning the application of the weekly rest in industrial undertakings	(Collective Treaty)	182	497
Nov. 19	Geneva	Conv. concerning the use of white lead in painting	(Collective Treaty)	183	498
Nov. 23	Portorose	Agreement for the regulation of international railway traffic	Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Roumania, Yugoslavia	241	555
Dec. 16	Prague	Political Agreement	Austria and Czechoslovakia	242	556
1922.					
Feb. 22	Dresden	Conv. instituting the Statute of navigation of the Elbe	Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy	243	556
March 17	Warsaw	Political Agreement	Esthonia, Finland, Latvia, Poland	244	557
May 12	Geneva	Declaration before the Council of the L. N. concerning the protection of minorities in Lithuania	Lithuania	245	558
May 15	Geneva	Conv. with reference to Upper Silesia	Germany and Poland	246	559
June 26	Warsaw	Commercial Convention	Poland and Switzerland	247	561
July 20	London	Mandate for East Africa	Conferred on H.M. the King of the Belgians	248	562
July 20	London	Mandate for East Africa	Conferred on His Britannic Majesty	249	562
July 20	London	Mandate for the Cameroons	Conferred on His Britannic Majesty	250	563
July 20	London	Mandate for the Cameroons	Conferred on the French Republic	251	563
July 20	London	Mandate for Togoland	Conferred on His Britannic Majesty	252	563
July 20	London	Mandate for Togoland	Conferred on the French Republic	253	563
July 24	London	Mandate for Palestine	Conferred on His Britannic Majesty	254	564
July 24	London	Mandate for Syria and Lebanon	Conferred on the French Republic	255	564

1922 (*cont.*).	*Place of signature.*	*Title of the act.*	*Contracting Parties.*	*Nos.*	*Pages.*
Oct. 4	Geneva	Protocol No. II relating to the restoration of Austria	Austria, British Empire, Czechoslovakia, France, Italy	256	564
Oct. 4	Geneva	Protocol No. III (Declaration) relating to the restoration of Austria	Austria	257	565
Oct. 7	Prague	Commercial Treaty	Czechoslovakia and Latvia	363	637
Oct. 10	Bagdad	Treaty of alliance	Great Britain and Iraq	258	565
Oct. 19	Tallinn	Commercial Treaty	Esthonia and Hungary	364	637
Nov. 7	Stockholm	Conv. relating to air navigation	Denmark and Sweden	259	566
1923.					
Jan. 20	The Hague	Commercial Conv.	Czechoslovakia and The Netherlands	260	566
Feb. 28	Montevideo	General compulsory Arbitration Treaty	Uruguay and Venezuela	12	82
April 10	Budapest	Agreement relating to arbitration	Austria and Hungary	13	83
May 26	Stockholm	Conv. relating to air navigation	Norway and Sweden	261	567
June 23	Washington	Agreement for the renewal of Arbitration Conv.	British Empire and the U.S. of America	14	84
July 7	Geneva	Declaration to the Council of the L. N. concerning minorities	Latvia	262	567
July 24	**Lausanne**	**Treaty of Peace**	British Empire, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Roumania, Turkey	263	569
July 24	Lausanne	Declaration relating to the administration of justice	Turkey	360	635
July 24	Lausanne	Conv. relating to the compensation payable by Greece to Allied nationals	British Empire, France, Greece, Italy	365	638
Aug. 23	Washington	Agreement for the renewal of Arbitration Conv.	Japan and the U.S. of America	15	86
Sept. 12	Geneva	Conv. for the suppression of the circulation of and traffic in obscene publications	(Collective Treaty)	184	498

1923 (*cont.*).	*Place of signature.*	*Title of the act.*	*Contracting Parties.*	*Nos.*	*Pages.*
Sept. 17	Geneva	Resolution of the Council of the L. N. relating to the protection of minorities in Esthonia	——	264	571
Nov. 1	Tallinn	Treaty of defensive alliance	Esthonia and Latvia	265	571
Nov. 1	Tallinn	Preliminary Treaty for Economic and Customs Union	Esthonia and Latvia	366	639
Nov. 3	Geneva	International Conv. for the simplification of customs formalities	(Collective Treaty)	185	500
Nov. 19	Riga	Treaty of commerce and navigation	Hungary and Latvia	367	640
Dec. 9	Geneva	Conv. and Statute on the international régime of railways	(Collective Treaty)	186	502
Dec. 9	Geneva	Conv. and Statute on the international régime of maritime ports	(Collective Treaty)	187	504
Dec. 9	Geneva	Conv. relating to the transmission in transit of electric power	(Collective Treaty)	188	507
Dec. 9	Geneva	Conv. relating to the development of hydraulic power	(Collective Treaty)	189	508
Dec. 18	Paris	Conv. regarding the organization of the Statute of the Tangier Zone	British Empire, France, Spain	266	571
1924.					
Jan. 25	Paris	Treaty of alliance and friendship	Czechoslovakia and France	267	572
March 14	Geneva	Protocol No. II relating to the financial reconstruction of Hungary	Hungary	268	572
April 14	Bucharest	Conv. concerning the Hydraulic System of the Coterminous Territories and the dissolution of the Floods Protection Associations, divided by the frontier	Hungary and Roumania	269	573
April 28	Oslo	Conv. relating to the frontier between Finmark and Petsamo	Finland and Norway	270	573

1924 (*cont.*).		*Place of signature.*	*Title of the act.*	*Contracting Parties.*	*Nos.*	*Pages.*
May	8	Paris	Conv. relating to the Memel Territory	British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, Lithuania	271	574
May	30	Warsaw	Treaty of commerce and navigation	The Netherlands and Poland	272	575
June	2	Stockholm	Treaty of conciliation	Sweden and Switzerland	368	640
June	6	Copenhagen	Treaty of conciliation	Denmark and Switzerland	369	641
June	10	Kovno	Exchange of notes constituting a provisional arrangement with regard to commerce and navigation	Lithuania and The Netherlands	273	576
June	18	Budapest	Treaty of conciliation and arbitration	Hungary and Switzerland	16	86
June	23	Rio de Janeiro	Treaty concerning the judicial settlement of disputes	Brazil and Switzerland	17	90
June	27	Stockholm	Conv. concerning the establishment of a conciliation commission	Finland and Sweden	370	642
June	27	Stockholm	*Idem*	Denmark and Sweden	371	642
June	27	Stockholm	*Idem*	Denmark and Norway	372	643
June	27	Stockholm	*Idem*	Denmark and Finland	373	643
June	27	Stockholm	*Idem*	Finland and Norway	374	643
June	27	Stockholm	*Idem*	Norway and Sweden	375	644
July	2	Riga	Treaty of commerce	Latvia and The Netherlands	274	576
July	9	Copenhagen	Conv. concerning Eastern Greenland	Denmark and Norway	275	577
July	22	Tallinn	Provisional Commercial Treaty	Esthonia and The Netherlands	276	577
Aug.	9	Riga	Treaty of commerce and navigation	Austria and Latvia	376	644
Aug.	14	Oslo	*Idem*	Latvia and Norway	377	644
Aug.	21	Washington	Conv. respecting the regulation of the liquor traffic	The Netherlands and the U.S. of America	277	578

1924 (*cont.*).	*Place of signature.*	*Title of the act.*	*Contracting Parties.*	*Nos.*	*Pages.*
Aug. 30	London	Agreement relating to the Arrangement of Aug. 9th. 1924, between the German Govt. and the Reparation Commission	Allied Govts. and German Govt.	378	645
Aug. 30	London	Agreement for the execution of the Experts Plan of April 9th 1924	Allied Govts. and German Govt.	278	579
Aug. 30	London	*Idem*	Allied Govts.	279	580
Sept. 20	Rome	Treaty of conciliation and judicial settlement	Italy and Switzerland	18	91
Sept. 27	Geneva	Decision of the Council of the L. N. relating to the application to Iraq of the principles of Art. 22 of the Covenant (British Mandate for Iraq)	British Empire	280	582
Oct. 2	Geneva	Resolutions relating to the pacific settlement of international disputes adopted by the 5th Assembly of the L. N.	——	10	62
Oct. 11	Vienna	Treaty of conciliation	Austria and Switzerland	19	95
Nov. 3	Riga	Treaty of commerce and navigation	Denmark and Latvia	281	582
Nov. 9	London	Agreement for the renewal of Arbitration Convention	Great Britain and Sweden	20	97
Dec. 2	London	Treaty of commerce and navigation	Germany and Great Britain	282	583
Dec. 4	Berlin	Commercial Convention	Latvia and Switzerland	379	648
Dec. 9	The Hague	Treaty of commerce	Hungary and The Netherlands	283	583
Dec. 26	Tokio	Treaty of judicial settlement	Japan and Switzerland	21	99
1925.					
Jan. 17	Helsingfors	Conciliation and Arbitration Convention	Esthonia, Finland, Latvia, Poland	22	100
Feb. 14	Oslo	Conv. concerning the international legal régime of the waters of the Pasvik (Patsjoki) and of the Jakobselv (Vuoremajoki)	Finland and Norway	284	584

1925 (*cont.*).	*Place of signature.*	*Title of the act.*	*Contracting Parties.*	*Nos.*	*Pages.*
Feb. 14	Oslo	Conv. concerning the floating of timber on the Pasvik (Patsjoki)	Finland and Norway	285	584
Feb. 14	Paris	Treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation	France and Siam	286	585
Feb. 19	Geneva	Conv. concerning opium	(Collective Treaty)	190	509
March 7	Berne	Treaty of conciliation and arbitration	Poland and Switzerland	23	106
March 28	Riga	Conciliation Convention	Latvia and Sweden	380	648
April 6	Paris	Treaty of conciliation and of compulsory arbitration	France and Switzerland	24	110
April 17	Warsaw	Exchange of notes constituting a provisional commercial Conv.	Greece and Poland	287	586
April 23	Warsaw	Treaty of conciliation and arbitration	Czechoslovakia and Poland	25	114
May 13	London	Exchange of notes for the renewal of Arbitration Conv.	Great Britain and Norway	26	119
May 29	Tallinn	Conv. of conciliation	Esthonia and Sweden	381	649
June 5	Geneva	Conv. concerning equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents	(Collective Treaty)	191	511
June 8	Geneva	Conv. relating to night work in bakeries	(Collective Treaty)	192	512
June 8	The Hague	Treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation	The Netherlands and Siam	288	587
June 10	Geneva	Conv. concerning workmen's compensation for accidents	(Collective Treaty)	193	512
June 10	Geneva	Conv. concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases	(Collective Treaty)	194	513
June 11	Kovno	Conv. concerning the establishment of a conciliation commission	Lithuania and Sweden	382	649

1925 (*cont.*).	*Place of signature.*	*Title of the act.*	*Contracting Parties.*	*Nos.*	*Pages.*
June 17	Geneva	Conv. concerning the supervision of the international trade in arms and ammunition and implements of war	(Collective Treaty)	195	513
July 7	Brussels	Treaty of commerce and navigation	The Economic Union of Belgium and Luxemburg and Latvia	383	649
July 12	London	Exchange of notes for the renewal of Arbitration Conv.	Great Britain and The Netherlands	27	120
July 14	London	Treaty of commerce and navigation	Great Britain and Siam	289	587
July 15	Paris	Treaty of judicial settlement	Brazil and Liberia	28	120
Aug. 3	Madrid	Treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation	Siam and Spain	290	588
Aug. 14	Paris	Frontier Delimitation Treaty	France and Germany	291	588
Aug. 14	Lisbon	Treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation	Portugal and Siam	292	589
Aug. 21	Oslo	Treaty of conciliation	Norway and Switzerland	29	121
Sept. 1	Copenhagen	Treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation	Denmark and Siam	293	589
Sept. 21	Geneva	Treaty of conciliation and judicial settlement	Greece and Switzerland	30	125
Oct. 14	Berne	Commercial Conv.	Esthonia and Switzerland	384	650
Oct. 16	Locarno	Arbitration Conv.	Belgium and Germany	31	129
Oct. 16	Locarno	Arbitration Conv.	France and Germany	32	133
Oct. 16	Locarno	Arbitration Treaty	Germany and Poland	33	134
Oct. 16	Locarno	Arbitration Treaty	Czechoslovakia and Germany	34	134
Nov. 3	Stockholm	Treaty of conciliation and arbitration	Poland and Sweden	35	135
Nov. 25	Oslo	Conv. for the pacific settlement of disputes	Norway and Sweden	36	140
Nov. 25	London	Arbitration Conv.	Great Britain and Siam	37	143

1925 (*cont.*).	*Place of signature.*	*Title of the act.*	*Contracting Parties.*	*Nos.*	*Pages.*
Nov. 26	Berlin	Protocol attached to Customs and Credit Treaty	Germany and The Netherlands	385	651
Dec. 7	Prague	Agreement regarding the execution of Art. 266 (last paragraph) and 273 of the Treaty of Saint-Germain	Austria and Czechoslovakia	361	635
Dec. 12	The Hague	Treaty of conciliation	The Netherlands and Switzerland	38	143
Dec. 19	Stockholm	Treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation	Siam and Sweden	294	590
1926.					
Jan. 2	Prague	Treaty of conciliation and arbitration	Czechoslovakia and Sweden	39	147
Jan. 14	Stockholm	Conv. for the pacific settlement of disputes	Denmark and Sweden	40	149
Jan. 15	Copenhagen	*Idem*	Denmark and Norway	41	152
Jan. 29	Helsingfors	*Idem*	Finland and Sweden	42	153
Jan. 30	Helsingfors	*Idem*	Denmark and Finland	43	154
Feb. 2	Jerusalem	Agreement to facilitate neighbourly relations	Palestine; Syria and Great Lebanon	295	591
Feb. 3	Berne	Treaty of conciliation, of judicial settlement and of compulsory arbitration	Roumania and Switzerland	44	155
Feb. 3	Helsingfors	Conv. for the pacific settlement of disputes	Finland and Norway	45	159
Feb. 10	Monrovia	Exchange of notes relating to the Arbitration Conv.	U.S. of America and Liberia	46	161
March 4	Havana	Conv. for prevention of smuggling of intoxicating liquors	U.S. of America and Cuba	296	592
March 5	Vienna	Treaty of conciliation and arbitration	Austria and Czechoslovakia	47	162
April 16	Vienna	*Idem*	Austria and Poland	48	165
April 20	Madrid	Treaty of conciliation and judicial settlement	Spain and Switzerland	49	170
April 23	Copenhagen	Treaty of conciliation and arbitration	Denmark and Poland	50	173
April 30	Brussels	*Idem*	Belgium and Sweden	51	178

1926 (*cont.*).	*Place of signature.*	*Title of the act.*	*Contracting Parties.*	*Nos.*	*Pages.*
May 4	Prague	Conv. concerning the execution of life insurance and life annuity contracts	Czechoslovakia and Italy	386	652
May 9	Rome	Treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation	Italy and Siam	297	593
May 12	Athens	Commercial Conv.	Greece and The Netherlands	298	593
May 20	The Hague	Treaty of arbitration and conciliation	Germany and The Netherlands	52	181
May 28	Stockholm	Treaty of conciliation and arbitration	Austria and Sweden	53	186
				E 9	
May 29	Paris	Conv. concerning air navigation	Belgium and Germany	436	339
May 30	Angora	Conv. of friendship and neighbourly relations	France and Turkey	299	594
June 2	Berlin	Treaty of arbitration and conciliation	Denmark and Germany	54	187
June 4	London	Conv. renewing the Arbitration Conv. of Oct. 25th, 1905	Denmark and Great Britain	55	193
June 4	London	Conv. renewing, as far as Iceland is concerned, the Anglo-Danish Arbitration Conv. of Oct. 25th, 1905	Great Britain and Iceland	56	193
June 5	Geneva	Conv. for the simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship	(Collective Treaty)	196	514
June 10	Paris	Conv. for the pacific settlement of disputes	France and Roumania	57	194
June 19	Paris	Agreement regarding the sanitary control over Mecca Pilgrims at Kamaran Island	Great Britain and The Netherlands	387	653
June 23	Geneva	Conv. concerning the repatriation of seamen	(Collective Treaty)	197	515
June 24	Geneva	Conv. concerning seamen's articles of agreement	(Collective Treaty)	198	515

1926 (*cont.*).	*Place of signature.*	*Title of the act.*	*Contracting Parties.*	*Nos.*	*Pages.*
June 28	Riga	Treaty concerning the establishment of economic relations	Germany and Latvia	388	654
July 5	Paris	Treaty of arbitration	Denmark and France	58	195
July 16	London	Treaty of commerce and navigation	Great Britain and Greece	300	594
July 16	Oslo	Treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation	Norway and Siam	301	595
July 23	London	Treaty of commerce and navigation	Great Britain and Hungary	302	595
July 24	Belgrade	Treaty of commerce	Hungary and Yugoslavia	389	654
Aug. 7	Madrid	Treaty of friendship, conciliation and arbitration	Italy and Spain	59	198
Aug. 27	Berne	Conv. regulating the relations with regard to certain clauses of the legal régime of the future Kembs Derivation	France and Switzerland	303	596
Sept. 7	Port-au-Prince	Conv. of commerce	Haiti and The Netherlands	304	566
Sept. 10	Athens	Commercial Conv.	Greece and Sweden	305	597
Sept. 18	Geneva	Treaty of conciliation and arbitration	Poland and Yugoslavia	60	198
Sept. 25	Geneva	Conv. regarding slavery	(Collective Treaty)	199	516
Sept. 28	Brussels	Treaty of commerce and navigation	Esthonia and the Economic Union of Belgium and Luxemburg	390	655
Oct. 13	Athens	*Idem*	Albania and Greece	391	655
Nov. 29	Athens	Provisional Commercial Conv.	Greece and Switzerland	392	656
Nov. 30	Prague	Arbitration Treaty	Czechoslovakia and Denmark	61	200
Dec. 11	Kovno	Treaty of conciliation and arbitration	Denmark and Lithuania	62	205
Dec. 18	Tallinn	Treaty of conciliation	Denmark and Esthonia	393	657
Dec. 29	Rome	Treaty of conciliation and arbitration	Germany and Italy	63	206

1926 (*cont.*).	*Place of signature.*	*Title of the act.*	*Contracting Parties.*	*Nos.*	*Pages.*
Dec. 29	Lisbon	Exchange of notes concerning the abrogation of the Arbitration Conv. of Nov. 15th, 1913	Portugal and Sweden	64	210
1927.					
Jan. 4	London	Exchange of notes renewing the Arbitration Conv.	Great Britain and Portugal	65	212
Feb. 5	Brussels	Treaty of conciliation, judicial settlement and arbitration	Belgium and Switzerland	66	213
Feb. 5	Riga	Treaty carrying into effect the Customs Union	Esthonia and Latvia	394	657
Feb. 9	Oslo	Conv. of commerce and navigation	Chile and Norway	306	597
Feb. 15	Vienna	Treaty relating to air navigation	Austria and Czechoslovakia	307	598
Feb. 24	Rome	Treaty of conciliation and judicial settlement	Chile and Italy	67	218
Feb. 25	Riga	Conv. of commerce and navigation	Greece and Latvia	395	658
March 3	Brussels	Treaty of conciliation, judicial settlement and arbitration	Belgium and Denmark	68	219
March 4	Stockholm	Treaty of conciliation and arbitration	Belgium and Finland	69	221
March 24	Brussels	Conv. concerning the application of maritime health regulations	Belgium and The Netherlands	308	598
April 5	Rome	Treaty of friendship, conciliation and arbitration	Hungary and Italy	70	221
May 12	Guatemala	Treaty of commerce	Guatemala and The Netherlands	309	599
May 12	London	Treaty of commerce and navigation	Great Britain and Yugoslavia	310	599
May 20	Berlin	Conv. regarding air navigation	Germany and Italy	311	600
May 21	The Hague	Treaty of conciliation	The Netherlands and Sweden	71	225
June 16	Geneva	Conv. concerning sickness insurance for workers in industry and commerce and domestic servants	(Collective Treaty)	200	517

1927 (*cont.*).	*Place of signature.*	*Title of the act.*	*Contracting Parties.*	*Nos.*	*Pages.*
June 16	Geneva	Conv. concerning sickness insurance for agricultural workers	(Collective Treaty)	201	518
June 20	Tallinn	Treaty of commerce	Czechoslovakia and Esthonia	396	658
June 29	Berlin	Conv. concerning air navigation	Germany and Great Britain	312	600
June 29	Athens	Conv. of commerce and navigation	Greece and Norway	313	601
July 9	Brussels	Treaty of conciliation, judicial settlement and arbitration	Belgium and Portugal	72	226
July 12	Geneva	International Conv. establishing an International Relief Union	(Collective Treaty)	202	518
July 19	Brussels	Treaty of conciliation, judicial settlement and arbitration	Belgium and Spain	73	232
Aug. 11	Lisbon	Conv. to regulate the hydro-electric development of the international section of the river Douro	Portugal and Spain	314	601
Aug. 15	Santander	General Conv. concerning air navigation	Italy and Spain	315	602
Aug. 17	Paris	Commercial Agreement	France and Germany	316	603
Aug. 20	Berne	Treaty of conciliation, judicial settlement and arbitration	Colombia and Switzerland	74	238
Sept. 13	London	Treaty of conciliation	Colombia and Sweden	75	242
Sept. 17	Rome	Treaty of conciliation and judicial settlement	Italy and Lithuania	76	245
Oct. 17	Brussels	Treaty of conciliation, arbitration and judicial settlement	Belgium and Luxemburg	77	249
Oct. 20	Paris	Treaty of conciliation and arbitration	France and Luxemburg	78	252
Nov. 2	Athens	Treaty of commerce and navigation	Greece and Yugoslavia	397	659
Nov. 8	Geneva	Conv. for the abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions	(Collective Treaty)	203	519

1927 (*cont.*).	*Place of signature.*	*Title of the act.*	*Contracting Parties.*	*Nos. Pages* E 8
Nov. 11	Paris	Conv. for Arbitration	France and Yugoslavia	421 462
Nov. 16	Berne	Treaty of conciliation and judicial settlement	Finland and Switzerland	79 254
Dec. 22	Rome	Agreement concerning the execution of Art. 266 (last para.) and 273 of the Treaty of Saint-Germain	Austria and Italy	362 636
1928.				
Jan. 2	Madrid	Conv. of commerce and navigation	Denmark and Spain	317 603
Jan. 18	Lisbon	Treaty of conciliation, judicial settlement and arbitration	Portugal and Spain	80 259
Jan. 29	Berlin	Treaty of arbitration and conciliation	Germany and Lithuania	81 263
March 3	Paris	Treaty of conciliation, judicial settlement and arbitration	France and Sweden	82 265
March 10	Geneva	Treaty of arbitration and conciliation	France and The Netherlands	83 268
March 14	Copenhagen	Treaty of conciliation, judicial settlement and arbitration	Denmark and Spain	84 273
March 21	Geneva	Pact of non-agression and arbitration	Greece and Roumania	85 275
March 22	Madrid	General Conv. for air navigation	France and Spain	318 604
April 5	Washington	Treaty of arbitration and conciliation	Denmark and Haiti	86 280
April 6	Vienna	Treaty of commerce	Austria and Denmark	319 604
April 7	Bangkok	Treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation	Germany and Siam	320 605
April 26	Madrid	Treaty of conciliation, judicial settlement and arbitration	Spain and Sweden	87 282
May 11	Rome	Treaty regarding air navigation	Austria and Italy	321 605
May 16	Paris	Commercial Agreement	Austria and France	322 606

1928 (*cont.*).	*Place of signature.*	*Title of the act.*	*Contracting Parties.*	*Nos.*	*Pages.*
May 30	Rome	Treaty of neutrality, conciliation and judicial settlement	Italy and Turkey	88	286
May 31	Helsinki	Treaty of conciliation, judicial settlement and arbitration	Finland and Spain	89	290
June 9	Geneva	Treaty of conciliation	Finland and The Netherlands	90	292
June 11	Vienna	Treaty of conciliation, judicial settlement and arbitration	Austria and Spain	91	292
June 16	Geneva	Conv. concerning the creation of minimum wage-fixing machinery	(Collective Treaty)	204	521
June 21	Luxemburg	Treaty of conciliation, judicial settlement and arbitration	Luxemburg and Spain	92	293
July 2	Paris	Commercial Conv.	Czechoslovakia and France	323	607
				E 9	
July 6	Paris	Treaty of conciliation and arbitration	France and Portugal	429	314
July 11	Geneva	International Agreement relating to the exportation of hides and skins	(Collective Treaty)	205	521
July 11	Geneva	International Agreement relating to the exportation of bones	(Collective Treaty)	206	522
Aug. 21	Helsinki	Treaty of conciliation and judicial settlement	Finland and Italy	93	295
Aug. 22	Berlin	Conv. of commerce and navigation	Denmark and Greece	324	607
Aug. 29	Berne	Protocol amending the Treaty of arbitration and conciliation of Dec. 3rd, 1921	Germany and Switzerland	94	296
Sept. 1	Pretoria	Treaty of commerce and navigation	Union of South Africa and Germany	398	659
Sept. 11	Pretoria	Conv. regulating the introduction of native labour from Mozambique into the Province of the Transvaal, etc.	Union of South Africa and Portugal	399	660

1928 (*cont.*).	*Place of signature.*	*Title of the act.*	*Contracting Parties.*	*Nos.*	*Pages.*
Sept. 23	Rome	Treaty of friendship, conciliation and judicial settlement	Greece and Italy	95	302
Sept. 26	Geneva	General Act for conciliation, judicial settlement and arbitration	(Collective Treaty)	11	70
Oct. 17	Berne	Treaty of conciliation, judicial settlement and arbitration	Portugal and Switzerland	96	306
Oct. 25	Brussels	Treaty of conciliation, judicial settlement and arbitration	Belgium and Poland	97	308
Oct. 27	The Hague	Treaty of judicial settlement and conciliation	The Netherlands and Siam	98	313
Oct. 29	Luxemburg	Treaty of conciliation and arbitration	Luxemburg and Poland	99	314
Oct. 30	Berlin	Treaty of commerce and navigation	Germany and Lithuania	400	661
Nov. 7	Prague	Conv. regarding the settlement of reciprocal claims and debts contracted before Feb. 26th, 1919, in former Austro-Hungarian crowns, between Serb-Croat-Slovene and Czechoslovak creditors or debtors	Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia	325	609
Nov. 8	Budapest	Conv. of commerce and navigation	Hungary and Sweden	326	609
Nov. 10	Berlin	Conv. for the purpose of terminating the existing financial disputes	Germany and Roumania	401	662
Nov. 14	Prague	Conv. relating to the settlement of questions arising out of the delimitation of the frontier	Czechoslovakia and Hungary	402	662
Nov. 16	Prague	Treaty of conciliation, judicial settlement and arbitration	Czechoslovakia and Spain	100	319
Nov. 30	Warsaw	Treaty of conciliation and arbitration	Hungary and Poland	101	320
Dec. 3	Helsinki	Protocol amending the Treaty of arbitration and conciliation of March 14th, 1925	Finland and Germany	102	323

1928 (*cont.*).	*Place of signature.*	*Title of the act.*	*Contracting Parties.*	*Nos.*	*Pages.*
Dec. 3	Madrid	Treaty of conciliation, judicial settlement and arbitration	Poland and Spain	103	326
Dec. 7	Tallinn	Treaty of commerce and navigation	Esthonia and Germany	403	663
Dec. 9	Ankara	Treaty of conciliation, judicial settlement and arbitration	Switzerland and Turkey	104	330
Dec. 11	Warsaw	Treaty of commerce	Austria and Esthonia	404	664
Dec. 12	Prague	Treaty regarding settlement of legal questions connected with the frontier described in Art. 27, para. 6, of the Treaty of Saint-Germain	Austria and Czechoslovakia	405	665
Dec. 12	Budapest	Treaty of conciliation and arbitration	Finland and Hungary	105	334
Dec. 27	Madrid	Treaty of conciliation, judicial settlement and arbitration	Norway and Spain	106	335
1929.					
Jan. 5	Budapest	Treaty of neutrality, conciliation and arbitration	Hungary and Turkey	107	339
Feb. 17	Teheran	Treaty of friendship	Germany and Persia	406	666
March 6	Ankara	Treaty of neutrality, conciliation, judicial settlement and arbitration	Bulgaria and Turkey	108	341
March 11	Athens	Convention of commerce, navigation and establishment	France and Greece	327	610
March 15	Paris	Commercial Convention	Esthonia and France	328	610
March 27	Belgrade	Pact of friendship, conciliation and judicial settlement	Greece and Yugoslavia	109	346
March 28	The Hague	Treaty of commerce and navigation	Austria and The Netherlands	329	611
April 20	Geneva	International Conv. for the suppression of counterfeiting currency	(Collective Treaty)	207	523
April 23	Prague	Conv. of conciliation, arbitration and judicial settlement	Belgium and Czechoslovakia	110	354

1929 (*cont.*).	*Place of signature.*	*Title of the act.*	*Contracting Parties.*	*Nos.*	*Pages.*
April 25	Berlin	Protocol modifying the Arbitration Conv. of Aug. 29th, 1924	Germany and Sweden	111	362
April 29	Tallinn	Conv. of commerce and navigation	Esthonia and Hungary	407	667
May 16	Ankara	Treaty of arbitration and conciliation	Germany and Turkey	112	365
May 16	Budapest	Conv. of commerce and navigation	Hungary and Lithuania	408	667
May 21	Belgrade	General Act of conciliation, arbitration and judicial settlement	Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Yugoslavia	113	369
May 23	Teheran	Treaty of friendship	Belgium and Persia	409	668
May 27	Teheran	*Idem*	Persia and Sweden	410	670
May 30	La Paz	Treaty of commerce	Bolivia and The Netherlands	330	611
June 8	Prague	Pact of friendship, conciliation, arbitration and judicial settlement	Czechoslovakia and Greece	114	373
June 10	Madrid	Treaty of conciliation, judicial settlement and arbitration	Hungary and Spain	115	375
June 10	Rome	Conv. regarding conditions of residence and commerce	Albania and Switzerland	331	612
June 15	Paris	Protocol concerning amendments to Art. 3, 5, 7, 15, 34, 37, 41, 42, and to the final provisions of the Convention relating to the regulation of aerial navigation of Oct. 13th, 1919	(Collective Treaty)	**E** 10 450	320
June 17	Oslo	Conv. of conciliation, judicial settlement and arbitration	Italy and Norway	116	378
June 21	Geneva	Conv. concerning the marking of the weight on heavy packages transported by vessels	(Collective Treaty)	208	524
June 21	Geneva	Conv. concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships	(Collective Treaty)	209	524

1929 (*cont.*).	*Place of signature.*	*Title of the act.*	*Contracting Parties.*	*Nos.*	*Pages.*
June 25	Athens	Conv. of conciliation, arbitration and judicial settlement	Belgium and Greece	117	383
July 8	Berne	Commercial Conv.	France and Switzerland	411	671
July 9	Tallinn	Conv. for judicial settlement, arbitration and conciliation	Czechoslovakia and Esthonia	118	385
July 22	Budapest	Treaty of conciliation and arbitration	Bulgaria and Hungary	119	387
Aug. 15	Luxemburg	Treaty of conciliation, arbitration and judicial settlement	Luxemburg and Portugal	120	389
Aug. 26	Copenhagen	Treaty of conciliation, judicial settlement and arbitration	Iceland and Spain	121	389
Aug. 26	Berne	Treaty of commerce	Switzerland and Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union	412	672
Sept. 9	Geneva	Conv. for the peaceful settlement of all international disputes	Czechoslovakia and Norway	122	392
Sept. 11	Geneva	Treaty of arbitration and conciliation	Germany and Luxemburg	123	393
Sept. 14	Geneva	Protocol relating to the revision of the Statute of the Court	(Collective Treaty)	6	24
Sept. 14	Geneva	Amendments to the Statute of the Court	——	7	26
Sept. 14	Geneva	Protocol relating to the accession of the U.S. of America to the Protocol of Signature of the Statute of the Court	(Collective Treaty)	8	27
Sept. 14	Geneva	Treaty of judicial settlement, arbitration and conciliation	Czechoslovakia and The Netherlands	124	398
Sept. 16	Geneva	Treaty of conciliation, judicial settlement and arbitration	Luxemburg and Switzerland	125	399
Sept. 17	Geneva	Treaty of judicial settlement, arbitration and conciliation	Luxemburg and The Netherlands	126	403

1929 (*cont.*).	*Place of signature.*	*Title of the act.*	*Contracting Parties.*	*Nos.*	*Pages.*
Sept. 18	Geneva	Conv. of conciliation, arbitration and judicial settlement	Czechoslovakia and Luxemburg	127	403
Sept. 20	Geneva	Treaty of conciliation, judicial settlement and arbitration	Czechoslovakia and Switzerland	128	404
Oct. 2	Prague	Conv. of judicial settlement, arbitration and conciliation	Czechoslovakia and Finland	129	408
				E 10	
Oct. 16	Rome	Treaty of commerce and navigation	Italy and Panama	473	334
Nov. 2	Hamburg	Decision respecting the execution of Art. 363-364 of the Treaty of Versailles, and annexes	Czechoslovakia and Germany	332	612
				E 8	
Nov. 6	Paris	Commercial Conv.	Cuba and France	424	480
Nov. 27	Tallinn	Treaty of conciliation and arbitration	Esthonia and Hungary	130	409
Dec. 9	Oslo	Treaty of conciliation, arbitration and judicial settlement	Norway and Poland	131	410
Dec. 18	Geneva	Protocol of negotiations (regularization of the Rhine between Strasburg/Kehl and Istein)	France, Germany and Switzerland	333	613
Dec. 27	Vienna	Agreement concerning the payment of claims of Greek nationals in respect of damages suffered during the period of Greek neutrality	Austria and Greece	334	614
Dec. 31	Warsaw	Treaty of conciliation, judicial settlement and arbitration	Bulgaria and Poland	132	414
1930.				**E** 9	
Jan. 13	Moscow	Treaty of friendship	Lithuania and Persia	442	344
Jan. 14	The Hague	Agreement regarding the release of property, rights and interests of German nationals subject to the charge created in pursuance of the Treaty of Versailles	Canada and Germany	413	673

1930 (*cont.*).	*Place of signature.*	*Title of the act.*	*Contracting Parties.*	*Nos.*	*Pages.*
Jan. 18	The Hague	Conv. for the final settlement of questions arising out of Sections III and IV of Part X of the Treaty of Saint-Germain	Austria and Belgium	414	674
Jan. 20	The Hague	Agreement regarding the complete and final settlement of the question of reparations	Union of South Africa, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, India, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Yugoslavia	335	614
Jan. 20	The Hague	Declaration (Annex 1 to Agreement of January 20th, 1930)	Germany	336	617
Jan. 20	The Hague	Agreement regarding the final discharge of the financial obligations of Austria	Union of South Africa, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Great Britain, Greece, India, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Yugoslavia	337	617
Jan. 20	The Hague	Agreement regarding the settlement of Bulgarian reparations	Union of South Africa, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Great Britain, Greece, India, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Yugoslavia	338	618
Jan. 20	The Hague	Conv. respecting Bank for International Settlements	Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Switzerland	339	619
Jan. 22	Luxemburg	Conv. of conciliation, arbitration and judicial settlement	Luxemburg and Roumania	133	417
Jan. 22	The Hague	Treaty of judicial settlement, arbitration and conciliation	The Netherlands and Roumania	134	419
Jan. 23	Athens	Treaty of conciliation, judicial settlement and arbitration	Greece and Spain	135	420
Feb. 3	Paris	Treaty of friendship, conciliation and arbitration	France and Turkey	136	421
Feb. 6	Rome	Treaty of friendship, conciliation and judicial settlement	Austria and Italy	137	424

1930 (*cont.*).	*Place of signature.*	*Title of the act.*	*Contracting Parties.*	*Nos.*	*Pages.*
Feb. 13 Feb. 18	Cape Town Lourenço Marques	Commercial Agreement between the High Commissioner for South Africa and the Governor-General of Mozambique regulating the commercial relations between Swaziland, etc., and Mozambique	Great Britain and Portugal	415	674
				E 10	
Feb. 14	Madrid	Conv. regarding air navigation	The Netherlands and Spain	460	325
Feb. 28	Riga	Treaty of arbitration	Denmark and Latvia	138	428
March 8	Prague	Conv. of judicial settlement, arbitration and conciliation	Czechoslovakia and Lithuania	139	430
March 12	Teheran	Treaty of friendship	The Netherlands and Persia	416	675
March 25	Belgrade	Conv. of conciliation, judicial settlement and arbitration	Belgium and Yugoslavia	140	430
April 10	Warsaw	Conv. of commerce and navigation	Greece and Poland	340	619
April 12	The Hague	Treaty of judicial settlement, arbitration and conciliation	The Netherlands and Poland	141	432
April 12	The Hague	Conv. on certain questions relating to the conflict of nationality laws	(Collective Treaty)	210	525
April 12	The Hague	Protocol relating to military obligations in certain cases of double nationality	(Collective Treaty)	211	526
April 12	The Hague	Protocol relating to a certain case of statelessness	(Collective Treaty)	212	527
April 12	The Hague	Special Protocol concerning statelessness	(Collective Treaty)	213	527
April 28	Paris	Agreement (No. I)	Union of South Africa, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Yugoslavia	417	677

1930 (*cont.*).	*Place of signature.*	*Title of the act.*	*Contracting Parties.*	*Nos.*	*Pages.*
April 28	Paris	Agreement (No. II)	*Idem*	341	620
April 28	Paris	Agreement (No. III)	*Idem*	342	621
April 28	Paris	Agreement (No. IV)	France, Czechoslovakia, Great Britain, Italy, Roumania, Yugoslavia	418	678
April 28	Paris	Agreement relating to the Gojdu Foundation	Hungary and Roumania	343	622
April 28	Ankara	Treaty of conciliation, judicial settlement and arbitration	Spain and Turkey	142	435
April 28	Paris	Treaty of conciliation, judicial settlement and arbitration	Finland and France	143	437
May 5	Athens	Treaty of conciliation and arbitration	Greece and Hungary	144	442
				E 9	
May 12	Dublin	Treaty of commerce and navigation	Germany and Irish Free State	443	345
				E 9	
May 23	Brussels	Conv. for the establishment and working of an aerial line of communication Belgium-France-Congo	Belgium and France	437	339
May 26	The Hague	Treaty of commerce	The Netherlands and Switzerland	344	622
May 28	Belgrade	Treaty of commerce and navigation	The Netherlands and Yugoslavia	345	623
June 3	Athens	Commercial Conv.	Greece and Hungary	346	623
June 21	Kovno	Treaty of commerce and navigation	Denmark and Lithuania	347	623
				E 10	
June 23	Warsaw	Conv. of commerce and navigation	Poland and Roumania	461	325
				E 10	
June 23	Warsaw	Veterinary Conv. annexed to the Conv. of commerce and navigation	Poland and Roumania	462	326
June 26	Vienna	Treaty of friendship, conciliation, arbitration and judicial settlement	Austria and Greece	145	442
June 27	Tingvellir	Conv. respecting the procedure for the settlement of disputes	Denmark and Iceland	146	444

1930 (*cont.*).	*Place of signature.*	*Title of the act.*	*Contracting Parties.*	*Nos.*	*Pages.*
June 27	Tingvellir	Conv. for the pacific settlement of disputes	Finland and Iceland	147	446
June 27	Tingvellir	*Idem*	Iceland and Norway	148	447
June 27	Tingvellir	*Idem*	Iceland and Sweden	149	449
June 27	Štrbské Pleso	Treaty of commerce and navigation	Czechoslovakia and Roumania	348	624
June 28	Geneva	Conv. concerning the regulation of hours of work in commerce and offices	(Collective Treaty)	214	528
June 28	Geneva	Conv. concerning forced or compulsory labour	(Collective Treaty)	215	528
July 8	Bucharest	Treaty of judicial settlement, arbitration and conciliation	Belgium and Roumania	**E** 9 430	318
July 26	Lisbon	Treaty of conciliation, judicial settlement and arbitration	Norway and Portugal	150	450
Aug. 2	Warsaw	Conv. regarding operation of commercial airways	France and Poland	**E** 8 425	480
Aug. 6	London	Treaty of commerce and navigation	Great Britain and Roumania	349	625
Aug. 13	Riga	Treaty of conciliation and arbitration	Hungary and Latvia	151	455
Sept. 24	Geneva	Conv. of conciliation, arbitration and judicial settlement	Belgium and Lithuania	152	455
Oct. 1	Oslo	Conv. of conciliation, arbitration and judicial settlement	Austria and Norway	153	456
Oct. 30	Ankara	Treaty of friendship, neutrality, conciliation and arbitration	Greece and Turkey	154	457
Nov. 24	Kovno	Treaty of conciliation and arbitration	Latvia and Lithuania	155	462
Dec. 8	Belgrade	Conv. concerning the application and execution of certain provisions of the General Agreement of The Hague of Jan. 20th, 1930, between Austria and the creditor States	Austria and Yugoslavia	419	678

1931.	*Place of signature.*	*Title of the act.*	*Contracting Parties.*	*Nos.*	*Pages.*
Jan. 26	Vienna	Treaty of conciliation and arbitration	Austria and Hungary	156	464
March 11	The Hague	Treaty of judicial settlement, arbitration and conciliation	The Netherlands and Yugoslavia	157	466
March 17	Ankara	Conv. of judicial settlement, arbitration and conciliation	Czechoslovakia and Turkey	158	467
March 27	The Hague	Protocol conferring on the Permanent Court of International Justice jurisdiction to interpret the Hague Conventions of private international law	Austria, Belgium, Denmark, The Netherlands, Spain and Yugoslavia	216	529
March 30	The Hague	Treaty of conciliation, judicial settlement and arbitration	The Netherlands and Spain	159	471
April 11	Tallinn	Conv. of commerce and navigation	Esthonia and Finland	420	679
April 17	Athens	Conv. respecting air transport services	Great Britain and Greece	350	625
April 18	Ankara	Conv. of conciliation, arbitration and judicial settlement	Belgium and Turkey	160	475
April 28	Riga	Treaty of conciliation and judicial settlement	Italy and Latvia	161	478
May 21	Geneva	Conv. establishing an international agricultural mortgage credit company	(Collective Treaty)	217	530
May 28	Tokio	Treaty of friendship and commerce	Siam and Switzerland	351	626
June 5	Athens	Conv. for the establishment of aerial navigation	France and Greece	**E** 9 438	340
June 18	Geneva	Conv. limiting the hours of work in coal mines	(Collective Treaty)	218	531
June 23	Sofia	Treaty of conciliation, arbitration and judicial settlement	Belgium and Bulgaria	**E** 10 444	292
July 13	Geneva	Conv. for limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of narcotic drugs	(Collective Treaty)	219	532

1931 (*cont.*).	*Place of signature.*	*Title of the act.*	*Contracting Parties.*	*Nos.*	*Pages.*
July 31	Tirana	Treaty of commerce and navigation	Albania and Great Britain	352	626
Aug. 11	London	Protocol concerning Germany and respecting the suspension of certain inter-governmental debts	Union of South Africa, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, India, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Roumania	353	627
Aug. 11	Bucharest	Conv. of commerce and navigation	Greece and Roumania	**E** 8 426	481
Aug. 11	Bucharest	Conv. concerning conditions of residence and business	Greece and Roumania	**E** 8 427	481
Aug. 21	Berne	Conv. concerning the establishment in Switzerland of the agrarian fund	France, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Switzerland	354	627
Aug. 21	Berne	Conv. concerning the establishment in Switzerland of the special fund	Czechoslovakia, France, Great Britain, Italy, Roumania, Switzerland, Yugoslavia	355	628
Aug. 22	Vienna	Conv. concerning conditions of residence and business, commerce and navigation	Austria and Roumania	356	628
Oct. 3	Moscow	Treaty of friendship	Esthonia and Persia	**E** 8 428	484
Oct. 7	Bucharest	Conc. concerning conditions of residence, commerce and navigation	Roumania and Sweden	**E** 9 439	340
Oct. 31	Copenhagen	Treaty of commerce and navigation	Denmark and The Netherlands	357	629
Nov. 9	La Paz	Treaty of commerce	Bolivia and Denmark	358	629
Nov. 26	Sofia	Treaty of conciliation, arbitration and judicial settlement	Bulgaria and Norway	**E** 8 422	466
Dec. 12	Moscow	Treaty of friendship	Finland and Persia	**E** 10 474	334
1932.				**E** 9	
Jan. 4	Warsaw	Treaty of friendship, conciliation and arbitration	Greece and Poland	431	322

1932 (*cont.*).	*Place of signature.*	*Title of the act.*	*Contracting Parties.*	*Nos. Pages.*
				E 8
Feb. 12	Geneva	Treaty of conciliation, arbitration and settlement	Luxemburg and Norway	423 473
				E 10
Feb. 27	Madrid	General Conv. on air navigation	Belgium and Spain	463 326
				E 10
Feb. 27	Madrid	Agreement regarding the establishment and operation of air lines passing over their respective territories	Belgium and Spain	464 327
				E 10
March 8	Geneva	Treaty of conciliation, judicial settlement and arbitration	Denmark and Turkey	445 298
				E 10
April 8	Madrid	Conv. regarding air navigation	Spain and Sweden	465 327
				E 10
April 16	Geneva	Treaty of judicial settlement, arbitration and conciliation	The Netherlands and Turkey	446 302
				E 9
April 27	Geneva	Conv. concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships (revised in 1932)	(Collective Treaty)	434 338
				E 9
April 30	Geneva	Conv. concerning the age for admission of children to non-industrial employment	(Collective Treaty)	435 338
				E 9
May 30	Bagdad	Declaration made by Iraq on the occasion of the termination of the mandatory régime	Iraq	440 341
				E 9
July 2	Washington	Treaty of commerce and navigation	The Netherlands and Panama	441 341
				E 10
July 16	Vienna	Conv. regarding air navigation	Austria and Great Britain	466 328
				E 10
Dec. 6	Lisbon	Conv. of conciliation, judicial settlement and arbitration	Portugal and Sweden	447 307
1933.				**E** 9
Jan. 16	Ankara	Treaty of conciliation, judicial settlement and arbitration	Norway and Turkey	432 328

1933 (*cont.*).	*Place of signature.*	*Title of the act.*	*Contracting Parties.*	*Nos. Pages.*
March 23	The Hague	Treaty of judicial settlement, arbitration and conciliation	The Netherlands and Norway	**E** 9 433 333
April 5	The Hague	Treaty of arbitration, judicial settlement and conciliation	The Netherlands and Venezuela	**E** 10 448 310
April 19	The Hague	Treaty of judicial settlement, arbitration and conciliation	Japan and The Netherlands	**E** 10 449 314
April 24	London	Commercial Agreement	Denmark and Great Britain	**E** 10 467 329
May 1	London	Commercial Conv.	Argentine and Great Britain	**E** 10 468 329
May 15	London	Commercial Agreement	Great Britain and Norway	**E** 10 469 330
May 15	London	Commercial Agreement	Great Britain and Sweden	**E** 10 470 330
May 19	London	Commercial Agreement	Great Britain and Iceland	**E** 10 471 331
June 29	Geneva	Conv. concerning fee-charging employment agencies	(Collective Treaty)	**E** 10 453 322
June 29	Geneva	Conv. concerning compulsory old age insurance for persons employed in industrial or commercial undertakings, in the liberal professions, and for outworkers and domestic servants	(Collective Treaty)	**E** 10 454 323
June 29	Geneva	Conv. concerning compulsory old age insurance for persons employed in agricultural undertakings	(Collective Treaty)	**E** 10 455 323
June 29	Geneva	Conv. concerning compulsory invalidity insurance for persons employed in industrial or commercial undertakings, in the liberal professions, and for outworkers and domestic servants	(Collective Treaty)	**E** 10 456 323

1933 (*cont.*).	*Place of signature.*	*Title of the act.*	*Contracting Parties.*	*Nos. Pages.*
June 29	Geneva	Conv. concerning compulsory invalidity insurance for persons employed in agricultural undertakings	(Collective Treaty)	**E** 10 457 324
June 29	Geneva	Conv. concerning compulsory widows' and orphans' insurance for persons employed in industrial or commercial undertakings, in the liberal professions, and for outworkers and domestic servants	(Collective Treaty)	**E** 10 458 324
June 29	Geneva	Conv. concerning compulsory widows' and orphans' insurance for persons employed in agricultural undertakings	(Collective Treaty)	**E** 10 459 324
Sept. 29	Helsingfors	Commercial Agreement	Finland and Great Britain	**E** 10 472 331
Oct. 5-11	Geneva	Conv. for facilitating the international circulation of films of an educational character	(Collective Treaty)	**E** 10 452 322
Oct. 11	Geneva	International Conv. for the suppression of the traffic in women of full age	(Collective Treaty)	**E** 10 451 321
Oct. 13	London	Conv. regarding the suppression of illicit importation of alcoholic liquors into Finland	Finland and Great Britain	**E** 10 475 336

A. W. SIJTHOFF'S PUBLISHING COMPANY, LEYDEN (Holland)

Agents for sale of the Publications of the Permanent Court of International Justice :

ARGENTINE. Libreria "El Ateneo", Calle Florida 371, BUENOS AIRES.

BELGIUM. Agence Dechenne, Messageries de la Presse, S. A., 20, rue du Persil, BRUSSELS.

BOLIVIA. Flores, San Román y Cía, Libreria "Renacimiento", LA PAZ.

BRAZIL. Livraria F. Briguiet & Cia., 23, Rua Sachet, RIO DE JANEIRO.

CHILE. Alexander R. Walker, Ahumada 357, SANTIAGO DE CHILE.

COSTA RICA. Libreria Viuda de Lines, SAN JOSE DE COSTA RICA.

CUBA. Rambla Bouza y Cía, HAVANA.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. Librairie F. Topič, 11, Narodni, PRAGUE.

DENMARK. G. E. C. Gad's Boghandel, Vimmelskaftet 32, COPENHAGEN.

ECUADOR. Victor Janer, GUAYAQUIL.

FINLAND. Akademiska Bokhandeln, 7, Alexandersgatan, HELSINGFORS.

FRANCE. Imprimerie et Librairie Berger-Levrault, 136, boulevard Saint-Germain, PARIS (6e).

GERMANY, AUSTRIA, BALKAN STATES. K. F. Koehler's Antiquarium, Täubchenweg 21, LEIPZIG.

GREAT BRITAIN. George Allen & Unwin Ltd, 40, Museumstreet, LONDON W.C. 1.

GUATEMALA. J. Humberto Ayestas, Libreria Cervantès, 10 a, Calle Oriente, No. 5, GUATEMALA.

HAWAII. Pan-Pacific Union, HONOLULU.

HONDURAS. Libreria Viuda de Lines, SAN JOSE DE COSTA RICA.

ITALY. Libreria Fratelli Bocca, Via Marco Minghetti 26-29, ROME.

JAPAN. Maruzen Co., Ltd. (Maruzen-Kabushiki-Kaisha), 11-16 Nihonbashi Tori Sanchome, TOKIO.

LATVIA. Latwijas Telegrafa Agentura, Kr. Barona Iela 4, RIGA.

MEXICO. Pedro Robredo, Avenidas de Argentina y Guatemala, MEXICO.

NICARAGUA. Libreria Viuda de Lines, SAN JOSE DE COSTA RICA.

NORWAY. Olaf Norli, Universitetsgaten 24, OSLO.

PERU. Alberto Ulloa, Apartado de Correo 128, LIMA.

POLAND. Gebethner & Wolff, ulica Sienkiewicza 9 (Zgoda 12), WARSAW.

ROUMANIA. K. F. Koehler's Antiquarium, Täubchenweg 21, LEIPZIG.

SPAIN. Ruiz Hermanos, Plaza de Santa Ana 13, Madrid (12).

SWEDEN. C. E. Fritze, Hofbokhandel, Fredsgatan 2, STOCKHOLM.

SWITZERLAND. Librairie Payot & Cie, GENEVA, LAUSANNE, VEVEY, MONTREUX, NEUCHATEL, BERNE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon Street, BOSTON 9, MASS.

URUGUAY. Libreria Maximino Garcia, Calle Sarandi 461, MONTEVIDEO.